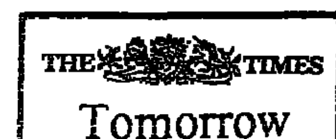
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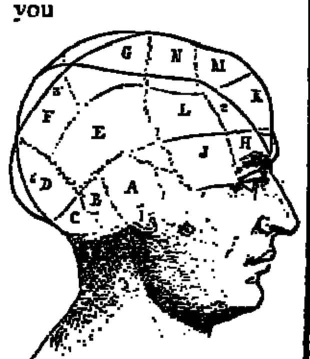
THE TIMES

No 61,780 TUESDAY MARCH 13 1984 20p



Tomorrow

Budget in detail
Verdict on the Budget. Seven pages of details; comprehensive analysis by a specialist team led by Kenneth Fleet and Sarah Hogg: the Chancellor's speech in full. All you need to know to calculate what the Budget means to you



Mind over matter
Spectrum thinks about ESP

Crash course
Jock Bruce-Gardyne explains why Mrs Thatcher is on a collision course in Brussels

Queen Billie
Wednesday Page goes backstage with Billie Whitelaw who is taking New York by storm

Militant picketing spreads coal strike to 99 pits

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Militant picketing at pitheads in South Wales and Scotland yesterday brought out on strike more than half of the coal industry's labour force as Yorkshire miners began an indefinite stoppage.

National Coal Board officials calculated last night that 99 pits employing more than 96,000 men were at a standstill as left-wing union leaders urged sympathetic industrial action, despite reservations among the men.

As the strike in Yorkshire over the proposed closure of Cortonwood and Bullcliffe Wood collieries started, the NCB said that South Wales pitmen had been "picketed out" by militant miners defying a rank and file vote to continue working.

Only three of the 28 Welsh pits were working.

Swift support came from the Transport and General Workers' Union executive council which called on members not to move coal to power stations and other stockpiling establishments which could weaken the National Union of Mineworkers' position.

Mr Ian MacGregor, NCB chairman, will not visit pits during the strike for fear of exacerbating the situation. But on a visit to management in the North-east, he gave a warning that a prolonged stoppage would probably accelerate pit closures.

"The strike impact has been much less than forecast. I'm gratified that so many employees understand the situation, and I am impressed that despite the rhetoric of the last few days, and the attempt to whip up excitement, we see very minimal support in some areas."

The stoppage has spread most rapidly to Scotland, South Wales, Kent and Durham from Yorkshire, the biggest coalfield, where all 53 pits were idle yesterday and 56,000 men on strike. Some Yorkshire miners disobeyed area leaders' appeals to stay in their own area and tried to picket in North Nottinghamshire, though with little effect.

The board and NUM leaders are looking anxiously at the coalfields that are holding area ballots on the strike recommendation.

The Midlands men vote tomorrow and in Lancashire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire over the following two days. Their outcome will be critical.

If the vote is "no", there will be pressure on left-wing NUM leaders to call a special executive committee meeting at which a national pithead ballot can be ordered.

While the strike intensifies, Mr MacGregor said that if pickets threatened or intimidated staff engaged in vital safety work, further closures could follow. "I think the NUM are not interested in saving their pits from flooding or gas problems and they should not look to the management to solve these things.

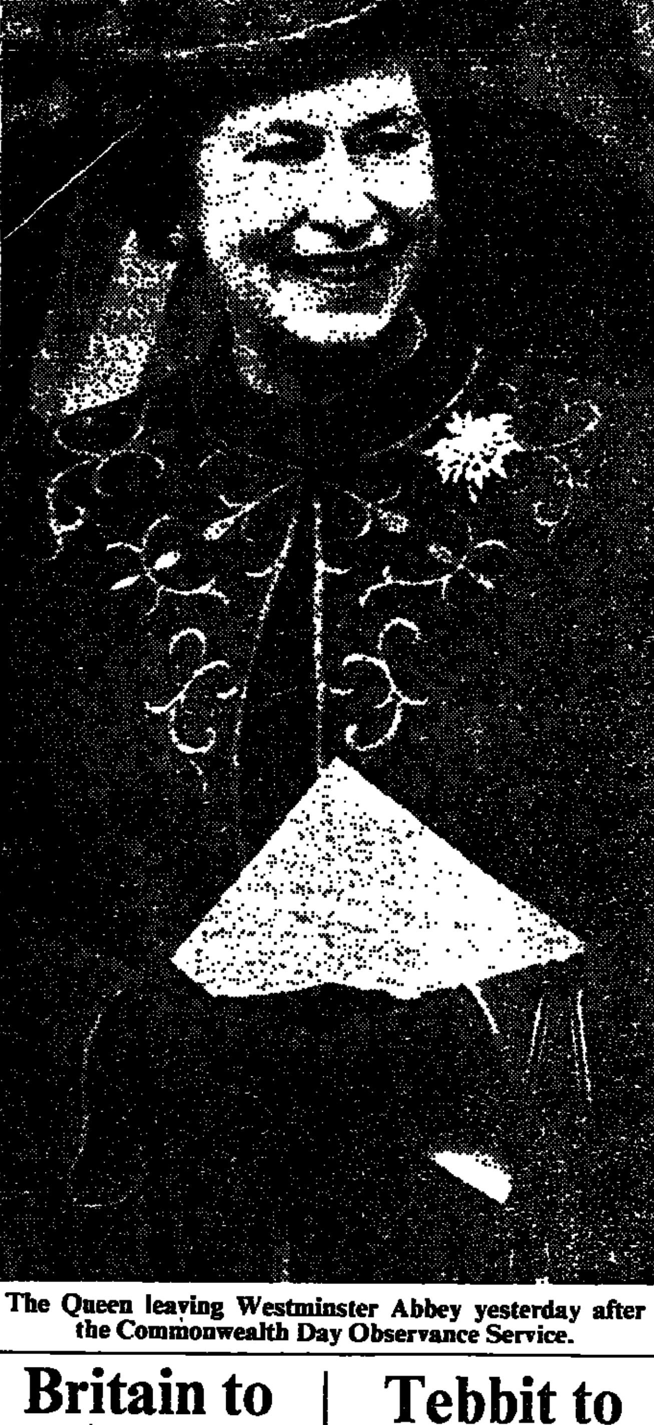
"I have told my colleagues in management that while we appreciate the enormous efforts they have put in recently, under no circumstances should their safety be put at risk. If indeed these people are threatened, and the pit is sacrificed in the process, then that is what will happen."

The coal board plans to close four million tonnes of capacity in the next financial year, involving the closure of up to 20 pits employing 20,000 men. The cutbacks Yorkshire represent the first stage in this plan to bring mining capacity into line with reduced demand.

Mr Jack Taylor, president of the Yorkshire NUM, appealed to his members to continue the "responsible and disciplined approach" of restricting picketing to their own coalfield, while asking miners in other areas to follow their "honourable lead".

Over the border in Derbyshire, the acting area secretary, Mr Gordon Butler, disclosed that 11,500 men would be recommended to strike in a ballot on Friday and asked the Yorkshire "flying pickets" to stay away in the meantime.

Determined picketing was blamed by the Coal Board last night for rapid escalation of the stoppage in South Wales and Scotland, where men who turned up for work decided not to cross picket lines.



The Queen leaving Westminster Abbey yesterday after the Commonwealth Day Observance Service.

Scottish field at a standstill as tempers flare at rebels

By Staff Reporters

Work in the Scottish coalfield came to a standstill yesterday after pickets closed the last three pits where miners had defied their union's strike call and had turned up to work.

At Bilston Glen colliery near Edinburgh, the largest pit in Scotland, tempers flared as miners left after working the early shift and others arrived prepared to work.

Many changed their minds at the prospect of running a gauntlet of about 300 strikers, many from other pits in the Scottish area, who bellowed abuse and obscenities at them from behind lines of police who stood, arms linked, on either side of the colliery gates.

The National Coal Board in Scotland said that 70 men had gone through into Bilston Glen of the 400 who would normally have been working on the back shift. But there would be no production from the pit and with news that Barony and Tilloch collieries had stopped production, it was clear that all 10 pits in Scotland had ceased work.

In South Wales, coal board officials and union leaders were locked in a battle for the loyalty of the dispute. There were bitter exchanges at the St John's Colliery, Maesteg, as 12 pickets from the Tower Pit, described officially as lobbyists, persuaded men on the morning shift buses to turn back.

Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, rejected calls yesterday to intervene in the dispute over pit closures and said that the response to the strike had shown that miners wanted a secret ballot to express their views.

During clashes in the Commons he said that he would not interfere in a management decision to invest more in economic mines and to cut the burden of uneconomic pits in a "civilized and generous way".

Parliament, page 4

Although men at 18 of the 28 pits had decided to ignore the strike call, the pickets persuaded half of them to join in the action. Work at the nine other pits proceeded normally within the constraints of the overtime ban.

Mr Philip Weedes, the coal board area director said: "It is a very sad day for democracy when the will of the minority is being imposed on the majority." The union, claimed that by the afternoon fewer than 300 men were working at seven pits. Renewing the call yesterday Mr Emlyn Williams president said he expected the coalfield to be at a complete standstill today.

At Harworth Colliery, Nottinghamshire, some of the first illegal "flying pickets" in the pit strike assembled yesterday but were urged to go home by their leaders in Yorkshire.

The Yorkshiremen, whose 53 mines were at a standstill, were trying to persuade their colleagues in the Nottinghamshire area to come out as well.

Heseltine plans MoD shake-up

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced plans to reorganize the Ministry of Defence and greatly strengthen the role of the Chief of the Defence staff at the expense of individual Service chiefs **Page 2**

Dad's Army actor dies

Arnold Ridley, the actor who played Private Godfrey in the television series *Dad's Army*, has died in Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, west London. He was 86. Mr Ridley, author of *The Ghost Train* and who also played Doughy Hood in radio's *The Archers*, was created an OBE in the 1982 New Year's Honours List.

Gun charge

A man will appear in court in Arundel, West Sussex, today accused of possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life, after a car chase in which shots were fired in Sunday



Bomb planted

A bomb was planted at the Omar Khayam nightclub and restaurant, in Regent Street, central London, last night.

Inquiry delay

The Test and County Cricket Board will not carry out an investigation into alleged drug taking by England players until their return from Pakistan at the end of the month **Page 27**

Government property chief to go

By David Nicholson-Lord

Mr Montague Alfred, £50,000-a-year chief executive of the Government's Crown Suppliers – formerly the Property Services Agency – has left his job with nine months of a three-year contract to run.

His departure was announced last night by the Department of the Environment which said only that Mr Alfred's contract had been terminated "by mutual agreement". Officials refused to elaborate.

Mr Alfred, who will be 59 next week, took over the top job at the agency, which is responsible for Crown properties, in January 1982 after a distinguished business career.

But he was frequently at odds with the Whitehall machine and at a Commons public accounts committee hearing last month, he responded angrily to charges that the agency still suffered from fraud and management complacency.

TUC begins retreat from boycott

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

TUC leaders yesterday began a retreat from their boycott of relationships with the Government called two weeks ago over the Foreign Secretary's ban on union membership at GCHQ, Cheltenham.

Members of the TUC influential employment policy and organization committee voted without dissent not to withdraw from public bodies on which the unions sit with Government representatives.

The chief body involved is the Manpower Services Commission, which overseas ministerial job creation schemes. The unions also decided to continue participation in such diverse bodies as the Territorial Army Advisory Committee and the Home Office Standing Committee on Crime Prevention.

The TUC economic committee can now drop its temporary boycott of the National Economic Development Council, and a policy paper being debated tomorrow proposes this course of action.

A close vote is predicted for tomorrow after defections among previously reliable moderate supporters of Neddy, particularly Mr David Basnett's General and Municipal Boilermakers' Union.

But even if the committee recommends permanent withdrawal and its structure of industry-government-union bodies, that decision would almost certainly be reversed by the TUC general council next Monday.

The employment and international committees decided against a boycott on the grounds that it would be "not advantageous" to union members, and similar decisions are expected from committees covering education, social insurance and economic issues in the run-up to the March 19 general council meeting.

Britain to treat Iranians

By Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent

An undisclosed number of wounded Iranian soldiers were due to have arrived in London yesterday for treatment in British hospitals.

Some are thought to be suffering from burns inflicted by chemical weapons the Iraqis are alleged to have been using in the Gulf War. But a Foreign Office spokesman refused to comment last night.

Whitehall officials said that injured soldiers had been arriving in Britain from Tehran "for many months". But the Foreign Office had no details of how many, or the nature of their injuries.

Nor would it say where in Britain the men would be treated. Officials said that they were coming to this country as private individuals and there was no reason why the Foreign Office should be told where they was going.

Iran has long complained of the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi forces during the Gulf War but it was only when wounded soldiers began to arrive at hospitals in Sweden, Switzerland and other European countries that medical evidence began to emerge apparently confirming the Iranian claims.

● NEW YORK: A United Nations mission to investigate allegations that Iraq is using chemical weapons in the Gulf conflict will arrive in Tehran today for an inquiry that will take the group of four independent experts to the war zone.

Tebbit to allow bid for P&O

By Michael Clark

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, is expected to announce this week that Trafalgar House will be allowed to bid for Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co (P&O) in return for a promise that it will not put P&O ships under foreign flags.

This follows a unanimous decision by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission that Trafalgar should be allowed to bid. Its report was passed to Mr Tebbit three weeks ago.

The expected announcement from the Department of Trade may signal the start of one of the City's most fiercely contested bids. Trafalgar launched its original bid of £290m back in May on the basis of five Trafalgar shares for every four of P&O. With shares of Trafalgar closing last night at 238p worth £380m.

Yesterday Mr Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar House, said that the commissions' decision was news to him. He added: "When we've got the commission's full report we'll read it and have a board meeting. Then we'll decide whether to bid again."

Mr Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of P & O, would only comment: "I await the outcome with interest."

The commission's decision centred on national security. It followed Trafalgar's unwritten undertaking not to "flag out" any of P & O's ships with foreign crews. During the Falklands conflict six Trafalgar ships were commandeered

Barclays to sell stocks

By William Kay, City Editor

Barclays, Britain's biggest bank, is planning to sell stock market securities through its 2,000 branches, using a sophisticated system of electronic screens and keyboards.

This, is how Barclays' customers will benefit from a linkup announced yesterday with two of the biggest firms on the London Stock Exchange, Wedd Durlacher Mordant, and de Zoete and Bevan. Barclays wants to buy a 75 per cent stake in each, once Stock Exchange rules permit.

The effect should be to cut the cost of buying small parcels of stocks and shares. Stockbrokers normally charge at least £20, however small the deal, because of the time and paperwork involved.

Kenneth Fleet, page 19

Heath attacks attitude to EEC

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

The Government was accused yesterday by Mr Edward Heath of antagonizing its partners in the European Community by adopting an attitude of confrontation in the negotiations for budgetary and agricultural reform.

He said there was nothing to be gained and that the British Government had, like President De Gaulle, lost a lot of goodwill. It was time for supporters of Britain's membership of the Community to insist that the language used by British ministers was changed.

Mr Heath's strictures, in an interview on BBC radio, were delivered at the most sensitive time – the culmination of the Government's diplomatic effort, begun in 1979, to secure permanent changes in the structure of the Community.

He singled out for reproof Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who yesterday began with his Community counterparts the final preparatory meeting for the European Council which convenes in Paris next week.

He said he greatly regretted that Sir Geoffrey had used language, on the eve of the meeting, which was "entirely the language of confrontation. Anyone would think he was talking to the Soviet Union instead of talking to our partners in the European Community."

Mr Heath was all for trying to reduce Britain's net budget contribution, but said the Government had a much better chance of success if it were more forthcoming on other matters.

"Our partners want to have a cooperative partnership", he said. "We must ... abandon any attempt to hold them to ransom."

Mr Heath is to visit Brussels today for private talks with members of the Commission and ministers were nervous that he might allow his lack of sympathy with the Government's approach to be exploited.

But they are even more nervous for the future if no overall settlement is reached or is in sight before the campaign begins for elections to the European Parliament.

In that event, the Conservatives will try to establish themselves as the party best qualified to drive a reasonable bargain with other Community members.

An important argument in their armoury will then be the Prime Minister's known readiness, seldom proclaimed but oftern hinted, to withhold Britain's contributions to the Community, for which legislation has been prepared.

Mr Heath made it plain yesterday that he will countenance no such thing.

EEC crisis, back page

Gemayel ready to concede power

From Robert Fisk, Lausanne

The Syrian Foreign Minister arrived in Switzerland for the Lebanese reconciliation talks, which opened last night, to discover that President Gemayel is at last prepared to make concessions that give substantially more power to Muslims in Lebanon and weaken the hold of the Christian Maronites over the country's destiny.

A series of documents approved by Mr Gemayel after his visit to Damascus – but which were still secret from other Lebanese conference delegates last night – show that he is ready effectively to shift from Christian presidential to Muslim prime ministerial government; to end sectarian appointments in the civil service (which would deny Maronites some of the senior posts in the security police); to introduce a second parliamentary chamber and to give Muslims in the existing parliament a virtual monopoly on legislation.

In his opening address last night, President Gemayel spoke vaguely of reforms and the need to create a new government of national unity with Syria's help. But documents which became available to *The Times* yesterday, set out in detail how far he is prepared to go in meeting the claims of the Muslim leaders and militias – and the Syrians – who have broken his power in Lebanon.

Under his proposals, the Prime Minister – who under the national covenant has to be a Sunni Muslim – would be appointed by Parliament rather than the President. The President, always a Maronite, can still dismiss his government, but the resignation of only one third of the administration – almost half of which is always Muslim – would in future mean that the entire government has to tender its resignation.

The term of office of the Speaker, who must be a Shia Muslim, would be extended from one to two years. More importantly, legislation could only be passed with the assent of two thirds of MPs, which would in effect give Muslims a veto. At present, a 51 per cent majority, which can be engineered by Christian MPs, is sufficient.

Mr Gemayel is prepared to enlarge the assembly and to set up a senate "representing all Lebanese sects equally" and to ban sectarian appointments in the civil service. Citizens' religions would no longer appear on identity cards, which has hitherto led to thousands of murders after gunmen in Beirut and elsewhere demanded to know the religion of travellers.

Electoral law would be reformed and the President would set up a council, representative of the population, to carry out economic projects.

Lansanne letter, back page

Bargain portrait of the artist as a gentleman

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent



Miniature bargain: the Hogarth portrait.

The National Portrait Gallery carried off the snip of the day at Sotheby's yesterday, when it paid £1,705 for a portrait miniature of William Hogarth, which was not recognized by the auctioneers. It is probably worth more than ten times that sum, but was expected to sell for only £400.

Very few portraits of Hogarth exist and most of those are self-portraits. This oval – described in the catalogue as the image of an unnamed nobleman – is painted in enamel and Sotheby's attributed it to Rupert Barber, suggesting a date around 1740, judging by the wig and clothes Hogarth is wearing.

"I may not know my Hogarth", an unhappy Richard Allen, Sotheby's portrait miniature expert, said yesterday, "but I am sure I know my Barber. It is a very good enamel, done by a professional."

The gallery secured the miniature through Laggatt's of Duke Street after receiving a tip from the Tate.

Miss Elizabeth Einberg, assistant keepr of the British historic collection there, had spotted it when she went to Sotheby's to look at the British pictures being sold tomorrow. By chance, the miniatures were also on view. "The identification was confirmed by the tell-tale scar on his forehead", she said.

The recognition was hastened because of her research on the Tate's Hogarth self-portrait in which he wears a squashy hat and has a dog on his knee. He worked on the picture for many years and changed it radically: ultra-violet light shows up an earlier version where he sits in a curled wig without a dog.

It seems probable that the Sotheby's miniature was painted by an enameller friend who saw and perhaps copied the early version of the self-portrait in Hogarth's studio.

Miss Einberg says the difference between the bewigged gentleman of the early version of the portrait and the slouch-hatted artist of the final version, which hangs in the Tate, reflects how Hogarth's vision of himself changed.

He abandoned the image of a "proper" gentleman for that of bohemian artist.

The miniature was sent for sale by a private collector who decided that he was not interested in enamels and wanted to specialize in nineteenth century miniatures.

Revolution in genetic engineering heralds birth defect breakthrough

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A revolution in the early diagnosis of genetic birth defects is on the way after recent advances in genetic engineering.

Doctors and scientists in London, Oxford, Edinburgh, Italy and the United States are developing techniques that allow the defects to be diagnosed at about 10 weeks of pregnancy instead of the present 16 to 19 weeks.

At present the techniques are still at the research stage. However, they are already used to establish the sex of the foetus in families where there is a history of sex-linked disorders such as Duchene's muscular dystrophy; the blood disorder haemophilia-A, a rare liver enzyme deficiency; and in X-linked mental retardation which accounts for about 20 per cent of all adult men in mental subnormality hospitals.

Girls are not affected by these disorders although they can be carriers and pass them on to their children. Boys, however, in families with a history of the conditions, have a 50 per cent chance of being affected. If the foetus is a male, mothers can be offered an abortion.

The technique is also being used experimentally to diagnose the blood disorder thalassaemia.

It is also being developed to identify foetuses at risk of Huntington's chorea, a condition that leads to grave mental deterioration in middle age, phenylketonuria, which can produce mental handicap in children, and, in time, Down's syndrome.

At present many of these defects can be diagnosed by amniocentesis, a technique that involves passing a needle through the mother's abdomen to suck some of the fluid surrounding the foetus in its placental sac. Cells from this fluid are then grown and examined to see if the child is at risk. Amniocentesis cannot usually be undertaken before 16 weeks of pregnancy and it can take three weeks or more for the results to be available.

With the new technique, obstetricians can pass a suction tube through the vagina and suck one or two of the chorionic villi from the surface of the placental sac. These villi, which look a little like the fronds on sea-anemones, implant in the lining of the womb to form the placenta.

Once removed, scientists can extract DNA from them, and using them, genetic engineering techniques can establish the sex of the foetus, or, in some cases, establish whether a defective gene is present that will cause one of the disorders.

Dr John Gosden, a scientist at the Medical Research Council's Clinical and Population Cytogenetics Unit in Edinburgh, who, with doctors from King's College Hospital, London, reported a further advance in the technique this week, said he thought that in time it woiuld replace amniocentesis.

Supergrass use is defended by RUC chief

From Richard Ford Belfast

The use of "supergrasses" to convict terrorists was defended by the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary yesterday on the ground that it had saved many lives in Northern Ireland.

But Sir John Hermon admitted that there was understandable distaste among the public that some former terrorists had been given immunity from prosecution for their part in serious crimes.

He said that the convictions of a number of people for the most appalling crimes had dealt a severe blow to the morale of republican and "loyalist" terrorist organizations and to their ability to destroy and murder.

In North Belfast since the arrest and conviction of people on the word of a Provisional IRA informer, Christopher Black, there had been a 73 per cent drop in terrorist murders and overall a 61 per cent reduction in terrorist activity, Sir John said.

"Is it surprising that terrorist organizations and their propagandists are working so hard to destroy what the police are achieving?" he asked, in his report for last year.

He said that he was satisfied beyond question that many people who would otherwise be dead were alive because of the process of converting terrorists.

The report shows that 77 people were killed in terrorist incidents last year compared with 97 in 1982 – the second lowest total since 1970.

There were 834 terrorist incidents, the lowest number since 1970, and security forces recovered 199 weapons and 1.7 tonnes of explosives.

Sir John emphasized that there could be no acceptable level of violence in Northern Ireland. The province was still under assault from various organizations and republican and loyalist paramilitary groups had gained a lucrative foothold in racketeering which could become a pernicious feature of social and economic life.

The Chief Constable placed great emphasis on the relationship between the public and the police, advancing his idea that the RUC's professionalism must include a highly developed understanding of community aspirations and sensitivities as opposed to what he described as "narrow selfish, isolated professionalism".

Retrial ordered

A Belfast judge yesterday ordered the retrial of three men accused of terrorist offences whose defence lawyer, Mr Richard Ferguson, QC, left the case and said last week that he was medically unfit to continue.



Hold very tight, please: Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, aboard the party's campaign bus for the European elections, with Mrs Barbara Castle, Labour's leader in Europe, and Stephen Lewis, the inspector in *On the Buses*.

Heseltine proposes combination of the defence staffs

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Plans for a reorganization at the Ministry of Defence were announced yesterday by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence.

They will greatly strengthen the role of the Chief of the Defence Staff at the expense of the chiefs of the individual Services.

After announcing his scheme in the Commons and publishing a consultative document, Mr Heseltine said that the proposed changes were his own and had been worked out with a very small number of people.

It appears that many people at very high levels within the ministry have learnt of his ideas only the past week.

Mr Heseltine told the Commons: "I wish in future to draw a clearer distinction between the central formulation of advice on defence policy, operations and resource allocation and the management of the Services themselves.

"I intend to create a combined defence staff, responsible under the Chief of the Defence Staff and the Permanent Under-Secretary, for advising me on defence policy, military priorities and the conduct of military operations, this staff would incorporate the relevant parts of the naval, general, and air Staffs."

The proposed changes arise from the detailed study of the management structure of the ministry which Mr Heseltine has been conducting since he introduced his MINIS management information system about a year ago.

The effect of these changes will be to deprive the chiefs of the individual Services of their own policy-forming staffs and make them much more dependent on advice from the central defence staffs.

They are likely to produce a big reduction in jobs, particularly at the highest levels.

Mr Heseltine said: "It is my job to manage the defence budget as effectively as I can. It is not my job to create as many jobs as possible for particular categories of people."

One of the effects seems likely to be to strike particularly at much of the policy work done under the vice-chiefs of the individual Services.

Attempts to strengthen the role of the central staffs against those of the individual Services have been made repeatedly since the creation of the single, integrated defence ministry in 1963.

Although the broad thrust of Mr Heseltine's proposals is clear, they still have to be worked out in detail. He hopes that that can be accomplished in time for a White Paper to be published before the summer recess.

Minis and the Development of the Organisation for Defence (Defence Open Government Document 84/03.)

Parliament, page 4

Jaguar cuts last links with BL

By Clifford Webb Motoring Correspondent

Jaguar Cars is severing its two remaining links with BL to prepare for for privatization this summer. It is starting its own parts warehouse and withdrawing form corporate wage negotiations.

Jaguar's return to its own parts operation is going smoothly but shop stewards representing 8,000 employees are opposing management proposals for separate pay talks.

They insist that before new negotiating machinery is set up, Mr John Egan, Jaguar's chairman, should give a signed undertaking that he will renegotiate everything agreed under the old corporate set-up.

The ultimatum has been rejected because Mr Egan concedes the huge advances made as a result of Sir Michael Edwardes' battle with the unions to restore shop floor discipline.

Jaguar workers have always resented being associated with employees at Austin Rover, Land Rover and Unipart, believing that on their own they could win better pay and conditions.

Jaguar parts are stored at various locations throughout Britain and marketed by BL's Unipart company.

Unipart will continue to distribute under a contract covering the next three years

Filibuster faces a limited future

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The parliamentary filibuster – the frustration of progress on legislation by long speeches – could become obsolete under procedure reform to be considered shortly by a committee of MPs.

A new Commons Select Committee on Procedure is soon to be established to review the procedures of the standing committees, whose task is to carry out clause-by-clause and line-by-line examinations of Bills after they have received second readings, and to consider setting of a time limit on MP's speeches.

In its consideration of the former proposal, the select committee will consider whether "guillotines" should be applied to all Bills, with specified time limits set for debate on each clause.

Pressure has been growing steady for change, particularly from the new MPs. The traditionalists have alwaysargued that the only weapon of an opposition against a government with a comfortable majority is time, but in practice that has not always been the case.

Increasingly under Labour and Conservative governments controversial legislation has been guillotined. Both sides often embark on a standing committee stage knowing that a guillotine is inevitable.

The result has been that MPs often while away their time in committee for perhaps 100 hours discussing only the first two or three clauses of a multi-clause Bill, with some opposition MPs making speeches of prodigious length – often keeping the committee up all night.

The Government is then forced to introduce a guillotine, under ritual protest from the opposition, to set a timetable for the remainder of the discussion. It has already happened this session to the rates and telecommunications Bills.

MPs arguing for the change say that it would can better scrutiny of legislation and better use of their time.

In considering whether to impose a time limit on speeches in the Commons the committee, which will also have power to consider other procedural changes if it wishes, will examine the results of the experiment in the last Parliament, when members were asked to observe a 10-minute limit during a specified period.

Any recommendations will be subject to approval

Mr John Biffen, leader of the House, told the Commons yesterday that these were "highly controversial" matters which the procedure committee would consider in its own time in its own way.

Warning of deportations

Libyans questioned on bombs

By Stewart Tendler and Henry Stanhope

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad yesterday held and questioned a number of Libyans about the weekend bomb attacks as the Tripoli representatives in London strenuously denied any involvement by their government.

Yesterday the Foreign Office hinted that if Colonel Gaddafi's Government does not give assurances that the attacks will stop a number of deportations could follow. Libya replied, through a press conference in London yesterday, that it cannot stop what it does not control.

Actions by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office would be met with a like response from Tripoli but a spokesman for the Libyan People's Bureau, which represents the Gaddafi regime in Britain, would not be drawn into saying that this implied a threat to the 9,000 Britons working in Libya.

The Libyans held yesterday were taken to Paddington Green police station for interrogation after a series of raids. Scotland Yard would not disclose the number of arrests but said the process was continuing, with individuals being brought in and released.

Mr Omar Sodani, the bureau's press representative, complained that the police had harassed a number of students. He said five people were believed to be held and the bureau was trying to get their names.

Mr Sodani was speaking after representatives from the bureau had visited the Foreign Office for the second time in two days.

Mr Muftah Fitouri and Mr Hameda Zlitni, who both work in the political section at the Bureau in St James's Square, were summoned to the Foreign Office on Sunday after the bomb attacks in London and Manchester at the weekend.

During the 30-minute interview, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, called for assurances from the government in Tripoli that it will do everything possible to prevent fighting between Libyan groups on British soil. Its failure to do so would inevitably have "serious effects" on relations between the two countries.

After being warned by a senior official that Scotland Yard suspected Libyan involvement, they were asked to seek "clarification" of their Government's attitude and returned to the Foreign Office yesterday with the reply from Colonel Gaddafi.

This reply amounted to a straight denial by the Libyan Government of any involvement in the incidents, just as the Tripoli Government denied any connection with the murder of three Libyans in London in 1980.

The warning given by Mr Luce yesterday suggests however, that Britain believes that the Libyan authorities, if not directly responsible, have at least some indirect influence over those who have been committing terrorist attacks in this country.

Colonel Gaddafi has made no secret of his displeasure with Britain for not moving against critics of his regime who have fled to London.



Omar Sodani: "Five believed to be held".

Union rebels launch new GCHQ body

By David Felton Labour Correspondent

A new union organization has been set up to represent workers at the Government Communications Headquarters who have refused to renounce their union membership in the wake of the Government's ban which came into effect 10 days ago.

The body, called GCHQ Trade Unions, has decided to hold regular Monday night meetings in Cheltenham, the first of which was held last night. Union officials estimate that about 200 of the 7,000 people employed at the secret bases have remained loyal to the union.

A meeting in London at the weekend formally established the new union grouping, which will keep GCHQ employees informed of developments both in the Civil Service generally and in their own area. The six unions with members at GCHQ are confident that the Government will make no move to dismiss those workers who wish to retain union membership.

In view of that confidence, they have made arrangements for union loyalists to "spread the word" to other organizations and the prospect of a resurgence of interest in the unions has not been ruled out.

The staff who have not resigned union membership in return for the Government's £1,000 payment will be allowed to retain their membership of individual unions and will continue to pay their subscriptions.

Union rule books do not allow members to belong to another union organization but it has been decided that there should be "flexibility" to deal with the GCHQ situation, which is regarded as a unique development.

Running parallel with the GCHQ Trade Unions will be a club that the unions hope will be set up for those GCHQ employees who have accepted the Government's terms but still want to maintain contact with movements in pay and conditions in the Civil Service.

A meeting of the ruling council of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) is expected to be held either later today or tomorrow to hear complaints from the three TUC representatives on the body.

Mr William McCall, chairman of the nine Civil Service unions said in a letter to Mr Pat Lowry, Acas chairman, that the unions' "confidence and respect in Acas has now been shattered".

Sale room

Famous art nouveau cabinet fetches £124,075

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

There was strong competition between private collectors and museums for the most distinguished pieces of Art Nouveau and Art Deco furnishings offered by Sotheby's in a Monte Carlo auction on Sunday night.

An ebony cabinet by Süe et Mare encrusted in mother-of-pearl and silver with a bouquet of flowers, reached 1,443,000 francs (estimate F400,000 to F600,000), or £124,075.

The cabinet came from the collection of Jane Renouardt at her Saint-Cloud villa whose decor was "created" in 1927 by Louis Süe. It has become one of the most famous pieces of designer furniture of the period, having featured in several recent books and exhibitions. It was bought by an unnamed private collector.

Another exceptionally stylish piece, was a stool with a curved seat supported by four pillars, the whole surface covered in shark's skin. It is by Jules Leleu and dates from around 1925 and sold for F245,200 (estimate F100,000 to F200,000), or £20,997, to an American private collector.

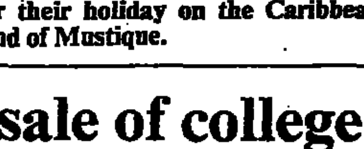
A European private collector made a dead set at the pieces designed by Josef Hoffman for the famous Wiener Werkstatte around the turn of the century. He spent F233,000 (estimate F60,000 to F80,000), or £20,042, on a coffee-making machine in silvered metal, ivory and glass. For a Hoffmann silver cake dish, he paid F188,700 (estimate F60,000 to F100,000), or £16,225, while he paid F166,500 (estimate F100,000 to F130,000), or £14,316, for a wooden armchair or "Sitzmachine" designed by Hoffmann and made by J & J Kohn.

In London, Sotheby's were selling portrait miniatures to a packed room, with a total of £111,872 and 7 per cent unsold. There were at least eight new private collectors bidding according to Richard Allen, the expert and auctioneer.

The National Portrait Gallery carried off the snip of the sale, a self-portrait by Hogarth, at £1,705. Two coloured sketches on paper by Ozias Humphry attracted much higher bidding than expected, both selling to Agnew's against competition from Spink's.

"Major Mence", dated 1785, made £2,035 (estimate £200 to £300) and Captain James Urmston made £2,035 (estimate £200 to £300). The Smarts were also selling well with Charlotte Anne Freil by John Smart Senior at £6,820





Royal return: The Duke and Duchess of Kent arriving at Heathrow yesterday after their holiday on the Caribbean island of Mustique.

Errors in sale of college

The Government has acknowledged errors in its handling of the sale of Hamilton College of Education in Strathclyde, which was valued at £6m, with an estimated replacement cost of £20m, but was sold to the lowest bidder for luxury flats at a price of £680,000 (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

The Treasury and the Scottish Education Department said that more attention should have been paid to the chief valuer's advice.

This was inadvertently not made known to the Treasury, however. The department denied that its approach was casual or inadequate.

The Commons Public Accounts Committee expressed astonishment last month at the department's alleged failure to investigate alternative disposal methods after only four low offers were received

British Midland offers half-price fare to Belfast

By Michael Baily Transport Editor

Air fares between London and Belfast will be nearly halved for a month when British Midland (BMA) launches a service in competition with British Airways later this month.

Compared with a regular one-way economy fare of £55 from May 1 (£56 by British Airways), from March 25 BMA will be offering a bookable "Key" fare of £29 for off-peak periods and £37 for peak flights for the first five weeks of the service.

Mr Colin Roberts, BMA's sales director, hinted yesterday that cheap fares may be extended beyond May 1. "We will review the results of the introductory offer when assessing the level of fare to be charged on this route in the future," he said.

BMA has won about a third share of the Glasgow and Edinburgh shuttles.

British Airways said last night that it was studying the implications of BMA's move.

Glaxo wins trade mark dispute over inhalers

Two pharmaceutical wholesalers Sigma Pharmaceuticals and Dowelhurst agreed yesterday in the High Court not to sell inhalers in packing allegedly copied from the Glaxo group of companies for its widely used Ventolin anti-asthma inhalers.

The managing director of Dowelhurst, Mr Richard Taylor, and the company agreed to pay Glaxo £9,000 damages and costs. Dowelhurst, Allen & Hanburys, or its trade mark or contained in any packaging the same as, or confusingly similar to, the packaging used by Glaxo for Ventolin inhalers sold in this country.

Mr Taylor also agreed to supply Glaxo with a list of suppliers and customers and to disclose the identity of the printer commissioned to produce the disputed packaging and to get him to sign an undertaking to Glaxo not to print any more.

Sigma's undertaking to Mr Justice Nourse not to use the disputed packaging will remain in force until a further court hearing in three weeks' time.

The undertaking in both cases prevents the sale, advertising, or distribution of any inhalers under the name of the Glaxo subsidiary, Allen & Hanburys,

Britain pays £2,370m for road accidents

Road accidents cost Britain £2,370m in 1982, the Department of Transport reported to the Commons transport committee yesterday.

This consisted of £900m in damage to vehicles and property; £720m for the effect of death and injury on productions; £560m as a national sum for grief pain and suffering; £120m for police and insurance; and £70m of ambulance and hospital costs.

Total road deaths were 6,000, seriously injured 80,000 and slightly injured 249,000.

Bird group protests at shooting of rare geese

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has complained to the European Commission about the shooting of Barnacle geese in the Hebridean island of Islay.

The society accuses the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland of "irresponsibly" issuing shooting licences, and has suggested that the matter could be referred to the European Court.

As an internationally recognized rare species, the Barnacle goose is protected under British law and may be shot only under licence if it can be shown to be damaging crops seriously.

The geese breed in Greenland but winter in less frigid areas such as the west of Scotland. In the 1982-83 winter more than 900 geese are said to have been shot in Islay, many by foreign tourists, including Italians.

The department denied irresponsibility in issuing licences, but said it was always willing to investigate allegations of misuse.

Water unions reject 4%

Unions in the water and sewerage industry rejected a 4 per cent pay offer last night.

The industry's 28,000 manual workers are the third important public sector group after the miners and the gas workers to reject such an offer.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Belgium B Frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 80 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.00; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Fr 7.00; Germany DM 3.00; Gibraltar 50p; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.50; Irish Rep 40p; Italy L 1,800; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 100; Malta 35c; Morocco Dir 10.00; Norway Kr 8.00; Pakistan Rs 18; Portugal Esc 100; Singapore $4.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

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Suspect was tied up and handcuffed before he collapsed, inquest told

By Craig Seton

An inquest into the death of James Davey was told yesterday that shortly before being taken unconscious to hospital he had been lying on the floor outside a police cell, tied and handcuffed.

Mr Davey died 11 days after a violent incident at Coventry police station. The inquest was told that before he was put in an ambulance Mr Davey, aged 40, was unconscious and discoloured at the police sation.

When he arrived at a hospital nearby his heart and breathing had stopped and he had turned blue. Although resuscitated, he remained in a coma and was put on a life-support machine.

He had been given cardiac massage and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation at the police station.

The family of Mr Davey, from Coventry, were in the county court for the start of the inquest, which is expected to last two weeks and hear at least 50 witnesses.

Mr Charles Kenderdine, the Coventry coroner, who is sitting with a jury, said that Mr Davey had been arrested at his parents home on March 11 last year and taken to Coventry police station.

The Metropolitan Police wanted to take him to London to interview him about a murder, but Mr Davey, said Mr Kenderdine, was alleged to have refused to go.

After a vehicle arrived a violent incident occurred as Mr Davey was walking from his cell. He was then seen to be seriously ill.

Inspector Nicholas Adderley said that he was trying to arrange an escort for the Metropolitan Police officers who would take Mr Davey to London.

Mr Davey was sweating profusely in the cell and clearly excited because his eyes were staring. He was banging and shouting obscenities.

Mr Adderley said that later in a passageway near the charge room he saw Mr Davey lying face downwards. There was a rope around his lower legs and he had two pairs of handcuffs on.

"Sergeant Ian Speed was holding him in the region of his head. Davey was moving his arms but there was certainly no considerable struggle or anything of that nature. The situation was contained."

Mr Adderley said that he went into the charge room and became aware that officers were bringing Mr Davey through the doorway. The first indication that anything was wrong was the look on Police Constable Paul Wilkinson's face.

They turned Mr Davey over and "his face was discoloured." He was certainly unconscious and a purple colour."

PC Wilkinson started cardiac massage. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation was also tried and an ambulance called, Mr Adderley said.

Dr Michael Williams, of the Coventry and Warwick Hospital, said that he saw Mr Davey at about 2.15am. According to the hospital log, he was blue, his breathing had stopped and he had fixed, dilated pupils.

The hospital notes recorded that Mr Davey had been "restrained while in custody, had become blue and collapsed."

The inquest was told that a screwed up piece of cloth had been found in Mr Davey's rectum. Mr Kenderdine said that a witness was expected to state that it contained cannabis.

Cross-examined by Mr Michael Mansfield, for the Davey family, Mr Adderley said that Mr Davey had "a long criminal record of violence. I had personal experience of it a long time ago: I knew how violent he could be."

But Mr Adderly said that he had no reason to believe that any undue force was used on Mr Davey.

Mr Davey was jailed for six years in 1978 for assaulting Police Constable Brian Merry.

The hearing continues today.

Miss Debbie Moore celebrating yesterday (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Prize for dance studio founder

By Alan Hamilton

It is no use just being pretty, Miss Debbie Moore, founder of the Pineapple Dance Studies, who was yesterday invested with the title Business Woman of the Year by one of Mr Margaret Thatcher's junior ministers, declared. You have to have credibility.

Miss Moore, a former model, aged 35 was awarded her title in the annual contest run by the makers of Veuve Clicquot champagne.

The widow Clicquot would no doubt have concurred with Miss Moore, who said at her investiture in the predominantly male enclave of the Instutute of Directors in Pall Mall, London, that business acumen was essentialy an ability to communicate with other people and make them believe in you.

That, she said, was a great deal easier in New York, where she is expanding her business and where they are much more used to dynamic business-concious women,

Miss Moore is now chairman and managing director of the dance studios,

She opened a dance studio in a disused pineapple warehouse in covent Garden in 1979; she is about to open additional studios in Kensington and New York. Her company went public in 1982 making her, according to the newspapers, a millionaire overnight.

BBC drama delayed by scenery strike

By David Hewson

The BBC faces a great log jam of unfinished drama and light entertainment programmes as the strike by 700 sceneshifters enters its fourth week.

Its effects on broadcasts are minimal, but the strike could lead to a severe shortage of home-produced plays and shows if it continues.

Postponed programmes include the latest Shakespeare production *Titus Andronicus*, three plays of the month, a new series of *The Young Ones*, the *Kenny Everett Show*, and a Ronnie Corbett comedy *Sorry*.

The director of resources for BBC Television, Mr Michael Checkland, has written to all television staff giving a warning that the corporation will not contemplate a return to work under the old working arrangements demanded by the strikers.

The dispute centres on changes in working practices which involve no compulsory redundancies. About fifty members of the scenery staff have decided to work under the conditions on offer.

Mr Checkland's letter says that the changes would make the sceneshifter's jobs more secure.

The corporation says that it has offered to go to the conciliation service, Acas, but that has been rejected by the union, the Entertainment Trades Alliance.

"Throughout the long negotiations we hoped to achieve an agreement with the unions on the badly needed changes". Mr Checkland said. 'It is a matter of regret that this was not possible, particularly since the strike is causing inevitable damage to programmes, some of which will never be made, even after a return to work."

The dispute is affecting *Blue Peter, Top of the Pops, Medical Express*, and *Tomorrow's World*, which are being produced with "compromise sets", scenery below normal standard.

Patients in private health care warned

By Patricia Clough

Patients were advised yesterday that if they suffered complications after an operation they stood a better chance of survival with the National Health Service than at private hospitals.

A leaflet produced by the NHS Consultants Association and NHS Unlmited says only 45 of England's 175 private hospitals have a resident doctor.

The leaflet is intended to counter the £3m-a-year promotion by private insurance organizations. Mr Frank Dobson, Labour shadow Minister for Health and chairman of NHS Unlimited, said the two groups wanted to warn people that private medicine was "not all it is cracked up to be".

The leaflet charged that:

- Private hospitals and specialists can cost more than the company will pay. Nearly 10 per cent of subscibers to BUPA, one of the main organizations, find treatment costs are not fully covered.
- Private insurance does not pay for childbirth, private treatment from a general practitioner, or a long stay in a nursing home.
- Premiums increase drastically – possibly prohibitively – after the age of 65.
- Private medicine drains health service resources, relying on staff trained at taxpayers' expense.

A BUPA spokesman said: "This is confusing the issue. Private insurance is intended to complement the health service. It is there primarily to provide specialist treatment in case of injury or illness."

He said all BUPA hospitals had resident medical staff and equipment, insurance preminms are rising largely because of the increasingly sophisticated equipment, and patients should check whether their treatment cost was covered by the insurance they had chosen.

Conveyance evidence is invited

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A call for evidence on the measures needed to ensure consumer protection if non-solicitors are permitted to do conveyancing was made by the government-appointed committee on conveyancing yesterday.

The 14-member committee, under Prodessor Harry Street, Professor of English law at Manchester University, was announced by Mr Patrick Mayhew, QC, the Solicitor General, last month.

It has been asked to report to the Lord Chancellor on the issue of licensed, non-solicitor conveyancers by September and is inviting evidence to be submitted by April 19.

The committee, which consists of representatives of bodies including the Law Society, Consumers' Association, National Institute of Conveyancing Agents, and of banks, estate agents, building societies, and local councils, has to consider what tests or evidence of competence would be needed for non-solicitor conveyances.

Evidence on tests of competence should be sent to Mr Nick Smedley, conveyancing committee secretary, at the Lord Chancellor's Department, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1.

Century's housing aim forecast

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

About three million houses need to be built by the end of this century to satisfy increasing demand, the Housing Research Foundation says in a report published today.

The need is likely to be about 220,000 houses a year until 1991 and 200,000 a year until 2000, according to figures based on research into potential demand.

The report, prepared by builders and planners nominated by the fundation, the Royal Town Planning Institute, and the House Builders Federation, believes that target can be achieved without any great effect on the countryside.

"It seems probable", it says, "that substantially less than 1 per cent of the total land in England and Wales will be developed for housing in the rest of this century. Even when other urban uses are taken account of, by the year 2000 about 88 per cent of our land surface will still be rural, compared with the present 89 per cent."

The report concludes: "The encouraging fact is that in most areas there is capacity to allow both for the protection of the countryside and to build the number of houses we need. Wise use of our planning system should make it possible to achieve both objectives."

Mr Andrew Tait, director of the foundation and director-general of the National House-Building Council, said yesterday that this was the first time that anybody had taken a serious look at the future for housing and land requirements.

The report, *Housing and Land: 1984-1991: 1992-2000;* says that until 1991 about 145,000 new houses will be needed each year to cater for the growing number of new households. In addition, between 60,000 and 80,000 new houses are required to replace demolitions

At present, the annual rate of demolitions is slightly more than 16,000 compared with 70,000 in 1971, and the report insists that that level must be increased. "Even if we demolished 50,000 houses each year, three times the present number, it would still take about 400 years to repalce the housing stock."

Partly as a result of the level of demolition, the level of new building in cities and towns now accounts for about 15 per cent of all new building. "With vigorous efforts it may be possible to raise that proportion this decade to 20 per cent."

Most of the remaining 80 per cent of production would continue to be on sites on the periphery of cities and larger towns, and within and round smaller towns and villages.

Oxford tour sells image to schools

More than 400 Oxford undergraduates will soon be visiting comprehensive schools throughout Britain to meet sixth-formers under a scheme called Target Schools, run by Oxford University Students' Union.

The chairman of the organizing committee, Miss Janet Rogers, aged 21, said: "A lot of state school pupils don't consider applying for Oxford. They are put off by the 'hooray Henry' champagne party image of the university".

A mathematics undergraduate at St Catherine's College, who came from a comprehensive school in Staffordshire, she added: "In my experience most students here are not like that at all. For the most part, life is pretty mundane.

Pools winner leaves husband

A woman who won £106,340 on the pools late last month has left her husband.

Mrs Lilian Spring, aged 48, who ran the Merry Go Round public house in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, with her husband Cyril, aged 55, gave him £30,000 to cover their business debts and said she would not return.

Soulkeeper for Exeter City

Exeter City football club, which is bottom of the Third Division, has appointed a chaplain, Mr Richard Chewter, aged 29, an evagelist, who says his main concern will be the spiritual wellbeing of the squad.

Mr Gerry Francis, the manager, said: "We certainly need all the help from above we can get". But Mr Chewter added: "I pray for souls, not goals".

Jilted lover gets life for murder

John Glynn, aged 35, of Chertsey Road, Whitton, Southwest London, was yesterday jailed for life for murdering his rival while he lay in bed with his girl friend. Mr John Perkins, aged 33, an electronics engineer, of Charles Drive, Laleham, near Staines, was stabbed six times with a carving knife last July.

Glynn pleaded not guilty to murder but was found guilty after a two-week trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Chair created in IT management

A new chair in the management of Information Technology, which has been created at Imperial College, London, will be taken later this year by Professor Igor Aleksander, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at Brunel University.

Murder charge

Robert Ernest Walker, aged 49, unemployed, of St Mary's Road, Oxford, was remanded in custody for a week by Oxford magistrates yesterday charged with murdering Pauline Cantell, aged 16, of Swinburne Road, Oxford.

Museum refuses to hand over prison camp diary

A former Serviceman who found his long-lost war diaries in a display case at the Imperial War Museum, in London has had his request to have them back refused.

Mr Hedley Bonnes, of Eckington, near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, said that the diaries, an account of three years a prisoner of the Japanese, were lost after being lent to friends.

Mr Bonnes, who was a corporal in 605 RAF squadron when captured, said yesterday: "I used to keep notes on scraps of paper about life in the prison camp and the chaps who died there. I hid the paper in boxes that contained the ashes of dead comrades.

Mr Bonnes said that he was told that the diaries were in the museum. The museum authorities "said they had bought them at auction and were legally entitled to them.

"They are a part of my past", Mr Bonnes said. "We even offered to pay the full market price for them but were refused."

A museum spokesman said: "The diaries were bought in good faith. Mr Bonnes and his family are welcome to come and look at them at any time.

"They would probably have been lost for good if the museum had not bought them and kept them in a safe condition."

HMV demands an end to dog label parody

By Our Arts Correspondent

EMI Records is preparing to go to court over Nipper, the dog on the His Master's Voice record label.

It has been angered by an independent record company Dead Dog Records, which parodies the HMV label.

EMI says that the Dead Dog label will imply a connexion between the two companies and has threatened legal action unless it is withdrawn within 14 days.

"The validity and reputation of this trade mark are of the utmost importance and, for many years, we have actively protected the reputation of this mark and have taken determined action to protest about and to act against its unauthorized use".

Mr John Clare, a director of Dead Dog Records, said: "It is not our intention to cause any confusion between the two companies, but we have grown quite attached to our dead dog and would prefer not to lose him".

The original painting which hangs in EMI headquarters, is the work of Francis Barraud, who portrayed his dog Nipper gazing into a gramophone horn.

Poison murder charge

A research chemist who boasted that he knew how to commit the perfect murder poisoned his mistress with chloroform after sexual intercourse, a court was told yesterday.

However, attempts by David Harvey, to make the death look like natural causes failed to fool expert investigators, it was said.

Mr Harvey, aged 44, of Byron Road, Chelmsford, Essex, denies murdering Mrs Betty Amor, aged 54, and administering a noxious substance to endanger life.

Mrs Margaret Puxon, C, for the prosecution said that Mr Harvey killed Mrs Amor before setting off on a business trip.

Mrs Puxon said Mr Harvey claimed that they had used chloroform as a sex aid.

The trial, at Chelmsford Crown Court, continues today.

Rights case over deportation

By Pat Healy, Race Relations Correspondent

The Government is to be taken to the European Commission of Human Rights after deporting to Turkey yesterday the father of two British children who are in hiding in London with their mother.

The Children's Legal Centre, which has urged the lifting of deportation orders on the parents of Zeynep Hasbudak, aged eight, and her brother Fatih, aged six, will allege that the deportation of Mr Polat Hasbudak and the outstanding deportation order against his wife, Kebire, breach the European Convention on Human Rights.

Mr David Waddington, Minister of State at the Home Office, yesteday said that the deportation orders will stand against the parents, who are admitted over-stayers, and that Mrs Hasbudak will also be deported if she is discovered by the police.

In a letter to Mr Brian Sedgmore, Labour MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch, Mr Waddington wrote: "I am not without sympathy for the children but I remain unconvinced that the compassionate features of the childrens' circumstances are sufficiently compelling to justify revoking deportation orders made against their parents".

The Children's Legal Centre yesterday wrote to Mr Waddington urging that the children should not be inappropriately detained or deported if discovered with their mother.

The Home Office is hoping that the parents will take their children to Turkey, to avoid them having to go into care of a local authority, but the parents want them to stay in Britain.

Mr Sedgemore protested last night at what he described in a letter to Mr Waddington as an "incomprehensible decision".

Mr Hasbudak was arrested by police last week when he went to a north London post office

PARLIAMENT March 12 1984

Ministry changes to create greater efficiency

DEFENCE

The management structure in the Ministry of Defence is to be reorganised in an attempt to make it more efficient, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced in a statement to the Commons.

He added that in future he would look to the Chief of the Defence Staff and the Permanent Under Secretary as his two principal advisers.

Mr Heseltine said: This Government has increased significantly the defence budget reflecting the priority we attach to national security. By 1986-87 defence expenditure is planned to be 23 per cent higher in real terms than in 1978-79.

The threat we face from the Soviet Union and the growing cost of defence technology fully justify this policy.

At a time of rising defence expenditure, it is particularly important that we satisfy the public – who bear the cost of defence – of our determination to ensure that the resources made available are put to best effect. We must ensure that the resources are applied to enhance the fighting effectiveness of our Armed Forces and there can be no place for unnecessary bureaucracy and overheads.

As Defence Secretary, I introduced a new Management Information System – MINIS.

Using this, I have carried out a review of the organization of the ministry itself and of staffs outside the front line. I have been much impressed by the quality of the staff – both military and civilian – working in these areas.

But the organization for defence foreshadowed in the 1963 White Paper has only partly been carried through; the ministry has a more federal structure than envisaged then and lines of accountability are blurred. There is overlap between the ministry and commands. As a result, the organization is less economical than it should be.

In judging the appropriate management structure for the department, my overriding aim has been to strengthen the fighting effectiveness of our forces.

Nothing must be done which would weaken the separate identities and traditions of the three fighting Services.

They play a vital part in the morale of our front line units.

Nor do I see any need to change the constitutional framework provided by the Defence Council and the three Service Boards. But, within this framework, I wish in future to draw a clearer distinction between the central formulation of advice on defence policy, operations and resource allocation and the management of the Services themselves.

I intend to create a combined Defence Staff, responsible under the Chief of the Defence Staff and the permanent Under Secretary for advising me on defence policy, military priorities and the conduct of military operations. This staff would incorporate the relevant parts of the Naval, General and Air Staffs.

I also intend that it should bring together my military and civilian advisers into an integrated structure.

In resource allocation and finance, I wish to see stronger central determination of priorities and clearer budgetary control through the creation of an Office of Management and Budget under the Permanent Under Secretary. This would be coupled with clear financial delegation to identified managers through a system of responsibility budgets.

Under my proposals the management of each Service would be the principal concern of the single-Service Chiefs of Staff supported by the Executive Committees of each of the Service Boards. The Boards and their Executive Committees would be responsible for administration rather than policy, as was indeed envisaged in the 1963 White Paper.

I wish to see the maximum delegation of day-to-day administration to commands outside the ministry itself.

In future, I would look to the Chief of the Defence Staff and the Permanent Under Secretary as my two principal advisers. The Chief of the Defence Staff would continue to be advised by the Service Chiefs of Staff who would be responsible to him: the Chiefs of Staff Committee would continue with its present membership.

I also propose that the Chief Scientific Adviser and the Chief of Defence Procurement should in future be responsible to me through the Permanent Under Secretary.

I have today published copies of a consultative paper which I am circulating in my department. It is my intention to improve efficiency and to achieve significant savings.

I will report further to the House *when I have completed my* consultations.

Mr **Denzil Davies**, an opposition spokesman on defence: We shall have to study the consultative document because the statement is somewhat thin in substance.

One effect of the statement will be greater centralization in the Ministry of Defence and will possibly mean that the man in the ministry will know even better than he was supposed to have known in the past.

His exercise in centralization and against federalism will mean a reduction, for good or ill, in the power of Service chiefs. Whereas he said that nothing must be done to harm the identity and loyalty of the three fighting Services, behind the camouflage of those words, that might be the minister's intention.

Will he tell us where, in the MINIS exercise, he intends to bring in the Procurement Executive because this is an important area – the symbiotic relationship between the ministry and the arms manufacturers. Will the MINIS look at that *to see whether we can get more* value for money.

How much money will he save from the exercise? Many of us suspect that this has more to do with his Walter Mitty world of being a management whizz kid rather than addressing himself to the problems of defence: spending £500m extra on Trident and all the other costs to be incurred over the next few years.

Whatever the effect of the MINIS exercise in the next few years, there will be a maxi defence review because the Government cannot maintain its present defence commitments and objectives.


Marshall: Lessons from the Falklands

Mr Heseltine: There is no defence review in prospect, so far as I am aware (Laughter). In the budgets to which we are working we can meet the objectives to which the Government has set its hand.

The review will cover the Procurement Executive and I have already asked the Defence Industries Council to help me in looking at the interface between the Procurement Executive and the arms manufacturing industries to ensure that we get better value for money.

Mr proposals involve a greater *degree of centralization but that is* precisely why the ministry was set up to take over the three Armed Services in 1963.

Sir Anthony Buck (Colchester North, C): Is this an extension of something started by Admiral Lewin and Mr Heseltine's predecessors'. Is he satisfied that we shall be in a better position to deal with the unexpected than we were in the past?

Mr Heseltine: The concepts on which I have embarked had their foundations with some earlier generations of politicians, and particularly perhaps were associated with the Earl of Stockton, who was involved 20-odd years ago.

The original concepts owe much in design to the late Earl Mountbatten and the late Viscount Montgomery who commanded great military forces in the field and saw the benefit of a unified approach.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab): While there is a need to centralize the advice given to the Secretary of State on finances, will he beware of weakening and diluting the advice from individual Service because, too often, what emerges out of compromise at the centre on defence matters is wrong.

Mr Heseltine: In a centralized structure, there will have to be *single Service building blocks. I am* seeking to replace the situation where at present so much acvice depends on three individual defence staffs which can be competitive in their approach.

Mr Michael Marshall (Arundel, C): What does he hope to achieve in terms of improved defence procurement from the lessons of the Falklands campaign?

Mr Heseltine: When I visited the Falklands, people at all levels in each of the Services told me that one lesson they learnt was that great benefit was to be gained from the individual armed Services working much more closely with their opposite. I hope we will be able to carry through this lesson in the way we run the defence programme.

Coal strike: Walker not to intervene

PIT CLOSURES

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, made clear in the Commons that he did not intend to intervene in the coal mining dispute over pit closures. He declared during question time that the events of the day had certainly shown that miners would like the opportunity of a secret ballot to express their views.

He said the management's position was clearcut in that it wanted to invest more in economic mines and cut out the burden of uneconomic pits in a civilized and generous way. It was disastrous to pretend that it was in the interests of the miners to keep uneconomic pits open.

Mr Allen McKay (Barnsley, West and Penistone, Lab) had asked if the Secretary of State had discussed with Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the NCB, the statement by Mr Norman Siddall, the previous chairman, concerning the softly, softly approach to colliery closures.

Does he not realise (he went on) that the Opposition were quite correct in saying, on the appointment of Mr MacGregor, that there were far better people in the management structure of the NCB who could be chairman?

Mr Walker: He is talking about a *chairman who has kept up massive* investment in the coal industry, who has recently persuaded the Government to put £400m into the development of Asfordby pit and, at pits that have been closed, has offered miners alternative jobs or options of early retirement.

Sir John Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam, C): Mr MacGregor had similar experience in the steel industry so that he is facing, and that would lead him to give Mr Arthur Scargill the same advice as he gave to the leaders of the steel workers, to go slowly otherwise they will put many miners out of work with uncompetitive pits.

Mr Walker: One of the things Mr *MacGregor has endeavoured to do* is to improve our potentiality in other markets. In 1979 we were a net importer of coal; we are now a net exporter. The example given to us by the one socialist government in Europe is in France where, having promised the miners increased production, they have now decided to get rid of half the miners.

Mr Geoffrey Lofthouse (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab): The British Gas Corporation is expected by the turn of the century to be needing about 90 million tonnes of coal. What plans are there for the investment to provide that coal at that time?

Mr Walker: That figure is not in any projections I have received.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C): Is it not time the chairman of the coal board came off what has become the softly, softly approach. We cannot go on investing £800m a year in new investment if that is going to be swallowed *up in continually loss-*making mines. In the end it will ruin the industry altogether and the taxpayer.

Mr Walker: Massive investment is required for good economic pits and that is happening under this Government to a greater degree than it did under the last government. We must sensibly and in a civilized way go about closures of the uneconomic pits, which is just what we are doing.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): If he can say it is right and proper for uneconomic marginal oilfields to be exploited by advancing tax relief from this Government, and, to allow marginal agriculture, hill farming to get additional subsidies in order to maximize the efficiency of those farms, surely it must be right, to ensure we have energy in the future when the oil has run out, to make sure that marginal uneconomic pits get the same kind of aid?

Mr Walker: The big difference between the tax position is that there are no taxes on the coal board because they only make losses. The taxes on the oil industry are running at more than 80 per cent.

Obviously I would be delighted if we had a coal industry which had profits we could tax at 80 per cent. As for investment, he must face the reality that this Government is investing much more in the future of the coal industry than the last Labour Government.

Mr Alistair Burt (Bury North, C): Is not the disunity in the coal fields with over half the mines working, a sure sign the miners have got the message of the Government's commitment to the industry? The mischief in this situation does not lie with the Government but with the intemperate miners' leaders?

Mr Walker: There is no doubt that many miners are well aware of the massive capital investment this Government is putting into the industry and of the generous terms put to those miners, so far over the age of 50, affected by closures.


Burt: Disunity sign from the miners

The events of today have certainly shown the miners would like the opportunity of a secret ballot to express their views.

Mr Stanley Orme, Chief Opposition spokesman on energy, (Salford, East, Lab): Has he been in touch *with both sides? Does he not think* he ought to intervene – (Conservative shouts of "No") – and bring both sides together?

Does he not think that the MacGregor plan should be put on one side while meaningful discussions take place? – It is his responsibility to bring the two sides together as early as possible?

Mr Walker: No. Last week both sides met and they *did* decide they would prepare a number of suggestions with which they could collectively come to me and put views.

If both sides come to me with certain aspects of their policy, I would be only too pleased to see them and discuss matters with them, but certainly I am not going to intervene in what is *basically* a clear-cut management position of a management that wishes to invest more in economic mines and cut out the burden of uneconomic mines and do it in a civilized and generous way.

Mr Walker, in answer to a question, said the effect of the overtime ban, which was now entering its 20th week, was most severe on those imposing it.

By March 2 (he said) miners had lost £69.3m, the equivalent of more than two weeks wages for every man in the industry.

Sir William van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C): He has the total support of Conservative MPs when he indicated he was not going to interfere in management decisions.

In the present situation those decisions are based on a circumstance where, through the back door, the *NUM leadership* is trying to secure a national strike in respect of which it is not prepared to ballot its own membership.

Mr Walker: The potential for this industry, *modernized and without* the burden of uneconomic pits, will be very much to the benefit of the miners.

Mr Alexander Eadie (Midlothian, Lab): The report of the Select Committee on Energy illustrated that despite Mr MacGregor's statement to the nation that *everything* was going well under his chairmanship, the NCB will probably lose about £204m.

Why is it the only person who seems to support Mr MacGregor is the Prime Minister? Why does not Mr Walker come clean and say Mr MacGregor is a disaster and is plunging the industry into conflict?

Mr Walker: Contrary to being a disaster, I believe Mr MacGregor is of great benefit to the future of the mining industry. It is disastrous to pretend that it is in the interests of the miners to keep uneconomic pits open.

Mr Timothy Yeo (South Suffolk, C): Notwithstanding the remarks of Mr Tony Benn last week, there is one person in this country from whom the British coal industry does need to be saved, and that person is Mr Arthur Scargill. In that process of salvation, we are more likely to have the support of individual member, of the NUM than we are of the Opposition.

Mr Walker: It is not for me to *comment on the activities of any* particular union leader. *One other* person the industry needs to be safeguarded from is Mr Benn.

Mr Orme: When was Mr Walker informed that the NCB had lost £135m? This was made plain in the select committee's report. Has not Mr MacGregor got it wrong? Mr Walker should have a fresh look at the situation, and the MacGregor plan *should be withdrawn while this* takes place.

Mr Walker: The £135m is a loss of the stocks of coal at the pithead which will not be as large as they would otherwise have been. As they are already on a massive scale, there is no great problem for the NCB. As the select commttee peport shows, the actual cash flow of the NCB has improved.

Eadie: MacGregor plunging industry into conflict

● Mr John Dormand (Easington, Lab) on another question, said: The level of investment is at the heart of the present difficulties in the coal industry. We are constantly told *there is something like £2m* a day invested in the industry.

Would he comment on three aspects: That it is the lowest investment per tonne in the EEC; that it is about half the subsidy for *the British agricultural industry*; and that it does not even begin to meet the social consequences of pit *closures on mining communities*.

Mr Walker: I think he has got the figures wrong. He *is mixing the total* of the investment with the figure of £2m a day. That is purely capital *investment in the coal industry*.

In the last five years, this Government has invested £3,500m *in capital investment in the industry* and that compares very favourably with France which has just announced it will halve the size of its coal industry.

Mr Terry Patchett (Barnsley East, Lab): Would he agree with the statement by Mr Norman Siddall regarding the massive task of returning the industy to profitability within three years to be correct? *Would he agree that the present* management commitment is injuring rather than helping the situation?

Mr Walker: What I am saying is that, for example the number of closures over this last year with the many difficulties that have been created, is low compared with the *number of closures under the Labour Government when they* were almost a regular feature.

In 11 years of Labour Government there were 300 pit closures whereas in the last five years under the Conservatives there have been 92 closures.

Mr Trevoir Skeet (Bedfordshire, North, C): In the past 7 years we have spent £7,000m on mines which is the equivalent of receipts from taxation from the north Sea in one year. Is there not a limit to the capital expenditure and other social benefits?

Mr Walker: It is vital for this country to have a strong and successful coal industry going way into the next century. That is why Mr Macgregor has been correct to continue with a high level of capital investment. likewise he is also correct to procede in a civilized way with the closure of uneconomic pits.

Mr Neil Hamilton (Tatton, C): Members of this House are scandalized to hear of losses of this year to which has to be added *£700m to £800m for investment*. Should we not accelerate pit closuers to take account of this appalling blood letting and haemorrhage of a British industry.?

Mr Walker: It is important that we maintain a succesful coal industry for the future and we close the uneconomic pots in a civilized and generous way. Many of these pits are total communities and there are difficulties. The House should show understanding of the problems. Mr MacGregor and the coal board are doing just that.

Mr Kebin Barron (Rother Valley, Lab): How many new pits have been given permission to be opened since May 1979?

Mr Walker: I could give details of substantial investment in existing pits and enormous potential at Selby where we have invested £400m and the development at Asfordby.

Mr John Farr (Harborough, C): Will he discuss with Mr MacGregor the possibility of giving pits which *are at present uneconomic to the* miners on the site to operate as a cooperative?

Mr Walker: We would carefully consider any approach by miners along those lines but I have not seen any rush of miners for it.

Mr Edward Rowlands (Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney, Lab) for the *Opposition: Mr MacGregor gave* evidence to the select committee that taking into account all the so-called savings of the overtime ban, the net total cost for the financial year of the overtime ban as £135m. When did the Secretary of State find out that figure?

Mr Walker: The figures of the NCB were produced a week before the select committee and given in my evidence to the select committee. We both gave that evience. The profit and loss on the revenue account is a different factor to the cash flow. The select committee was informed by Mr MacGregor and myself that the result of the overtime ban was an improvement *to the cash flow of the NCB*.

Animal welfare Bill in a later session

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Government intends to look into the question of tightening up the law on the number of experiments on animals and a Bill on the subject is expected later thsi Parliament, **Lord Elton**, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, told the House of Lords at question time.

He said: There will not be a Bill this session, but if room can be found in the 1984-85 session we should be ready for it. Becuse of the pressure of other candidates for the legislative programme, the Bill may not be ready until later this Parliament.

Lord Mishcon, for the Opposition, spoke of the shock and horror that people had felt on hearing about live animals being subjected to experiments with bullets.

Lord Elton: All normal people dislike the infliction of pain. That is why we have legislation to prevent it being wantonly used.

He pointed out that the experiments referred to could only be used for a proper purpose and only under anaesthesia.

Adviser no longer attached to Acas

GCHQ

Mr John Lambert, who has been made available to advise the management of the Government Communications Headquarters, Cheltenham, on future manage*ment-employee relations, is a career* civil servant with the Department of Employment who had recently worked in Acas for just over a year, **Mr Barney Hayhoe**, Minister of State, Treasury, said during Commons questions. Acas itself, he explained, was not involved in any way.

Mr Hayhoe said Mr Lambert had returned to the Department of Employment last week from Acas.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) had asked if it was true or proper for Acas, in the form of Mr Lambert, to be drawn into the controversial mire at Cheltenham.

Mr Hayhoe said he was glad to be able to explain the exact position, even though the question was properly one for the Secretary of State for Employment (Mr Tom King).

Dr Oonagh McDonald (Thurrock, Lab), for the Opposition: The answer does not satisfy the House. It is merely sleight of hand, the decision to release the official was taken without consultation with the Council of Civil Service Unions.

The utter insensitivity of sending an Acas official even under the conditions Mr Hayhoe has outlined, to set up a staff association after the ban on trade union membership at GCHQ, is bound to cast doubt on the role of Acas as a neutral mediator in future industrial disputes. It is damaging to industrial relations.

Mr Hayhoe: I can undeerstand Dr McDonald's misunderstanding of the position before my answer which was in clear terms. But it is incredible that she persists in her questioning after it.

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West, Lab) asked for a firm undertaking that the Government had no plans whatever to introduce any further bans on trade union activity like that at GCHQ anywhere in the United Kingdom.

Mr Hayhoe: The assurance has been given in the clearest terms by the Prime Minister and by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Sir Geoffrey Howe). There is no intention of introducing similar action.

Timetabling of all Bills urged

PROCEDURE

A new Procedure Committee has been proposed to review standing committee procedures, **Mr John Biffen**, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, stated during question *time in the Commons*.

There is on the Order Paper of the Commons a motion indicating that, in addition, the new Procedure Committee will be asked to look at setting time limits on speeches.

Mr Biffen was replying to Mr **Kenneth Carlisle** (Lincoln, C) who asked: Will be at least do all he can to ensure that the committee on procedure when it does meet, disusses the possibility of a timetable or guillotine on all Bills going through Parliament?

All controversial Bills are guillotined and have timetables if necessary to get them through. If this was agreed at the outset, this would lead to more reasoned and better scrutiny of Bills.

Mr Biffen: These are highly controversial matters which the Procedure Committee will consider in its own time and own way.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Budget statement. **Lords (2.30):** Education (Grants and Awards) *Bill*, third reading. Cable and Broadcasting Bill, third reading.

Mr **John Moore**, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said *in a* Commons written reply that the Government had received £3,274m in petrol revenue tax *in* 1982/83.

Relations with Turkey in good repair

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Abuses of human rights and individial liberty were still manifest in Turkey even after the so-called elections, **Mr Christopher Smith** (Islington South and Finsbury, Lab) said in opening a debate on Britain's relations with Turkey.

He said it seemed Mr Turgut Ozal, the Prime Minister, had been given his head by the military authorities to deal with economic questions but everything to do with civil liberties and security was kept firmy in the hands of the military.

He had visited Turkey last summer and found considerable evidence of widespread use of torture. He personally spoke to three people who had been tortured by the military authorities.

The election of Mr Ozal rather than the favoured military candidate was an example of the Turkish people cocking a snoop at the military regime. It was not an indication that the élections were free of fully democratic.

The British Government had been far too complacent and far too silent over the denial of human rights. It was ironic that Nato, which was supposedly in being to defend democracy, supported a nation which obdured human righs and individual liberty.

Mr Richard Hickmet (Glanford and Scunthorpe, C) said Mr Smith's speech totally ignored the great difficulties which Turkey had been under for the past few years. To make such wild accusations was not only naive, but dangerous.

The people in Turkey today could walk the streets freely without the danger of being shot.

Britain should do all it could to welcome *Turkey's return to democracy* and give it every encouragement to ensure its continuation and expansion. He hoped the *British* Government was awarp of the grave consequences for the security of the West and Britain if Turkey were to withdraw from Nato.

Mr ***Donald Anderson****, an Oppo*sition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said that by seeking to normalize relations with Turkey before there was any fundamental change in human rights, particularly in relation to an amnesty for political prisoners in Turkish jails, the Government was ingnoring the cries of those being tortured in prison, on hunger strike and suffering other abuses.

Mr **Raymond Whitney**, Under Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said in general relations with Turkey were in good repair as befitted a relationship which had extended over 400 years.

The Government had consistently made clear to the Turkish Government its concern about the violation of human rights which had occured in that country.

Labour move on monopoly rejected

TELECOM BILL

A revolution was occurring in telecomunications and a new approach to the industry was needed, **Lord Cockfield**, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said during a discussion in The House of Lords on the report stage of the Telecommunications Bill to privatize British Telecom.

He was resisting an Opposition attempt to remove from the Bill the clause which abolishes BT's exclusive privilege to run telecommunications systems. An amendment, to *do this moved by Lord Bruce of* Donington, for the Opposition, was rejected by 114 votes to 68 – Government majority, 46.

Lord Bruce said he was seeking to give the Commons an opportunity to reconsider the Goverment's wretched proposal to privatize BT.

Lord Cockfield said the clause paved the way to increase competition in this area and to ensure that BT was placed on an equal footing with other providers of telecommunications services. A monopoly supplier, and in some cases purchaser was not best suited to respond to the dramatic changes required.

A monopoly was inappropriate and inadequate to deal with the circumstances and needs of a rapidly changing industry. The trouble with a monopoly was that the consumer was denied a choice; there was no competition.

He pointed out that 73 per cent of residential orders for telephones were now being met within 12 working days, compared with 50 per cent as recently as 1980. The primary explanation for this was an improvement in the efficiency of BT. That improvement had taken place under the stimulus of competition.

MPs like and get their pudding

CATERING

More traditional British puddings in the MPs' restaurants were called for by Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing North, C) during questions in the Commons.

But Mr Fergus Montgomery (Altrincham and Sale, C), a member of the catering sub-committee of the House of Commons (Services) Committee, assured him there were still plenty of rice and summer puddings and plum pie on the menus.

Mr Greenway: I am sure the House will agree, and therefore regret, the decline of traditional British puddings in this country. Parliament has a role in preserving the good rice pudding, summer pudding, plum pie and other similar puddings?

By placing them even more regularly on the menu schools and households might follow the example and give British puddings a new life.

Mr Montgomery: During the 32-week sitting, rice pudding appeared over 50 times and plum pie was on offer 15 times around Christmas and 10 times during the rest of the year.

Mr Greenway manages to keep his figure, but most MPs need to control their diets because of their figures. Had he been at lunch today, he would have noticed plum pie with custard and creamy rice with blackcurrants on the menu.

Whitehall brief

Rayner's new millionaires

By Peter Hennessy

On April 1, after four years and 10 months in business, the staff of the Prime Minister's Efficiency Unit will become millionaires. However, before the Public Accounts Committee sniffs the biggest "sting" in Civil Service history, it should be pointed out that the matter is one for congratulation and not for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Raynerism, the philosophy and techniques pioneered by Lord Rayner of Marks and Spencer, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's first efficiency adviser, has so far totted up £230m in savings, about £1m per working day. By April, 1986, ***another*** **£37m** ***in*** **savings will have been made. Ministers have accepted in principle further economies of £80m and an extra £93m is under consideration.**

Sir Robin Ibbs, an executive director of ICI, who took over from Lord Rayner six months ***ago (he spends one day a week*** **in the Cabinet Office without pay, one of ICI's gifts to the nation) declines to take any credit for this.**


Sir Robin Ibbs: No hints on future economics.

Sir Robin in full of praise for the instruments Lord Rayner designed. He described the scrutinies (the highly detailed examination of activities that departments carry out under the supervision of the Efficiency Unit) as "a super tool". He judges the financial management initiative (FMI) which is intended to spread cost-consciousness and cost-sonscious officials the length and breadth of the bureaucracy, to be ***the*** **lasting reform that matters.**

The unit's allies in Whitehall, however, think it will remain a finger-in-the-dyke operation unless, and until, they can break into the remaining £104,000m of state expenditure, dominated by the huge welfare and defence outlays.

Sir Robin, a veteran corporate planner who got to know Whitehall's big spenders from the inside when he ran the Central Policy Review Staff ("think tank") between 1980 and 1982, will not be drawn on his future plans.

The financial management initiative, if it works as planned, should force every spending department to squeeze more per pound from the Treasury's annual allocation. Where Sir Robin is reluctant to comment, the ***Prime Minister*****, interviewed on** ***Weekend World*** **in January, made clear her Efficiency Unit's purpose.**

Mrs Thatcher said: "We cannot allocate more expenditure except in accordance with the plans we have published. We cannot add more to them in ***so far as we need to do*** **more. We have got in fact to get better value out of what we are spending and there is plenty of scope for that."**

Financial Management In the Public Sector: A review 1979/84 (Peat Marwick, 1 Puddle Dock, London EC4).

The education lottery: 2

Science: How some schools get the girls interested

LUCY HODGES, Our Education Correspondent, visited nine schools in three different parts of the country to find out what is being taught, and how,' in modern education. Today she reports on teaching science.

The public's main complaint in science teaching is that many children, especially girls, do not study science at all because they are allowed to choose not to do it. Is science being taught in primary schools? If so, what is being taught? Are girls taking the "hard sciences", physics and chemistry, up to CSE and O level?

Whickham comprehensive in *Gateshead* has a deserved reputation for making girls interested in the physical sciences. Mr Steward, a chemistry teacher, who was taking a second year class of 12 and 13-year-olds, expected as much from the girls as the boys. In this class the girls were much better.

The children were told to mix equal quantities of iron and copper oxide, put them in a bottle top after the plastic had been removed, and then heat fairly strongly over a bunsen burner.

The lesson was about "competition reactions", he said. "See what you can learn, where this word competition comes in. See if you can see who wins, there is a competition going on in the bottle top for something." The 14 boys and 15 girls divided into pairs, one group, amid a blaze of bunsen burners, the quick ones got their results and began to write them up. No one was given any help or told what the results would be.

At Heworth Grange, the less academic comprehensive in Gateshead, whose catchment area is a broader social mix, the chemistry lesson was more conventional, with a greater use of the blackboard. The experiment was explained orally and the class copied it down.

The class of 13 and 14-year-olds consisted of a group of very keen boys, a group of keen girls and a third group of girls who appeared less interested. "Now you have done very well indeed," the teacher said. "Some of the boys have almost finished, some of the girls have hardly started." They giggled.

Heworth Grange runs a brand new technology course. A group of nine pupils was making electronic circuits which would operate as egg-timers with a flashing light and a bleep. I asked one girl who was particularly deft with the wires why she had chosen technology. "Because I was made to," she replied. "I was chucked out of PE."

Science was taught at Whitemere primary school in Gateshead. On the day of my visit the top class of 10 and 11-year-olds, was in the gymnasium acting different planets in the solar system and spinning round one another.

As with primary mathematics, the most interesting primary science was at Yardley junior school in *Birmingham* where a young teacher, Mrs Styles, showed how much could be done with the minimum of equipment. A first year class of seven and eight-year-olds was conducting experiments on the surface skin of water.

The group of 30 was divided up around five tables on which were plastic-coated cards which gave instructions and provided questions. Each child had a clipboard on which to answer questions on each experiment. They were expected to move from one table to another doing the experiments for themselves.

"Fill a cup with water", said experiment one. "Can you float a paper clip on the surface of the water?" This proved difficult but was achieved by some children. "What's keeping the paper clip on the water?" That really threw them.

At another Birmingham primary, King's Heath, a class of nine and 10-years-olds were doing the topic of "colour". Three girls were colouring in a cyclostyled sheet headed "Flatfish camouflage". They said they did not like it because it was boring. Their topic books showed they had covered quite a bit of ground – made and drawn a spinner, learnt about prisms and drawn a graph of the favourite colours of everyone in the class.

The most depressing science lesson was also in Birmingham – at Primrose Hill School, a comprehensive in King's Norton – where a class of 23 13 and 14-year-olds were learning about electrolysis as part of chemistry. The teacher demonstrated how to make an electrical circuit by connecting wires and carbon rods to a power pack.

Meanwhile a small group of pupils conducted their own discussion. "Who do you fancy?" a pretty girl asked a boy while she wrote a name on his hand. "I don't fancy her," he said. "Do you fancy me?" she countered.

The children were told to do their own experiments. The hydrochloric acid in the beakers had turned black from the carbon rods.

In a fifth year physics class of 27 at Primrose Hill there were only four girls. Fourth year O level physics contained six girls out of 18.

The same pattern was observed at Hamond's High School in Swaffham, Norfolk, where there were seven girls in fourth year chemistry class of 18.

Litcham High School, also in Norfolk, makes all its fourth and fifth year pupils do physical or general science with the result that in a fifth year group of 13, eight were girls and five boys. The girls were industrious and mature, the boys giggly.

Tomorrow: History and carriculum?

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Japanese video recorder plant in Wales will bring 630 jobs

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

More than 600 jobs are to be created in the next four years in Wrexham, North Wales, at a video recorder manufacturing plant to be built by the Japanese Sharp Corporation at a cost of £15m.

The factory will initially make recorders to be sold in Britain, then for sale in Europe. About 60,000 are expected to be made in the first year, rising to about 240,000 in the fourth year. The workforce will start at 240, rising to 630 in the fourth year.

The 27-acre "green field" site has been chosen in preference to others in Europe because of the government grants, availability of labour, availability of components, local educational facilities, and the ease of distribution.

In the initial stages only 25 per cent of the recorders will have European content, which is expected to rise to 45 per cent as the company gears itself to full production. No quota of British content is required by the Government.

Announcing the plan yesterday, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said: "The Principality has again proved itself able to stand up to the rigorous demands that Japanese companies rightly require in selecting overseas locations for investment."

Wales has been particularly successful in attracting high technology investmment and now boasts that nine Japanese companies have set up manufacturing plants there. Among these are the consumer electronic market leaders, Sony, Hitachi and Matsushita.

Nineteen overseas companies have announced their intention to create bases in Wales in the past year, which have provided about 2,600 new jobs. The expansion plans for present and new companies have amounted to about £100m in Wales since last April.

The video recorder plans of Sharp is the second important video investment in Wales announced in the past four weeks. In the middle of February the United States company 3M disclosed plans for an £18m investment into its videotape manufacturing plant at Swansea.

The Welsh plant will compete with the products produced by Sanyo in Lowestoft, Suffolk; Mitsubishi in Livingston, West Lothian; and Thorn-EMI plants.

Mr Edward refused yesterday to say how much government money had gone into attracting the Japanese company to North Wales.

"The negotiations are confidential at the moment, but they will be announced in three months time as is usual."

Mr Edwards said: "In their discussions with me, Sharp have laid enormouns emphasis on the importance of being able to awcquire high quality components within the European Community and particularly in Britain."

Union pioneers computer retraining programme

Electricians are to be retrained in a teaching programme combining video discs with microcomputers at their trade union college at Cudham, south London.

The Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union claims to be the only trade union with facilities for running such courses.

Mr Frank Chapple, the general secretary of the union, said: "The joint development of the interactive video disc learning system combines a training programme on microelectonic technology with the very latest in teaching techniques."

The system is to be developed jointly by the union and Epic Industrial Communications, supported by a 60 per cent grant from the Department of Trade and Industry.

The courses to be taught include the basic principles of electricity and electronics. The discs contain dozens of pictures which can be projected on to a television screen. The computer will be able to draw on the screen in seconds the electrical circuits required during training.

'No water' bill appeal dismissed

A shopkeeper's refusal to pay a £196 "water service" charge on his shop – which has no water, sink, lavotory, or drainage – was supported by two Court of Appeal, judges yesterday.

The judges dismissed an appeal by the South West Water Authority against a county court ruling last August that it was not entitled to make any charge for Mr Aubrey Rumble's ground floor leather goods shop in Fore Street, Newquay Corn-wall.

The authority, which argued that Mr Rumble benefited from the draingage of rain water from the roof two floors above him, was given leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Undertakings were given to the court that all Mr Rumble's legal costs in the Lords would be paid by the authority, whatever the outcome.

Lord Justice Ackner, giving judgment, siad Mr Rumble, the tenant of the shop had said very understandably that, as there was no water supply to his shop and nothing draining into a sewer from it, he should be charged nothing or much less that £196.

Lady Howe wins libel apology

Lady Howe, wife of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, received an apology and legal costs in the High Court in London yesterday over an implication in a book that she was guilty of hypocrisy in holding office at the Equal Opportunities Commission.

The book was withdrawn from circulation and the offending passage removed from a reprint.

Lady Howe had sued the publisher, Heinemann Educational Books, and the writers, Miriam David and Hilary Land, who contributed the particular chapter in *The Future of the Welfare State – Remaking Social Policy*.

Her counsel, Mr Geoffrey Shaw, told Mr Justice Hirst that Lady Howe was appointed the first deputy Chairman of the commission when it was set up in 1975. She resigned in May, 1979, when a Conservative government was elected and her husband became Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the book she was said to have resigned "on the ground that there should not be two breadwinners in the family". The implication was that she did not believe in sexual equality.

'Millionaire' claims she is about penniless

A businesswoman told a High Court judge yesterday that she was almost destitute – although she was also practically a millionaire.

Mrs Zofia Sas, aged 66, said that for two years, since she was "thrown out" of companies she had founded by her two sons, she had lived on her state pension. Her cash deposits in the SAS Group of Companies had been retained.

The security equipment and pharmaceutical company, SAS Administrative Services, of Vernon Place, Holborn, London, asked the court for an order requiring Mrs Sas, of Sussex Square, Westminster, to return items, including a 1976 Rolls-Royce, which she had kept after her directorship ceased in February 1982.

Mrs Sas has filed a counterclaim for £200,000 damages – just over two years' salary – for alleged wrongful dismissal, and other amounts totalling between £70,000 and £80,000.

She argued that she could retain the property as security for her counterclaim.

However, Mr Justice Nourse said a company director had no general or particular right to keep company property against claims that might be made against it.

He ordered that, within seven days, Mrs Sas must hand over the Rolls-Royce, a £20,000 canteen of silver cutlery, an antique silver candelabra, ivory carvings, a Sèvres candelabra and clock, a Victorian cigar box, napkin rings, and other clocks.

The Judge awarded costs against Mrs Sas, who had earlier told him: "If I have to pay costs I will be destitute, yet I am practically a millionaire and made both my son millionaires".

She had a £100,000 bank overdraft and could be in danger of losing her home, she said.

Mr Michael Burton, counsel for SAS Administrative Services, had said Mrs Sas stopped being a director after a dispute with her sons, who remained on the board. Her allegations were denied, he said.



Moscow meetimg: Mr Chernenko with a smiling Herr Vogel after their talks.

East-West tension worries Chernenko

Moscow (AP) – Mr Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet leader, and other top Soviet officials told West German Social Democrats yesterday that current superpower tension is dangerous but "not irreversible," West German sources said.

The sources, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said Mr Chernenko and others meeting Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the West German Social Democratic leader, emphasizing their worry about the current international situation during three hours of talks.

Herr Vogel and his Social Democratic colleagues Herr Egon Bahr, Herr Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski and Herr Karsten Voigt, all specialists in East-West affairs, met for two hours with Soviet officials before Mr Chernenko joined the group.

Herr Vogel then met Mr Chernenko alone for 20 minutes. Sources described this meeting as "open, useful and construcitve" but gave no details of what was discussed.

West German reporters allowed into the start of the Chernenko meeting said the 72-year-old Soviet leader appeared "rather short of breath" and supported himself on a chair

Honecker expected to visit Bonn

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

East German newspapers carried front-page reports yesterday of the meeting on Sunday between Herr Erich Honecker and four leading West German politicians, underlining the party leader's desire to improve relations with West Germany, and preparing his countrymen for the likely announcement of his first official visit to West Germany.

Herr Honecker held separate talks at the opening of the Leipzig Spring Fair with Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister, Otto Graff Lambsdorff, the Bonn Economics Minister, Herr Oskar Lafontaine, a prominent left-wing Social Democrat and Mayor of Saarbrücken, and Herr Werner Zeyer, the Prime Minister of Saarland, where Herr Honecker grew up.

Herr Strauss said afterwards that the East German leader would probably visit the Federal Republic towards the end of the year.

Count Lambsdorff held further talks in Leipzig yeaterday with Herr Günter Mittag, a senior politburo member responsible for the economy, and also with the Minister of Foreign Trade, at which they discussed the development of economic relations.

Herr Eberhard Diepgen, The Mayor of West Berlin, was also in Leipzig yesterday, the first mayor of the city to go there.

An unprecedented throng of almost 90 West German politicians have gone to Leipzig, making this year's fair one of the most extraordinary gatherings of leading figures of both German states and underlining the marked improvement in relations over the past year. As well as one Cabinet minister, there were three state prime ministers, seven state ministers and 78 members of the Bundestag and of state parliaments.

Herr Strauss, paying his second visit to East Germany in eight months, said the possibility of a new West German loan was not discussed during his hour's talk with Herr Honecker.

But he said he expected East Germany would continue to allow a large number of its citizens to emigrate to the West, and said that on this point East Berlin had kept its word in making consessions in return for the DM 1,000m (£250m) credit that Herr Strauss was largely instrumental in arranging last year.

He said Herr Honecker had hinted that a decree last autumn legalizing emigration would lead to a permanent increase in the numbers allowed to leave. At present some 100 people a day, including many young people, are being granted exit visas.

Count Lambsdorff took a personal message to Herr Honecker from Chancellor Helmut Kohl. His visit was brought forward a day, which occasioned more skirmishes with Herr Strauss, whose supporters saw this was an attempt to cut down the impact in Bonn of his own visit.

Mother and son freed by Sudan's rebels

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

Mrs Ursula Morson, a West German, and her 18-month-old-son, were receiving medical attention in Addis Ababa yesterday after being freed by southern Sudanese rebels who held them hostage for a month.

Serious concern had been felt for Mrs Morson, who is more than eight months pregnant, but she was stated to be in good health.

Her husband, Gwynne, a Kenyan, is still held by the rebels, along with a British technician, Mr Ian Bain, and two French engineers.

They were all captured when guerrillas of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement attacked the camp of the French company building the Jonglei Canal on the Nile

The guerrillas, who had been pressed to free Mrs Morson and her son, sent a message to the Ethiopian authorities early this month to say she would be handed over to them, but with the subsequent delay there were more fears for her safety.

Reports said Mrs Morson was carried on a stretcher across the border into Ethiopia near Gambela. She was flown to Addis Ababa, and immediately admitted to hospital.

The rebels who attacked the Jonglei Canal camp killed an Australian pilot. They accused the construction company, CCI, of assisting Sudanese military forces in the area.

Pretoria seeks separate deal on Namibia to outflank the UN

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

South Africa, flushed with the success of its recent peace accords with Angola and Mozambique, has proposed what amounts to a regional conference in which all the parties involved in the conflict over Namibia would meet to resolve their differences.

Pretoria said it was ready to take part "without any conditions except the realization of peace". The time had come for southern African leaders to solve their problems among themselves and the conference should be held in an African country.

South Africa said the other participants should be the MPLA Government in Angola, the Unita movement of Dr Jonas Savimbi, which is engaged in a civil war with Luanda, the multiparty conference group of political parties in Namibia and Swapo, which has been fighting for Namibia's independence since 1966.

Commentators here have been quick to present Pretoria's move, the latest in a bewildering series of diplomatic manoeuvres, as an attempt to shift the search for a Namibian settlement away from the United Nations and Security Council *Resolution 435* to direct negotiations between the parties concerned.

It is certainly true that Pretoria has never liked the UN's role. Recently, Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, said that any UN involvement invariably created problems.



Mr Sam Nujoma, Swapo's leader, who says he will accept Pretoria's offer if Angola is excluded.

rather than resolved them. The UN is regarded as being irretrievably biased in favour of Swapo.

Newspapers here, fairly evidently officially inspired, are suggesting that a ceasefire in Namibia, which is still occupied by South Africa, and elections to a independent constituent assembly could be policed and supervised by the countries of the region, rather than a UN peacekeeping force as envisaged in Resolution 435.

South Africa has already set up joint security commissions with Angola and Mozambique to monitor the situation along their borders and to prevent Angolan and Mozambique soil from being used for guerilla attacks against the Republic and vice versa. Pretoria seems to think these could serve as models for a similar monitoring arrangement in Namibia.

A regional conference of the kind proposed would have obvious advantages for Pretoria. Swapo would become only one of half a dozen Namibian representatives at the negotiating table, rather than the "sole authentic representative of the Namibian people" as it is recognized by the UN General Assembly (though not by the Security Council).

The South African-backed Unita movement would also secure a place, with the implication that this would lead to an eventual accommodation between Dr Savimbi and the MPLA Government. That, in turn, would remove the *Raison d'être* for the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, which are a heavy drain on Luan's financial resources.

There can be little doubt that the United States, while it cannot afford to be seen publicly to be advocating abandonment of Resolution 435, has tacitly encouraged South Africa to make its latest offer. In any case, the proposed regional conference could be presented as a way of achieving the essential goals of 435 by other means.

The question is whether Pretoria is not simply asking too much of Swapo and its allies in the "frontline" states, for whom 435 has hitherto been holy writ. A month or two ago, a conference of the kind proposed would have been unthinkable. But attitudes in the region have changed so much that it can no longer be ruled out.



War victim: Mohammad Reza Asadi, a 20-year-old Iranian soldier, recovering in an Uppsala hospital in Sweden from burns which Iran claims were caused by Iraqi chemical weapons. A picture of Ayatollah Khomeini is taped to his pillow and he holds the Koran for comfort.

Cabinet undecided on pullout

Lebanon toll angers Israelis

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The unrelenting increase in the number of Israeli casualties in Lebanon continued yesterday with the death in hospital of Gabi Jackman, a 19-year-old army sergeant wounded in a series of ambushes in the port city of Sidon nine days ago.

He was one of 11 Israeli soldiers wounded when three explosions shook the port area of Sidon, the city which has become the centre of armed resistance to the Israeli ocupation.

A Lebanese civilian was also killed in the attack, which prompted the Israeli Army to shut the harbour facilities temporarily, further increasing resentment among the local Muslim majority which is becoming more politicized in its opposition.

Sergeant Jackman's death brought to 574 the number of Israelis killed in Lebanon since the invasion on June 6, 1982, with official army estimates showing that a further 3,285 have been injured.

It came as the Cabinet remained undecided about the extent of the secondary troop withdrawal planned in response to the cancellation of the Israel-Lebanon pact by the Government of President Amin Gemayel.

The main purpose of the planned retreat to a new front line south of the present defensive positions along the Awali River is to try to reduce the casualty toll which is causing growing resentment among the Israeli public and hitting the ruling Likud coalition badly in the opinion polls.

But Israeli political sources said some ministers have put forward the view that the expected further pullback might have the opposite result of increasing the number of army casualties in Lebanon.

No final Israeli decision on the next move is expected for several weeks, with most ministers determined to await the outcome of the Lausanne conference.

Jordanian women vote for first time

Amman (AFP) – Half a million Jordanians were going to the polls yesterday for the first time in 17 years to elect members to eight vacant seats in the recently-reconvened Parliament. Voting was in a calmer atmosphere, a source close to the Interior Ministry said.

For the first time in Jordan's history voting was open to women, as many women as men flocked to the polling stations it was said.

Although there are no booths in the stations, voting was observed by three government officials who checked identity cards. There were different voting boxes for men and women.

Voters usually went over to a corner of the room to fill in the name of the candidate.

After 17 years without elections, some voters clearly lacked experience. One elderly man walked up to the ballot box holding up a newspaper in which he pointed out a photograph of the candidate he had chosen. "I want to vote for that one," he said.

Another voter, unable to read or write, was asked by an election officer to say the name of his chosen candidate out loud, after which it was written for him on the ballot paper.

Many women voters expressed pride over being consulted for the first time on political issues. Some said they had voted like the rest of the family, but others were at pains to emphasize that they had made up their own minds.

The elections are the result of a constitutional amendment adopted by Parliament on January 9, when it was convened by King Husain for the first time since 1974.

US accused of spurning Cuba offer

From Martha Honey
San José, Costa Rica

A prominent Costa Rican physician and former Minister of Information, who has been acting as an intermediary between Cuba and the United States, says Havana is anxious to open peace talks but the Reagan Administration is not interested.

Dr Luis Burstin says that in the past two years he has held lengthy discussions with top Cuban officials, including Señor Manuel Pinero and Señor José Arbezu, who handle US-Cuban affairs. Dr Burstin relayed their proposals to American officials such as Mr Alfonso Sapia-Bosch, a former National Security Council specialist now with the CIA, an unnamed close associate of President Reagan, State Department representatives and, most recently, Dr Henry Kissinger.

In interviews here and in an article in *The New Republic* Dr Burstin detailed how in January, 1982, and December, 1983, he delivered written proposals for normalizing relations and ending the conflicts in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

But White House officials, after initially encouraging him to act as a go-between, took no interest because, they said, they contained "nothing new".

Dr Burstin says that the main problem has been over whether to start the negotiating process with bilateral or regional issues. Cuba wants, as the first step, to normalize diplomatic and economic relations, while the Reagan Administration is demanding that Cuba stops "exporting revolution"

He believes that he was selected for the job of courier because, as a one-time member of Costa Rica's Communist Party and an active Zionist, he understands the Central American left and has high-level contacts in Washington and Israel.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Stockholm – What will be the lasting affects on Sweden of the Soviet submarine crisis? In one sense, it might be argued it should not make much difference whether a submarine is now caught around Karlskrona or not. There is already sufficient evidence that the Soviet Uion has not been shamed into stopping its violations of Swedish territorial waters, either by the fiasco of its stranded submarine in 1981, or by the findings of the official Swedish commission which last year tabulated the numerous infringements. What is missing now is not so much knowledge, as absolute proof.

But if this proof is found, the impact on the Swedish public will be profound. The present mood of anxiety and bewilderment would harden into anger. This public reaction, combined with a proper regard for the national interest, would force the Government to take a much tougher line towards the Soviet Union than it has yet done.

So far it has taken the reasonable attitude for a Government of declining to act on anything less than proof. after the earlier violations, it suspended ministerial contacts with the Soviet Union. Indeed, it is preparing to invite the Soviet Minister of Agriculture to Stockholm – a move which has attracted some criticism in Sweden because it may send the wrong signal to Moscow.

Diplomacy does not help West

In proof of a submarine is found, however, there will certainly be a strong verbal response from the Swedish government. It can be expected to cite chapter and verse how it has been misled by the Soviet Union. Some Swedes would want to go further, and send the Soviet ambassador home, perhaps also referring the issue to the United Nations. But I do not think that either of those steps would be taken.

There is not the slightest chance of Sweden joining Nato, submarine or no submarine. The tradition of neutrality is too deeply embedded in the national character. But the nature of its neutrality might change if a submarine were found. There would be a greater readiness to criticize the Soviet Union on other matters as well. Sweden is a country whose sympathies and way of life are entirely pro-Western, but its diplomacy at the moment is not always helpful to the West. At the *Stokholm security conference*, the Swedes are regarded as probably the least inclined towards the West of the major neutrals.

But as the days go by, with nothing to show for the search, the fears are rising that nothing will be found after all. That would certainly be embarrassing for the navy, but there is confidence that if Soviet submarines continue to enter Swedish waters, it will be possible to catch an intruder somehere, some time. Much more sophisticated equipment will be available to the navy by the end of next year, though the problems of policing a difficult coastline of 1250 miles are immense.

Derision would be a mistake

The political risks for the Soviet Union are also being increased. The more it maintains that it has no submarines in Swedish waters – as its representatives are continuing to insist emphatically – the more politically exposed it will be if any are found there. So there is the hope that, whatever the outcome now at Karlskrona, the furore will persuade the Soviet Union that the political stakes are too high to continue.

But that hope proved unfounded after earlier protests, and Sweden cannot afford today to put its trust in illusions. Swedish opinion will probably remain robust even if the navy fails now, but the is always the risk that a sense of helplessness might develop, a feeling that Sweden would just have to acdept these intrusions as the way of the world. That would be very damaging for the strength and integrity of Swedish neutrality.

There would also be a temptation for other countries friendly to Sweden to look upon the whole episode with some derision. That would equally be a mistake. Whether any of the submarines entering their waters can be caught is a measure of the technical competence of the Swedish navy, and the suitability of its equipment. But Soviet submarine activity in the Baltic is no laughing matter.

Glemp returns to face two challenges

From Our Correspondent, Warsaw

Poland's Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, returned home yesterday after a three-week visit to Brazil and Argentina to find himself embroiled in continuing disputes over his decision to transfer a pro-solidarity priest and the Communist regime's insistence on the removal of crosses from public buildings.

The Cardinal and his aides hurried past reporters at Warsaw airport without commenting on the protests which have sprung up during his absence. He is also likely to face questioning from Solidarity supporters about remarks attributed to him by a Brazilian newspaper that Solidarity had ceased to represent Polish workers' interests and its leader, Mr Lech Walesa, had lost control of the union movement.

At St Joseph's church in the Warsaw working class suburb of Ursus, seven parishioners – four men and three women – began a new hunger strike on Sunday in anticipation of the primate's return. They have said they eill take only water and Holy Communion until they receive a reply to a letter delivered on Friday urging the Cardinal to reverse his decision to transfer Father Mieczyslaw Nowak, to a remote rural parish in Leki Koscielne, about 65 miles from Warsaw.

Solidarity activists consider the removal of Father Nowak as a big concession to the Communist authorities who have complained about his anti-regime sermons and those of other outspoken radical prists.

Cardinal Glem is under even stronger pressure to throw his support behind high school students in the eastern town of Garwolin who are protesting against the removal of crucifixes from their classrooms. Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Bishops' conference, said that talks with Government officials were continuing.

Classes remained suspended yesterday at an agricultural training school near Garwolin.

Ruling party wins poll in Colombia

Bogotá (AP) – Colombia's ruling Conservative Party won a surprising 42 per cent of the votes in municipal elections throughout the country.

With 70 per cent of the votes counted yesterday the opposition Liberals has 58 per cent, but as they were divided between the two rival leaders the Conservatives came out as the dominant party.

The turnout appeared to be the worst on record, however, with only 30 per cent of registered voters casting ballots.

French left lose local elections

Paris (AP) – Right-wing opposition candidates won in five of six local elections over the weekend, according to official figures released yesterday.

In Cantonal elections in Vincennes-Fontenay, the left-wing ticket received less than 6 per cent of the vote while the extreme right-wing National Front won 10 per cent.

Minister cleared



Dr Zakary Onyonka, Kenya's Minster for Planning and Economic Development until last September's General election who was acquitted yesterday of murdering a supporter of an opposing candidate in the final stages of the election campaign in Kisii, western Kenya.

Vietnam visitor

Canberra (AP) – Extra security precautions have been taken to counter protests expected from australia's 70,000 Vietnamese residents during the visit of the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, which begins tomorrow.

Punjab protest

Chandiga-' 'AFP) – Thousands of Punjabi farmers laid seige to the state capital here, to pess demands for lower local taxes and higher wheat prices. About 3,600 police were deployed to protect the Governor's residence.

Record prize

Braintree, Massechusetts (AP) – Seven people are to share an $18.2m (£12.5m) Massachusettes state lottery prize, the largest in Americn history.

Three flee

Hanover (AP) – An East German border guard scaled a fence and two bricklayers fled across a heavily-mined section of the frontier to escape to the West.

Turkish trial

Ankara (AFP) – Five people were sentenced to prison terms of 10 to 24 years for selling ammunition to Turkish police officers posing as Armenians.

Kissinger criticized by Luns

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Dr Henry Kissinger's recent proposals for "Europeanizing" Nato were sharply criticized by Dr Joseph Luns, outgoing secretary general of the alliance in London yesterday.

He liked and admired the former US Secretary of State, he told the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House). But his proposals, spelt out in a *Time* article, were "no good" and to halve the number of American troops in Europe as Dr Kissinger suggested, would have a greatly demoralizing effect.

Earlier Dr Luns, who retires in June to make way for Lord Carrington after more than 12 years, rounded upon "eminent public figures" who did Nato a great disservice with their "carping criticism". It was not a radical restructuring that Nato needed, but better use of the existing structure.

All too often the image painted of Nato was one of discord rather than harmomy, he said. Whether in the field of nuclear strategy, defence procurements, reactions to events outside the alliance or to Soviet moves in Afghanistan and Poland, the public could be forgiven if its impression was one of an alliance lacking the necessary unity.

"It is of course too much to expect that the differences of perception which naturally exist, for example between the US and Western Europe can be totally eliminated," Dr Luns said.

The Secretary General said that what Nato needed was a coherent long-term policy for coping with the Soviet Union.

Salvador guerrillas recruit by force

From John Carlin, San Esteban Catarina, El Salvador

The Archbishop of San Salvador offered an open air Mass in his native village on Sunday to pray for the safe return of 38 youths forcefully recruited last week by guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti *National Liberation Front*.

Prompted by the guerrilla action, Archbishop Rivera y Damas had said earlier in the day that the FMLN does not have sufficient popular support to defeat the American-backed government forces in the four-year-old civil war here.

"This support is denied," said the Archbishop in his homily at San Salvador Cathedral, "because of destruction and violent methods against the people who continue suffering in every way."

A few hours after Mass at the Cathedral, the Archbishop travelled 36 miles east of San Salvador to the village where he was born, San Esteban Catarina. There he celebrated an open air Mass in the shade of a tree in the village square. The front row seats were occupied by the veiled mothers of the 38 kidnapped youths, who have not been heard of since the FMLN took them away.

The mother of a 15-year-old boy taken by the guerrillas expressed astonishment at the their action. She said that in the three years they had been moving in and out of the village they always treated people with respect.

Another woman said her kindapped son had been able to evade a wave of forced recruitment by the army laterly after receiving a special dispensation from the local colonel.

The two mothers told how at dawn on Thursday the guerrillas armed with M-16 rifles held a political meeting in the square. During the meeting they selected young men from in the crowd and lined them up on one side of the square.

The local priest, Padre Valles, said that after making typicaly anti-government speeches, they marched the 38 youths out of the village.

The FMLN announced a new "political-military campaign" on February 26. Since then they have been entering towns and denouncing "the farce" of presidential elections due in two weeks; time, "the Yankee imperialists" and barbarity of the armed forces.

UK to reopen missions

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain is reopening its diplomatic missions in El Salvador and Nicaragua after a lapse of four and eight years respectively, the Foreign Office announced last night.

A charge d'affaires with the rank of First Secretary will be appointed in both countries within the next two or three months. But the ambassadors in Costa Rica and Honduras will continue to be in overall charge respectively of Nicaragua and El Salvador, according to sources.

The mission in Nicaragua was closed in 1976 for reasons of economy while the one in El Salvador was withdrawn four years later as a result of the deteriorating security situation.

But the Commons foreign affairs committee recommended over a year ago that they should be reopened.

Free at last: Mr Shigeyoshi Taniguchi, aged 53, a death row inmate for 34 years, showing his delight after the district court in Takamatsu, western Japan, acquitted him on a retrial of killing a rice dealer, for which he had been sentenced to death.

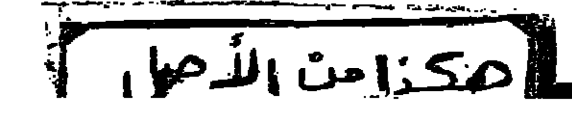
Nicaragua's right wing quits debate

From Alan Tomlinson
Managua

Right-wing opposition parties in Nicaragua have withdrawn from the debate in the Council of State on a new electoral law, accusing the majority party, the ruling Sandinista Front, of ignoring their arguments for amendments and framing the election rules to suit its own ends.

The main opposition party, the Democratic Conservatives, and a number of smaller parties which make up the opposition umbrella group known as the Democratic Coordinating Committee, walked out of the council chamber

Their representatives demanded that the election of a constituent assembly and the framing of a constitution should take place before the election of a President, who would otherwise have unrestricted powers. Elections for both an assembly and an executive are scheduled for November 4.





A CAT'S EYE VIEW OF EVOLUTION



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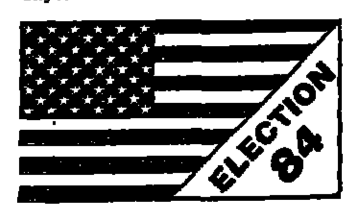
Bitter Mondale needs to take the pulse of America

From Christopher Thomas, Tampa, Florida

Mr Walter Mondale hauled his entourage through nine cities in three states in 14 hours yesterday. "Stuff the opinion polls", he said. He is irked. People do not hear him any more. They hear only the echo of Senator Gary Hart stomping through the South. Wherever Mr Mondale goes, it is the same: "Sir, the latest opinion poll says Mr Hart . . ."

The particular one he wanted stuffed was in the *Miami Herald*, and it put the maverick senator and the former Vice-President neck-and-neck in today's Florida primary.

In Alabama and Georgia, too, the Hart army is said to be marching over turf that Mr Mondale has been so carefully laying these past 18 months. Even the loyalty of the black vote – 20 per cent of the total in the three states – has been shaken by that fatherless oratorical wizard who wears chips on his shoulder like epaulettes. "Call me a bastard, call me a bastard," the Rev Jesse Jackson says.



Mr Mondale, casting an eye at Mr Hart's quiff, says he will not change his image, he will not wear this new hairspray – such is the level of debate in the battle for Super Tuesday and its host of primaries and caucuses.

The real fight today is for the three Southern primaries, not so much because of the number of delegates they send to the Demiocrtic National Convention – 289 out of 3,993 – but because they are the pulse of America.

More than New Hampshire, Iowa, Maine or Vermont, this is normal, everyday black and white, liberal and conservative America. Mr Mondale would have won all three if Mr Hart had stayed at home. People are incredulous that a man who has not been in the South more than half a dozen times in three years should be heading such an invasion.

Mr Mondale must win two of the Southern states today – that would leave him wounded but walking. The man from Minnesota really cannot afford to do any worse.

The Super Tuesday primaries and caucuses, together with those already held, represent the battles for 749 of the convention delegates – 19 per cent of the total. Mr Mondale has yet to perform in his native Midwest so speculation that he might withdraw from the campaign if he does badly today is arrant nonsense.

The Michigan caucuses are next Saturday and the Illinois primary is on March 20 – states where the might and money of Mr Mondale's AFL-CIO friends will be brought to bear. If he does badly there, that is another story.

Mr Mondale is a changed, chastened man. When he was front-runner such an astonishingly short time ago, he tended to play catch-me-if-you-can with the television networks. Now, he returns their calls.

So does Mr Hart, the good-looking guy who fares best on the box. "Send a message to Washington," he says in that slightly iconoclastic air of his, "by refusing to accept the candidate of the Democratic bosses."

On board his chartered jet between campaign stops, Mr Mondale is jovial enough when the flashbulbs are popping, but the smile goes out with the lights. His gruelling schedule through Florida, Georgia and Alabama yesterday was the roughest yet – a last-ditch attempt to repulse the man of whom he said: "Where's the beef?"

Mr Mondale will be in front of the television set in Washington tonight with not one of those hated opinion polls in sight, only judgments. "This," He said, "has become a battle for the soul of the Democratic Party."



Himalayan protest: Tibetan women marching in Delih against China's occupation of there homeland for the past 25 years.

Testing time in an ornery state

From Trevor Fishlock, Boston

"Hart for President" was how the chirpy young man answered the telephone. "Sure, come on over. You'll find us running around like headless chickens."

They were, too. The polls predict victory for Senator Gary Hart in the Massachusetts primary today – another wounding blow for Mr Walter Mondale – and the Hart campaign workers were bounding up and down the rickety stairs of the old terraced house newly pressed into service as field headquarters.

They were in jeans and sweaters, bursting with youthful enthusiasm and excitement. It was like being backstage on the opening night of a big production. They have to pinch themselves to believe what has happened. Two weeks ago they had hardly two cents to rub together and could not pay the phone bill. Now the phone is re-connected and never stops ringing.

"Gary Hart will be a president with no strings attached," Mr Jack Weir, aged 26, the state campaign boss, said. "He has invited new people into the political process."

Over at Mondale headquarters, the phone was answered with one word: "Mondale." The staff were young, but they did not have that same air of exuberance. Their smiles were brave.

"It has all happened so suddenly", Mr Ed Pliner, the campaign chief, said. "If we had more time we could stop Hart's momentum. He is an overnight media star trying to be all things to everybody. But people are beginning to question his ideas. We think Massachusetts is volatile and we haven't written it off yet."

A recent poll in the *Boston Globe* gave Senator Hart a 46 per cent to 27 per cent lead over Mr Mondale. Surveys show his popularity with women is strong and increasing. Apart from anything else, Mr Hart plainly has sex appeal and there is an element of Trudeaumania in his amazing advance.

Only a fortnight ago this primary was being looked forward to by Mr Mondale as a comfortable win and a necessary one for his credibility, considering that Massachusetts is, arguably, the most liberal or progressive of states and has high political consciousness and strong union organization.

But Massachusetts is also paradoxical and independent – ornery, as Americans say. It went for Mr Reagan in 1980 and was Mr George McGovern's only state in 1972. Mr McGovern is campaigning here now, saying he will quit the race if he does not come first or second.

One reason why Massachusetts looked good for Mr Mondale was that the American equivalent of the TUC was backing him, with funds and organization, and was supposedly able to deliver the blue-collar vote.

But union members are making their own decision. In the New England states of New Hampshire, Maine and Bermont, many of them added their weight to the Hart wave, leaving the union leadership badly shaken.

The labour federation knows that of all today's primaries, Massachusetts is a key test for its abiliy to deliver. It has telephohed 118,000 of its 400,000 members in the state. But a poll shows union members favouring Mr Hart by 43 per cent to 29 per cent.

Greece will fight on for marbles

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Greece will appeal to Unesco if Britain, as is çertain, turns down its formal request for the return of the Elgin collection of sculptures from the Acropolis now in the British Museum.

This was disclosed by Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, during a television interview on Channel 4 News on Sunday.

He added: "There is a procedure after that. (The issue) goes to Unesco and within 12 months the (British) Government has to answer."

He was referring to a Uesco procedure, apparently never invoked before, by which Greece would state its claim for the restitution of the antiquities, and Britain would be required to present its defence in writing within 12 months. After this compulsory arbitration could be sought.

Unesco's Ministers of Culture meeting in Mexico in 1982 approved by 56 to 11, with 26 abstentions, a resolution supporting the return of the Elgin Marbles to Greece.

Prisoners of conscience

Taiwan: Hsu Ching-Fu

By Caroline Moorehead

Hsu Ching-fu was the manager of a film company and two cinemas in Kaohsiung when he was arrested in January, 1980, and charged with harbouring a seditious person.

At his trial in May he admitted that he had hidden in his flat Mr Shih Ming-teh, general manager of the opposition political magazine *Formosa*, who was wanted by the authorities. Mr Hsu told the court that the two families had been close friends for more than 25 years.

None the less, the Military Court of Taiwan Garrison Command in Taipei sentenced him to seven years in prison and five years' deprivation of civil rights. All his property, except that needed to keep his wife and two children, was confiscated.

Until recently Mr Hsu had been in Hsin-*tien military* prison, but he has now been moved to the less harsh Jenai Experimental Institute.

Justifying his severe sentence, the court argued that it had taken into consideration his plea of friendship and, admitting that it could "be sympathized with" had reduced the prison term from a far longer one.



Mr Hsu: Sentenced for hiding old friend

100-mile trek to escape hunger

From Stephen Taylor
North-Eastern Zimbabwe

They buried another child here last week, a boy aged five who survived a trek of more than 100 miles through drought-devastated bush only to die at this rough mission sanctuary. Regret was fairly perfunctory. That only one of the 400 Mozambican refugees squatting here had died made it a good week.

The Jesuit Marymount Mission is a microcosm of eastern Zimbabwe, where diminishing food resources and elementary health facilities are being strained beyond breaking point by a population which is swelling dangerously.

The pressure comes from Mozambicans fleeing the drought which has killed between 40,000 and 200,000 people – the estimates are so varied because of the inaccessibility of the worst affected areas – in the past six months. Just how many have survived the arduous journey to the Zimbabwe frontier is another educated guess, but informed sources believe about 100,000 have crossed into Manicaland Province since August while another 50,000 are estimated in Mashonaland.

This is just the tip of the iceberg, according to one official. "From what these people say there are many thousands more on their way. There is nothing left where they come from – no shops, no food and no help", he said.

For the refugees Zimbabwe is a land of plenty. Local peasants speak with awe of the Mozambicans' ability to survive on leaves and roots. Government drought relief aid for its own people is being shared with extraordinary generosity with the refugees.

But relief allocations have not been increased and in some areas have virtually ceased. The burden of feeding the refugees is falling on local people, farmers and, to a lesser extent, voluntary agencies. There is confusion over what the Government intends to do with the refugees.

Because of the drought Zimbabwe is facing an enormous food deficit for the indigenous population. On present calculations, even with pledges of aid by Britain and the United States, this year's harvest will run out in November – five months before the next crop starts coming in. When rivers at present flooded in Mozambique subside the exodus of emaciated peasants will resume. The prognosis is catasprophe.

The refugees have harrowing tales of their journey, of women weakened by hunger having strength to carry only one child and having to choose which to leave behing, of villages along the way where everyone was dead.

One of the old ceasefire assembly points from the querrilla war has been turned into a camp which is filled to capacity with about 24,000. This is the only official settlement created so far.

'Peoples courts' threat to Maltese judges

From Austin Sammut
Valetta

Malta's judiciary has been threatened by the senior Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Carmelo Midsud Bonnici, who suggested that "people's courts" be set up.

Addressing government supporters on Sunday, he said that unless judges and magistrates had the courage to resist and overcome what were described as Nationalist Party (the opposition) threats and intimidation, he Government would turn to the people and inform them that the time has come to set up people's courts.

Dr Midsud Bonicic was referring to a libel action brought against him by Nationalist officials, whom he accused of organizing violence. During a hearing last week, the officials protested when the magistrate adjourned the case for a long period. They claimed the case was urgent.

The Deputy Prime Minister has also criticized two other magistrates, for banning publication of evidence. One case concerned the discovery of an arms cache and the other involved damage to property belonging to a minister

South African police kill two in gun battle

From Our Own Correspondents Johannesburg

Two policemen were seriously wounded and two other men shot dead late on Sunday night and early yesterday in running gun battles between the police and what were described as heavily armed "terrorists".

The term "terrorists" is used by the South African police for guerrillas of the underground African National Congress, which adopted a policy of armed struggle against the white minority regime more than 20 years ago.

The gun battle was preceded a day earlier by the blowing up of petrol storage tanks belonging to the Mobil Oil Company at Ermelo, a town in Eastern Transvaal. The sabotage is presumed to have been the work of the ANC.

The flurry of guerrilla activity, after a period of relative quiet is seen as an attempt by the ANC to advertise that it is still very much in business, despite the possible closure of its guerrilla sanctuaries in neighbouring countries.

Conference may boost African power project

Cape Town (AP) – Portugal, Mozambique and South Africa held talks yesterday to revive Africa's biggest Hydro-electric project, the Cahora Bassa dam in Mozambique.

Cahora Bassa on the Zambezi river is a lynchpin in the latest steps towards peace between South Africa and Mozambique.

The South Africans need the power to help run the continent's only industrially based economy. Portugal, which owns some 81 per cent of the project, wants a return on its investment.

Spear of the Nation still has a cutting edge

Homeland despair offers rebels hope

ANC Part 2

In the second of two articles on the African National Congress, Michael Hornsby, Southern Africa Correspondent, looks at the prospects for the black nationalist movement if, as seems likely, its operations from countries bordering South Africa are successfully curtailed.

In the two decades or more since the ANC's guerrilla wing, Umkonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) was founded, it has not succeeded in developing a capacity to do much more than infiltrate tiny bands of saboteurs across South Africa's borders on often suicidal hit-and-run missions.

Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the ANC, after 50 years of ineffectual non-violent protest, was banned and *driven underground in the* stiffening of repression which followed the 1960 Sharpeville shootings.

The present phase of the guerrilla war began in 1976 and by last year guerrilla attacks were occurring about once a week on average, the great majority, it is believed, launched from Mozambique. The have continued this year but at a slower rate.

Recruitment of guerrillas has had to be kept on a small scale because of the number of police spies finding their way into ANC ranks. Would-be guerrillas are mostly taken to "safe houses" in Mozambique and then sent to Tanzania for political education. Later they are moved to camps scattered across the north Angolan bush for up to two years of guerrilla training.

Pretoria puts the number of South African guerrillas under *arms or in training abroad at* between 1,500 and 2,000, of whom 300 or so are deployed in "forward areas" in neighbouring countries. It says that perhaps no more than 10 to 30 are operating in the Republic itself at any one time. Other sources put the total figure at 5,000 to 8,000, but do not dispute the ANC's limited internal presence.

The ANC seem likely to come under great pressure, especially from its impatient younger men, to show that it is not as dependent on its foreign bases as these figures suggest, perhaps by *staging* more incidents like last May's Pretoria car bomb, which killed 19 people and wounded more than 200.

The ANC might also try to set up bases in the scatter of tribal homelands which stretch from the northern parts of the Cape Province, round the western, northern and eastern borders of the Transvaal, and far down along the eastern seaboard.



Mr Pik Botha and President Machel of Mozambique at last month's Maputo meeting.

There is no denying the insurgency potential of these *black-controlled* refugees, packed with the reserve armies of dispossessed and unemployed blacks on whom Pretoria relies to blunt the nascent bargaining power of black trade unions. They could pose the most serious long-term military threat to the regime.

The United Democratic Front (UDF), a loose coalition of more than 400 anti-apartheid groups of all races formed last year to fight the Government's new constitution for whites, Coloureds and Indians, resembles the ANC-led Congress Alliance of the 1950s.

Many UDF leaders are old ANC activists and its honorary patrons include the imprisoned Nelson Mandela, whose name radiates an almost talismanic power. Like the ANC, the UDF draws its ideological inspiration from the 1955 Freedom Charter, with its multiracial emphasis and socialist generalities.

Nor is the ANC's claim to black nationalist leadership unchallenged. The rival Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), *which once trained a squadron* of pilots in Nigeria for an air force it never acquired, may have shrunk on the world scene, but its spirit lives on in the racially-exclusive black consciousness movement.

Azapo (Azanian People's Organization), the main black consciousness body, operates from within the country. It has developed its own socialist critique of "racial capitalism" and views with suspicion the influence on the ANC of whites and Indians in the Communist Party.

It would be a great mistake to accept too readily the glib assumption in Pretoria that, once deprived of its external footholds, the ANC will simply wither on the vine. Founded more than 70 years ago – decades before the first stirrings of nationalism in neighbouring countries – the ANC exerts a powerful hold on black minds

Concluded

Long history of black defiance

1912: ANC founded as South African Native National Congress.

1952: "Defiance campaign" – non-violent civil disobedience – against apartheid laws.

1955-61: Treason trial. ANC leaders acquitted. Freefom Charter.

1959: Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) forms breakaway group.

1960: Sharpeville massacre. ANC and PAC banned and go underground.

1961: ANC turns to limited guerrilla warfare.

1964: Rivonia Trial. Nelson Mandela and others sentenced to life terms. ANC starts to establish itself in exile under Oliver Tambo.

1975: Independence of Angola and Mozambique gives ANC new bases.

1976-77: Riots in Soweto and other townships. Thousands of young blacks leave for guerrilla training abroad.

1981-82: South African raids on alleged ANC houses in Mozambique and Lesotho. Latter raid kills 42.

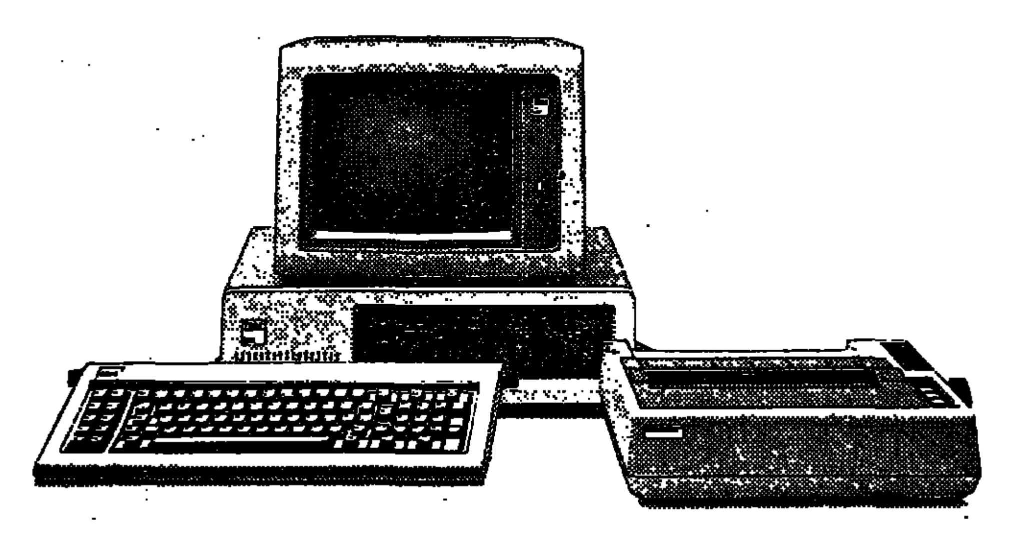
1983: ANC bomb blast in Pretoria kills 19 and injures more than 200. South Africa retaliates with air attack on Maputo a few days later.

1984: Pretoria and Maputo draw up non-aggression pact.

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00-mile trek to escape hunger

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hope

defiance

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Fit for a princess

Two weeks before Prince William was born, I asked Terence Conran when he was going to make Mothercare's maternity dresses fit for a princess. This spring, after a long gestation, but nicely timed for the new royal birth, he summoned me to see a new collection.

Keeping things in the family way, Jasper Conran was asked to produce a range of dresses with a sense of modern design, in good fabrics and deliberately aimed at the growing number of career women who want a crisp covering for The Bulge.

"I am not trying to be clever. I am trying to fill a need and to treat pregnant people as normal fashion-conscious women", says Jasper of the tucked and pleated dresses in plain cottons, discreet Liberty prints or simple spots and stripes. All are generously cut, quite long (to mid-calf) and much more like the oversize dresses that mothers-to-be have been snapping up in regular shops.

The capsule collection of five styles (to be followed by a larger range in the autumn) go into 150 Mothercare stores one month from today. In May there will be a designer sportswear collection by [illegible] Marks, who shares Terence Conran's sense of modern design and instinct for what the public want to buy.

The dresses in the current Mothercare catalogue illustrate the designers' dilemma. They sell from just £9.99 for a cotton pinafore to £16.99 for candy-striped poly cotton. By that standard of making to a price, the Jasper Conran collection is expensive: prices start at £45. (For the autumn, prices are the same and items will be included in the catalogue.)

By the swing tickets of designer fashion, the prices are very acceptable. In fact, as Jasper says, he would like to be able to bring out his own-label range in this middle-market price bracket. He suspects that some permanently large women may be attracted to the maternity range. With a belt sashed stylishly at the hips, the dresses work as cool summer fashions.

Behind Terence Conran's thinking lies a lot of research and an understanding of changing patterns of motherhood. More women are having babies in their thirties, when they have money to spend and an established style. Many women are upgrading their clothes, looking for better quality and finish and natural fibres to make a working day more comfortable. Making do with smocks and baggy dungarees not designed for the purpose will do little to help expectant mothers feel relaxed with their changing body shape.

I believe that clothes should reflect society. And it is a relief to see maternity clothes that do not present an outmoded image of the "feminine" woman engulfed in a frill too far.



Mother-to-be: Jasper Conran's crisp, collarless cotton dress with pleated front and three-quarter sleeves in white, navy and red. From 150 Mothercare stores from mid-April. Sailor beret £5.99 from Miss Selfridge. Anchor earrings by Tailpieces £1.25 from Fenwick, New Bond Street. Red mesh scarf £2.95 from Harvey Nichols, SW1.

Hair by Peter at Daniel Galvin.
Make-up by Ruth Sheldon for ORLANE using their Couleurs Surréalistes.
Photographs by NICK BRIGGS

Cover-up between seasons

The coat dress is the fashion link between changing seasons. A strong feeling for clean lines, a streamlined silhouette, and for one single piece among assorted separates, has brought the coat dress in for spring.

It takes over where the traditional suit tiptoed through the tulips. But whereas the suit tended to have a short life this side of winter and before the warm weather, the coat dress has been made more versatile.

At this time of the year it serves as a dress worn under a coat or mac or over a warm sweater. A little later it can be used as a lightweight coat over a slimline skirt. Aquascutum has an elegant Prince of Wales version (at £235) that usually has a matching skirt (at £75) as an optional extra.

The secret of a coat dress is in its cut. The basic line is V-shaped from a wide shoulder, tapering down through the skirt and buttoned quite low. There is nothing of the button-through overall about the 1980s coat dress. It is sharp and sophisticated, falling to just below the knee and ideal for executive day wear. Accessories should be minimal but bold and steelly jewellery goes well with it, and neat gloves or a hat. Shoes should be smart on a slim, medium heel.

The coat dress is made through the price scale, cream, khaki and navy being the favourite colours and mannish fabrics like pin stripes and Prince of Wales are an important part of the tailored look.

Wallis have an acceptable version in poly viscose for £[illegible]. A stylish version with battle dress pockets in heavy cotton by Ventilo sells at Liberty for £79.50. Prices are generally higher for the spring-weight wools, although this is a fashion that will go into summer with linen and cotton.

Roland Klein who designed the dress in the picture, is so convinced of the shape that he is presenting it now in wool gaberdine and making the same shape in linen (spotted or plain with a contrast collar) for later on.

A return to tailoring – but in a fresh, modern way, is a strong theme at the London Designer Collections for autumn which open at the end of this week as part of the trade fashion fair at Olympia. Elegant elongated lines with dandified details is the message for next season.

Spring clean: Roland Klein's wool gaberdine double-breasted coat dress in silver grey or taupe. With lapel pin £189 from Roland Klein, 37 Brook Street W1, eveningwear and After Six, Harrods and Harvey Nichols, Hobby Cardiff, Sarah Harrogate. Striped silk blouse by Maxfield Parrish to order from Taylor and Hadow, Beauchamp Place SW3. Grey and cream two-tone sisal straw cloche by Bonnet £31.50 from The Hat Shop, 58 Neal Street WC2. Steel earrings £6 from Michaela Frey, 41 South Molton Street W1.

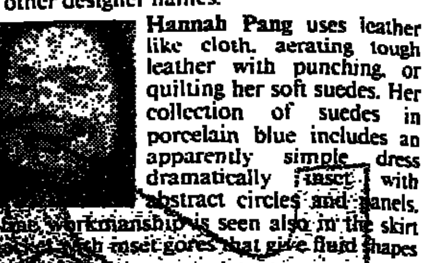
Hongkong fashion

Designing women

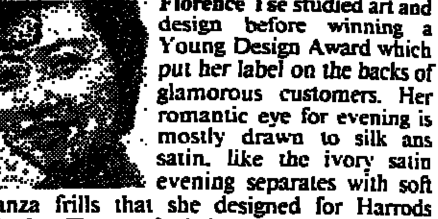
Designing women are the key of the new-found fashion success of Hongkong. After years of being supplier to the world's clothing industry, Hongkong is producing designer names of its own. And it is the gentle, inscrutable oriental women who head the design teams.

Tomorrow night, the Duchess of Kent will officially open Harrods's "Window on Hongkong". The gala fashion show will also open the eyes of people who still think that Hongkong is simply a fashion workforce for the rest of the world.

Lily Chao's elegant, delicate couture-style silks with neat embroideries, and Kai-Yin Lo's stunning jewelry, mixing semi-precious stones are already known. But Harrods has come up with other designer names.



Hannah Pang uses leather like cloth, aerating tough leather with punching, or quilting her soft suedes. Her collection of suedes in porcelain blue includes an apparently simple dress dramatically inset with abstract circles and panels. The fine workmanship is seen also in the skirt and jacket with inset gores that give fluid shapes to the skin.



Jenny Lewis is a more unusual face of Hongkong with her intricate and exquisite beading. Paradoxically, her own face is English; she moved to the colony in 1974. Jenny's fascination with eastern influence came from her fine collection of antique robes and textiles. Now her own creations sell as collectors' items of the future.



Florence Tse studied art and design before winning a Young Design Award which put her label on the backs of glamorous customers. Her romantic eye for evening is mostly drawn to silk ans satin, like the ivory satin evening separates with soft organza frills that she designed for Harrods under her Florencefreda label.

Judy Mann makes everyday clothes but with the accent on interesting fabrics, mostly natural fibres. She is one of the new breed of Hongkong women who combine marriage and a career, and she believes that clothes should work hard.

The recent success of Hongkong has been with designers (like Diane Freis and her easy dresses) who make for the busy modern woman. Hongkong is also behind international labels like the American designers Nipon and Calvin Klein.

French Connection, Fenn Wright and Manson, stalwart British companies like Alexon, Reldan and Planet, all owe part of their ranges to the manufacturing skills of Hongkong. The giant Chinese lanterns and designer label swing tickets in Harrods for this promotional month, are only part of the fashion success story.

BEAUTY REPORT



The Pre-Raphaelite face is a haunting image: soulful eyes, sensuous lips and rivers of hair flowing around the face.

The Rossetti canvasses are the Pre-Raphaelite image that we recognize instantly in the current exhibition at the Tate Gallery. The faces are absolutely of their period, yet surprisingly in tune with our own definition of feminine beauty.

The Pre-Raphaelite colours too are currently high fashion – deep medieval blue, a russet coral, sudden flashes of hard fluorescent colour like Holman Hunt's rainbows, contrasting with the quieter "greenery yallery" shades.



The colours of the sea in Molton Brown's spring make-up, with sand and pebble brown eyes, terracotta cheeks and lips. Zandra Rhodes' "Fables from the Sea" laced chiffon and pearl beaded dress to order from 14a Grafton Street W1 or Harrods. Headband and jewels all by Adrien Mann. Gilded and painted treasure chest from antique department at Harrods. Make-up by Elenka and hair by Vicky for MOLTON BROWN.



The brilliant colours of contemporary art are the inspiration of Guerlain's Beaubourg collection, named after the high tech Centre Pompidou in Paris. Vivid reflections of the canvasses of Dufy or Matisse come out in the Hibiscus lipstick, the bright Blue Velour eye crayon and the subtle mixes of colour like Lagoon duo shadow in dark blue with green.

Orlane has the same sense of marvellous colour with Couleurs Surréalistes, also drawn from modern painting. Mauve Surréal goes right through the range from a subtle and sophisticated eye and cheek colour to striking nail polish. Violet, fuchsia and cyclamen pink are used with a pretty Veronese green and lavender eye pencil to make up the fine art face.

Art Deco and its tender colours is the theme for Ultima II. Deco peach and brighter coral, used with soft marble green, are strengthened by fiery red lipstick or cooled down still further with silver chrome shadow or a grey kohl pencil. The eyes – outlined in pencil – are everywhere the focus of the face.

Mary Quant calls her colours Artful, which means painterly colours and artistic combinations, including mauve or green mascara and an "abstract lilac" shadow. Handpainted silks have inspired Charles of the Ritz to rich, soft colours – Hyacinth Mauve, Ginger Glaze and Garden Rose.

The louche reputation of the artist's studio has given Max Factor's Colorfast the theme of Not-So-Innocent Nudes. The colours seem to belie the words: Tender Rose, Sweet Peach and then a more wicked Pink Wink.

Illuminations to light up your face come from Helena Rubinstein, with their bright Rouge Feu and iridescent pink Aurora. For really strong colour there is Barry M's collection of futuristic fluorescents. The nail paint in a staggering 73 colours with six fluorescents costs £1.75 (from Hyper Hyper, Kensington High Street W8). Electric blue mascara is another eye-catching line.

Nature often knows best, and Estée Lauder's Colours from A Country by the Sea are the high fashion shades like Clearwater Pink, Coral Seas and Regatta Rose that seem like a breath of fresh air after the emphasis on art.

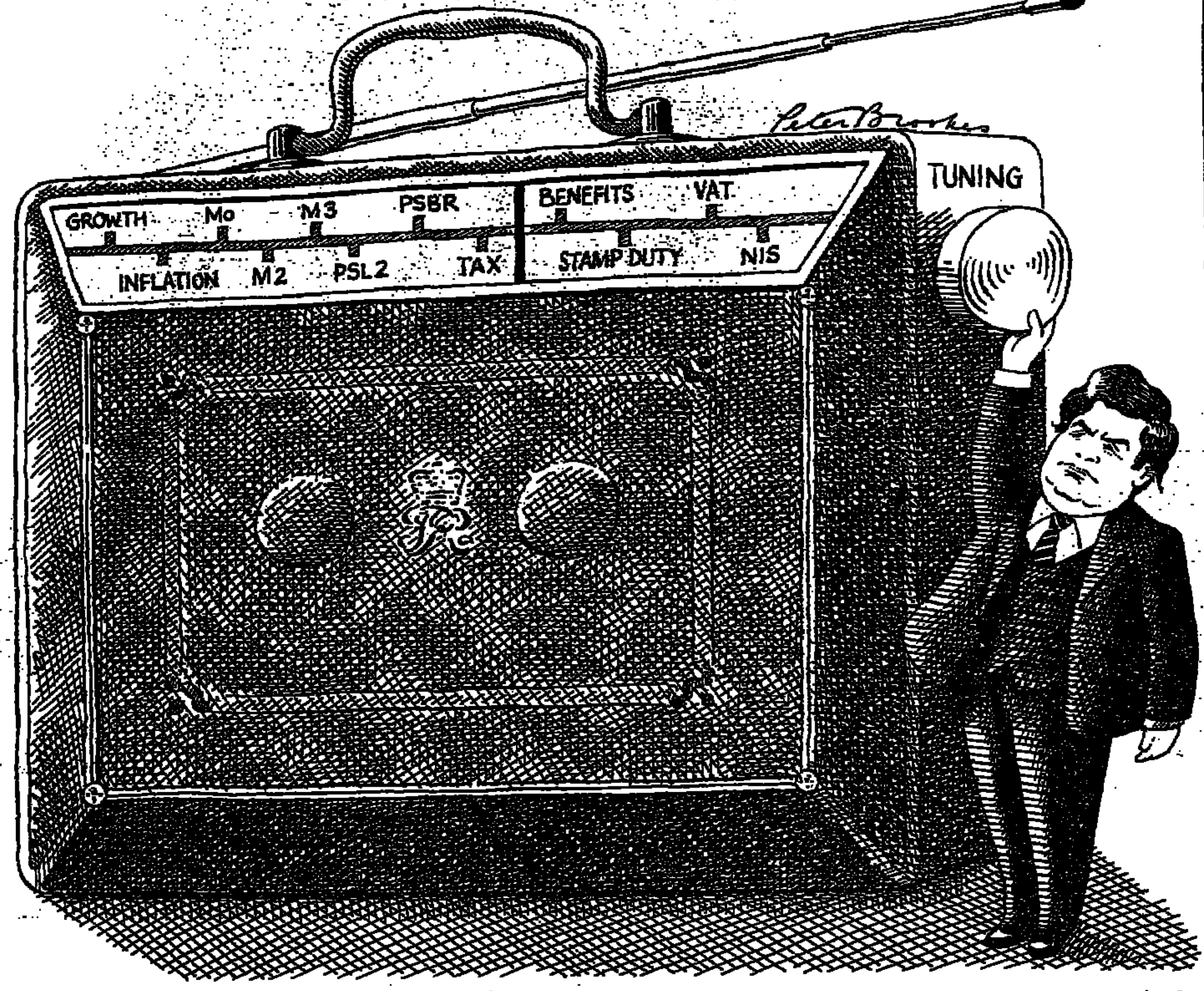
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SPECTRUM

Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor, gives her forecast

Marking the card



Io chancellor this century has got ırough his Budget speech in under an our. New chancellors like Mr Nigel awson start out with the intention of utting the *ritual down to size, but they* nd up wanting to exploit the broadasting opportunity and they have to pell out detail which they would therwise be accused of hiding in :chnical press notices. This is a big udget, so Mr Lawson will be pushed › beat Sir Geoffrey Howe's shortest of eventy minutes. Here is a guide to the 'hancellor's script with some tips for potting the key changes. Chancellors ormally start with . . .

Where in the world are we?

'his *is* quite a pleasant topic for Mr awson. Britain has recently been atching up a higher growth rate than ny other big European economy, not ır behind the United States. Britain's nflation rate is below the international verage. But it is still higher than in the 'S. Japan or West Germany. And – a act of which Mr Lawson may not be uite so keen to remind the House of ommons – Britain has a higher nemployment rate than any other najor economy.

Mr Lawson's slim "red book" – the ible of the Budget – will also tell us here he thinks the world is going. His nswer is, in a direction quite avourable to Britain.

Recovery in mainland Europe – led y West Germany – is expected to oost British exports, while our other ig market, the US, is still expanding. 'his partly explains the optimism of he Treasury's answer to the Chancellor's big pre-Budget question:

Where is the economy going?

'hese are the nuggets of his new orecast. The benchmark is the 'reasury's last forecast, published in November. That projected growth of lose on 3 per cent this year, and nflation of 4½ per cent at the end of he year. Back in November, that ounded mighty optimistic, but independent forecasters have been coming round to the Chancellor's cheerful point of view. He is unlikely to alter the inflation forecast, but could raise his output figure.

As his horizon rolls forward, listen for the new forecast for output and inflation in 1985.

The new strategy

Since the details of his complex new **monetary strategy** will not make compulsive listening, the chancellor's pllitical advisers will have tried to keep this passage as short and smooth as possible. Do not switch off. Those technical detils about Mo, M2, M3 and PSL2 can yield some vital bits of general information.

The benchmark for these new money targets is the series published by Sir Geoffrey Howe in the last Budget. These were for "broad money" – the growth in sterling M3:

1983-84 7 per cent-11 per cent
1984-85 6 per cent-10 per cent
1985-86 5 per cent-9 per cent

Keep your ears pricked for answers to the following four questions. First, *how much farther into the future* does the new strategy extend? If, as expected, it runs five years ahead, remember that is well past the next general election. Second, what inflation rate is Mr Lawson projecting for the final year? If the chancellor is coy about this, wait for someone to do the sums out of the red book when he sits down. Third, how much room does his strategy leave for future tax cuts? You may have to wait for the red book for this information, where it appears under the disguise of "negative fiscal adjustment". Fourth, how much tighter are his new targets? The trick here is that he proposes to introduce a parallel set for "narrow money", with lower numbers. What everyone in the City or, for that matter, with a mortgage of bank loan will need to know, is how these parallel targets will influence interest rate policy.

Getting and spending

A suitable place for the Chancellor to take a slight diversion. We are promised, along with the Budget, a "green paper" on **public spending plans** for the next decade. Mr Lawson is likely to pass as swiftly over this embarrassing subject as possible, because the green paper is going to be disappointingly short of information for the years beyond the framework of the new financial strategy.

The bottom line

Back in the Budget mainstream, the new financial strategy will contain one most important figure – the public sector borrowing requirement **(PSBR)** for 1984-85. This is the bottom line of the Budget – equal, roughly speaking, to the difference between spending and taxation. And the Chancellor says the Budget is going to be "broadly neutral" – which means he is going to claw back about as much tax as he gives away.

Even so, the PSBR is expected to be a good deal less than his last published projection of about £8,000m – and he may titillate his listeners by tossing the figure out early on, as Sir Geoffrey Howe once did. Because the economy is looking stronger, projections of tax revenue are likely to be higher, even without deliberate changes in tax.

Give and take

The best news in the Budget, for most taxpayers, is likely to be the changes he announces in **personal income tax allowances** – the basic figures that determine how much income different categories of people can receive before starting to pay tax.

All allowances are supposed to be raised in line with prices over the past calendar year, which is a rough way of preventing their real value from being eroded by inflation. This means the following minimal changes in allowances:

Single allowance – up £100 to £1,885.
Married allowance – up £150 to £2,945.
Additional personal allowance or widow's bereavement allowance – up £50 to £1,060.
Single age allowance – up £130 to £2,490.
Married age allowance – up £240 to £3,995.

The Chancellor is widely expected to give more than this 5.3 per cent increase in thresholds. Only increases above these levels, however, amount to a real gain to the income taxpayer.

But the same logic applies to the Budget changes that always hit the headlines – in the tax on **beer, spirits, wine, tobacco, petrol** and **vehicle excise duty** (VED). Unless these are raised each year in line with inflation, their real value – and thus the chancellor's real tax take – will fall. Correcting for 5.3 per cent inflation in this Budget would mean the following changes:

Beer – up 1p a pint
Wine – up 5p a bottle
Spirits – up 26p a bottle
20 cigarettes – up 3p a packet
Petrol – up 4p a gallon
Derv – up 4p a gallon.
VED – up £5 a car

The Chancellor is not obliged to make these changes, and he is likely to be less even-handed, as the European court has ruled that Britain taxes beer too lightly compared with wine.

Whose benefits?

Social security benefits also need to be adjusted for inflation – and always used to be announced in the Budget, though they do not take effect until November. But last year the Government announced it would be waiting to see what the inflation rate actually was in May, when the computers have to start work on the changes, rather than trying to forecast what it would be in November. This year, inflation will probably be about 5½ per cent in May, which would mean the following changes in the main benefits:

● **Retirement pension**
Single – up £1.85 to £35.90
Married – up £3 to £57.50
● **Unemployment benefit**
Single – up £1.50 to £28.55
Married – up £2.40 to £46.15
Child benefit – up 35p to £6.85
● **Supplementary benefit**
Eg. for married householder – up £2.40 to £45.90

But the Chancellor will not announce precise figures unless he wants to sweeten the Budget with "real" increases. Just for example, a 50p increase in child benefit would be popular – and clearly above the rate of inflation.

Breaking new ground

Apart from these hardy annuals, Mr Lawson is expected to sow the seeds of some much more radical tax changes, designed broadly to even out the distortions in the tax system and encourage saving rather than spending. Since he has both to take and give to remain "neutral", there are very long lists of possibilities on both sides of the equation. Here are a few to watch for on the side of tax **increases**:

● **Vat.** The strongest candidate is an acceleration of Vat payments on imports. It is administratively difficult, but could yield the Chancellor about £1,800m next year.

There have also been rumours that the Chancellor is going to widen the scope of Vat (every chancellor's dream). Likely targets to listen for – **fast food, building alterations** and even **newspapers.**

● **Financial services.** A general tax on consumer credit, rather than just another windfall tax on the banks. On top of that, however, the City fears the Inland Revenue may follow up its tax treatment of **building societies** by taxing other financial institutions on their trading in government stocks. And the **life assurance companies** fear the abolition of special tax relief on policies. Some permutation of these changes could bring him a useful £500m or so.

● **Excise duties.** The Chancellor could use the European ruling on beer and wine to justify a big hike in beer duty, rather than a cut in the duty on wine. An extra 2p on a pint of beer (making 3p in all), for example, would raise nearly £200m. And since petrol prices have been kept down by *competition at the pumps, listen for a* special hike in petrol duty.

● **Tax loopholes.** In the Chancellor's sights this time are company cars (though the higher tax rates probably would not take effect until 1985-86) and, more generally, the use of foreign "tax havens".

The sweeteners

So what's the Chancellor going to give away? There's a long list of candidates here too:

● **Income tax.** The big money would go on increases in personal allowances, over and above the inflation-proofing changes shown in the table above. If, for example, the Chancellor were to raise them 8 per cent instead of 5 per cent, that would cost an extra £500m. Although he is not required to do so by statute, the Chancellor may spend some money stretching out the income tax bands, to compensate for inflation.

● **Investment income surcharge.** The Chancellor is expected to please his audience on the Tory backbenches by either halving this (from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent) or abolishing it altogether – which would still cost him less than £300m. If he doesn't, listen for a big increase in the threshold – at present the surcharge starts at £7,100.

● **Capital taxes.** The thresholds and bands for capital transfer tax have, since 1982, always been raised in line with inflation. That would mean raising the basic threshold from £60,000 to £63,000. The same applies to capital gains tax, which would mean increasing the exempt amounts for individuals by £300 to £5,600.

● **Stamp duty.** To encourage "wider share ownership", a pet government theme, the Chancellor may halve the 2 per cent duty on share transactions (at a cost of £200m). Is he cutting stamp duty on house purchases as well?

● **Share options and profit-sharing schemes.** Greater tax relief on share options was part of the 1983 Budget, but did not get through before the election. Another held-over change of importance to companies is an improvement in the tax treatment of "deep discounted bonds".

● **National Insurance Surcharge.** Cutting the surcharge took up most of Sir Geoffrey Howe's spare cash as Chancellor. It is industry's main plea again this year. Mr Lawson will certainly not allow it to rise from the present 1 per cent. But it would cost him more than £700m to abolish it altogether, and industry fears he wants to spend his money on the personal taxpayer this year. However, one option much favoured by the punters is a **business package** in which changes in Vat on imports, capital allowances, tax on share schemes, the national insurance surcharge, modest changes in corporation tax and the business expansion scheme – all roughly cancel each other out in terms of cost.

The dogs that don't bark

What are the gaps to watch out for? Every chancellor worth his salt has some changes no one has guessed, and the Treasury has been trying particularly hard this year to prove it does not leak the Budget in advance. But two ingredients of classic Howe budgets are not much in evidence in the gossip. No more lists of small business measures or new employment schemes seem to be on the cards. It will be interesting to hear what Mr Lawson thinks his first Budget will do to cut the dole queue.

Budget coverage

Radio:
Radio 4: 3.15 pm Budget Special, 6 pm News and Budget Special; 10.30 pm Financial World Tonight.
Television:
BBC1 3-5.40 pm Budget Special; 9.25-9.35 pm The Chancellor. BBC2 10.35-10.45 pm The Chancellor; 10.45 pm Newsnight. ITV 3-5.45 pm Budget '84, 10.30-10.40 pm The Chancellor. Channel Four 7-7.50 pm Budget News and analysis.

moreover... Miles Kington

How to survive Budget Day

Budget Day today, and it *is* possible to get through it sane and unscathed, but only if you follow these trusted pieces of advice, which have been tested successfully on many previous Budgets.

DON'T read any newspaper articles that give Mr Lawson advice on his Budget. If he were going to take advice, and I've no idea whether he does, he would have done it long ago.

DO drink plenty of cool clear water. Not only is it very good for you, it is also tax free. At the moment.

DON'T rush out and buy bottles of whisky. Even if it is affected by the Budget, prices never go up until days afterwards.

DO make sure you are nowhere near a radio or TV set from midday until about midnight tonight. You will only hear people saying, "Mr Lawson is still spelling out the general picture", or "Which is more or less what we expected" or "How will this affect the man with two children, one mortgage and a working wife, Dominic?"

DON'T start counting your children, mortgages and married partners. Except *in very rare cases, they will be exactly the* same as yesterday.

DO go out for a long walk in the country before sunset.

DON'T be surprised if Mr Lawson puts taxes on some things and takes them off others. This is called balancing the books. What this means is, shifting the books around so fast they look as if they *are balanced.*

DO get out your stamp collection you haven't looked at since you were a child, clear up that part of the garden you've been meaning to deal with since Michaelmas, or settle down with a good dictionary. All of these are more valuable than listening to the Budget as it happens. So is cleaning your ears with cotton wool. So is staring into space.

DON'T get into conversation with people who have heard what the Budget is about. They won't know anything except what they have been told by the radio people, and they don't know anything except what they have heard from Mr Lawson, and he doesn't know much. Just say, if you have to say anything, "It's far too early to tell yet".

DO resist any temptation to Beat the Budget. Like shopping early for Christmas or avoiding the rush hour, this is a purely metaphysical concept and does not exist in the real world.

DON'T read any newspaper articles claiming to forecast what Mr Lawson is going to do. If by some miracle they get it right, then Mr Lawson will probably read it too and change his Budget so as not to look foolish.

DO go out and do something you've always wanted to do but never dared, like buy a false moustache for immediate use, or start learning to juggle, or send a dozen fresh roses to your accountant.

DON'T worry if the Labour Party condemns the Budget as totally useless, if not downright wicked. That's what they are paid to do.

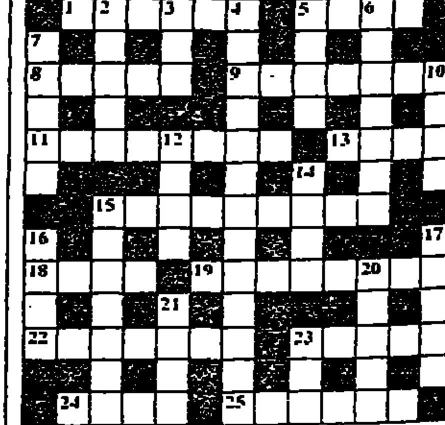
DO worry if they accept the Budget as a good one. You have probably misunderstood something very badly.

DON'T buy evening papers this evening, especially if they have the words UP and DOWN printed in huge letters. Get a foreign paper instead. You'd be surprised how much real news there is around.

DO behave normally even if everyone else is behaving like an idiot.

DON'T pay any attention to the Budget in any form whatsoever till tomorrow morning's newspapers explain it to you nice and clearly.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 290)



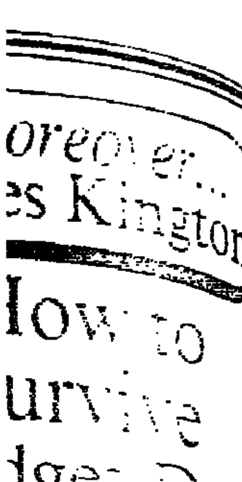
ACROSS
1 Gross overcharge (3,3)
5 Calm period (4)
8 Trick (5)
9 Take flight (3,4)
11 Busy travel time (4,4)
13 Police raid (4)
15 Peanut (6,3)
18 Indian music pattern (4)
19 Eskimo greeting (3,5)
22 Maxim (7)
23 Roof room (5)
24 Deep unconsciousness (4)
25 Tithe taking clergyman (6)

DOWN
2 Middle ear bone (5)
3 African group (1,1,1)
4 Wealth seeker (7,6)
5 Pre Easter (4)
6 Court proceedings (7)
7 Ferocious fish (5)
10 Abominable snowman (4)
12 Assistance (4)
14 Unknown author (4)
15 Engine sparker (7)
16 Let fall (4)
17 Intimidate (5)
20 Begin working (3,2)
21 Greek goat cheese (4)
23 Alphabet (1,1,1)

SOLUTION TO No 289
ACROSS: 1 Contretemps 9 Autocue 10 Croup 11 Nil 13 Icon 16 Pale 17 Easter 18 Gape 20 Yaws 21 Shrine 22 Airs 23 Scum 25 Has 28 Hydra 29 Pullman 30 Extravagant
DOWN: 2 Outdo 3 Tick 4 Eden 5 Excl 6 Pro rata 7 Hagiography 8 Appeasement 12 Irenic 14 Nor 15 Asthma 19 Paradox 20 Yes 24 Cumin 25 Hair 26 Spiv 27 Slag

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل



Of all the weapons a police officer has to face, this could do him the most harm.

Point a knife or a broken bottle at a police officer and he has the law and his training behind him.

Point a finger and he's on his own.

If you don't believe it, read the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill.

On the one hand the new bill legitimately strengthens the rights of the public who wish to pursue a genuine complaint against the police. On the other hand, it effectively reduces every man and woman on the beat to the rank of second class citizen.

Faced with a complaint, genuine or otherwise, a police officer is very much up against it. The case will be dealt with on an internal disciplinary basis, behind closed doors.

When this happens the officer concerned is denied legal representation. Hostile witnesses ranged against him will not be subject to the Rules of Evidence which prevail in an ordinary court of justice (hearsay is permitted). Neither will they risk prosecution for perjury (no oath is taken).

Altogether the judgement will be based on a lower standard of proof than a court would demand. Yet the penalties incurred can be savage. An officer can be dismissed, required to resign, reduced in rank or fined thousands of pounds.

And there are two further stings in the tail.

The charged officer can only call in a lawyer at an appeal tribunal after he has already been sacked or demoted.

Even this option isn't open to officers who are fined, however heavily. And there's no recourse to the Employment Protection or Industrial Relations Acts.

It's not that the police service are asking for favours under the law. With the full backing of the Law Society and the National Council for Civil Liberties, they merely seek equality.

In a job that lays them open to more than their fair share of attacks, the police deserve the same civil rights as everyone else.

And the public agrees. The latest MORI Poll shows 82% of people think a police officer should have the right to legal representation.

Police or public, the new bill owes them a fair hearing.

The Police Federation.

15-17 Langley Road, Surbiton, Surrey. Telephone 01-399 2224.

THE TIMES DIARY

Haunted house

A group of nuns, who are to be drafted in to Hertfordshire from Italy to run a country house for aged Italian immigrants, may receive the odd confusing phone call when the home, to be known as the Villa Scalabrini, opens next year.

The house was formerly the private Elstree Nursing Home, which, according to the Scalabrini Fathers who have just acquired it for £450,000, was last run as an abortion centre. Launching an appeal to raise £750,000 for the project, Father Alberto Vico said none of the priests knew of the home's past until the deposit had been paid. "By then it was too late. I was shocked."

Architect Peter Bailey said it was "like the Mary Celeste". Everything was still intact – the operating theatre, the sterilization room, the recovery room. Even the trolleys, he told me, were piled "with dirty linen". Father Vico says he has sold the operating table and theatre lights to an Indian for shipment to India. However, he has been forced to retain the clinic beds – "We need everything we can get."

Yesterday, the Fathers' agents Gould and Co admitted they had known Elstree had been used for medicine ... "the facet of abortion may only have been one feature of it". They had not told the Fathers because "it is not our job to concern ourselves with the decency of a former business".

Life sentence



Ruth Ellis

Georgina Enston, daughter of Ruth Ellis, the last woman to be hanged in Britain, has volunteered to relive the horror of her mother's execution when she attends rehearsals next week for a play, *Breakneck*, about the case, at the Theatre Royal, Stratford, London.

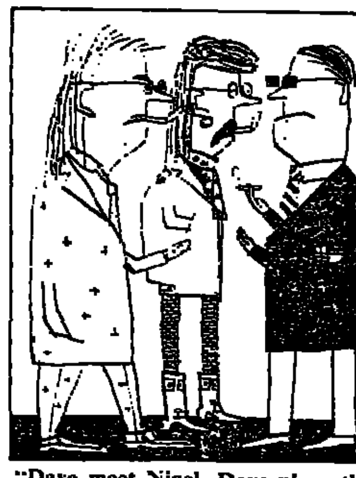
Miss Enston, now a model in Lancashire, has also agreed to attend the play's press night on April 9 – the night before the twenty-ninth anniversary of the murder, when Ruth Ellis shot her lover in a Hampstead gutter. Miss Enston was only three when her mother was hanged in Holloway. Known to her friends as "Georgy", she says that for most of her life "I have tried to face up to the image of the hangman peering through the peephole into her cell ... as for the scene on the gallows, I just blank it out".

● A trial using super-sniffing gerbils to smell out illegal drugs and other contraband in Canadian prisons has been scrapped. The rodents, being used at Warkworth penitentiary since last October, proved too sensitive, and kept activating the equipment whenever they detected nervousness in prisoners.

No water with it

The Romantic Weekend Book out from Futura on March 22 promises "a charming Scottish welcome" at Sunlaws House Hotel in Kelso. I trust the proprietor, the Duke of Roxburghe, is not so canny with his drinks cabinet towards paying guests. When trying to publicize Sunlaws, the duke, brother-in-law of the Duke of Westminster, and one of Britain's wealthiest landowners, asked me to his home in Eaton Square. Not even a glass of Highland Spring was on offer.

BARRY FANTONI



"Dave meet Nigel. Dave plays the guitar – Nigel plays cricket"

Happy ending

After Professor Richard Cobb's disclosure that he was once charged as an accessory to murder, I learn that Norman Stone, his successor to the chair of Modern History at Worcester College, Oxford, has a criminal record. In 1964, the then 21-year-old research student spent four months in a Czechoslovak jail after he was caught trying to smuggle out an Austrian friend's Hungarian fiancé. Tibor Karman, to the West through Czechoslovakia.

"The whole escape was organized with about as much efficiency as the flight of Varennes", said Stone yesterday, with a suitably historical allusion to Louis XVI's abortive attempt to flee the guillotine. After "decent treatment" in prison, Stone was released to witness a happy ending: Karman was allowed out to the West, and married his financée.

PHS

Bring back the spirit of '49

In the seventh of our series marking 35 years of Nato, Roy Jenkins, former President of the EEC Commission, urges a revival of the energy that was put into its creation



The North Atlantic Treaty was signed by the 12 founder members in Washington on April 4, 1949. Only seven of them had been involved in the detailed negotiations. It had all been put together in a period of just over a year. It would have been a most formidable feat of political engineering in any event. As the period was bisected by a most keenly fought presidential election, which the incumbent was expected to lose, in the country which had to make overwhelmingly the greatest contribution in terms both of resources and of sacrifice of tradition, it becomes simply prodigious.

It makes the present habit of the 10 member governments of the European Community of grinding through council after council, turning them each into an accountants' wrangle, but reaching no solution even to the accountancy problem, let alone embracing wider issues, seem not merely puny but a disgraceful abdication of leadership. Sir Geoffrey Howe, *pace* Mrs Thatcher, may be a "brilliant negotiator" in this forum but it is an impasse and not a constructive solution which is too often the outcome of his, her and everyone else's current negotiations.

If the present leaders of the Community, and not their wider-perspectived forebears, had been in charge of North Atlantic affairs 35 years ago, I doubt if the United States would have been committed, Berlin saved, the Marshall Plan implemented, European recovery got underway or European security underpinned.

Contrary to the "revisionist" view that the Americans encouraged the cold war to enable them to create Nato, and thereby dominate western Europe, they were distinctly hesitant in the early stages. Nor did the French help much. They were in favour – Gaullist detachment came later – but thought principally in terms of the maximun immediate shipment of American military supplies to France rather than in wider or longer terms.

❛ It contained the Soviet thrust .. and maintained the peace ❜

The Federal Republic did not exist, so there could be no question of West Germany being admitted at that stage. Even the admission of Italy was a matter of considerable controversy until towards the end, but more on the ground of its geographical position than because of ex-enemy status. Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Portugal (in ascending order of exclusion) played little or no part in the negotiations.

Those who were crucial to pushing the United States forward were Britain, Canada and the Benelux countries. The Canadians were much to the fore. It was not merely the preponderance of US power which made it a *North Atlantic* Treaty. This British and Canadian role may have helped to fuel Bevin's deeply mistaken later suspicions of the purely European Coal and Steel Community.

The still more crucial attribute of the new organization was however the preponderance within it of American power. In the late 1940s, it was overwhelming: militarily, politically, economically, monetarily. The mainland of western Europe had a great history, and maybe a future, but in the then present it was only just beginning to crawl up from a pit of poverty and near-despair, and escape from being a strategic vacuum. Britain was different. We were the simulacrum of a great power, one of the victorious Big Three. But our resources were grossly overstretched, and in reality our economy was almost as weak as that of France or Germany or Italy, without having the advantage of being so stripped down as almost having to start again.

What was the history of the Alliance over its first decades? First, it contained the Soviet thrust to western Europe. The position never again looked as menacing as it did in 1947-48, with the communist parties in France and Italy almost poised for a takeover and Berlin beleaguered. Second, it maintained the peace on the central front where the armies and influence of the superpowers were in immediate juxtaposition.

Third, American leadership maintained the broad loyalty of the other members, in spite of the strains of Suez and of Dulles's brinkmanship in the 1950s, the US disaster in Vietnam in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and then partly as a consequence, the collapse of the dollar-centred Bretton Woods monetary system and the partial collapse of the dollar itself.

Fourth, and fairly steadily, there also proceeded an eastwards shift in the balance of power within the Alliance. In every sphere, except that of nuclear strike-power, which itself became less important (but not less dangerous) as the Soviet Union moved towards a position of equality, Europe became both relatively and absolutely stronger, and the US relatively weaker.

The emergence of the Federal Republic as an economic wonder and as a major conventional military power, the unprecedented general European surge to prosperity associated with the first 15 years of the EEC, the weak dollar and somewhat apologetic tone (although often far from foolish actions) of the Carter presidency, all contributed to this process.

It was fortified by the growth of political cooperation in Europe and by the Schmidt/Giscard leadership (not always good but at least discernible) of the Community. It was epitomized by Herr Schmidt lecturing the *President, more in* sorrow than in anger, but in a way that it would have been impossible to imagine Adenauer doing with Eisenhower. It was statistically supported by the Community overtaking the US in total income.

That phase now looks to be over. Already, to take the last point first, the combined national income of the Community countries has fallen back to 93 per cent of that of the United States. Short-term the gap is widening daily, but the longer-term prospect is much more serious, with Europe dropping behind in the technology of the new industrial revolution to such an extent as to take it out of the league of the US and Japan.

At the same time the political cohesion of the Community is being increasingly lost as the budgetry rows endlessly dominate the available time in the meetings of heads of government and foreign ministers. The much talked of strengthening of the European pillar of the Alliance is not merely not happening; such strength as the pillar had already achieved is being eroded.

Atlanticists who were cool on Europe might argue that this did not matter if it coincided with a prospect of Washington resuming its old effortless captaincy, and this being again freely accepted throughout the West. This is almost the reverse of the reality. "Effortless" in some senses the leadership of the White House may currently be, but it creates more conflict and suspicion in most of the other members of Nato than at almost any other time in the past 35 years.

This contains great dangers. For the foreseeable future the Atlantic Alliance remains as necessary as when it was created. The greatest threats to the peace and indeed the survival of the world arise out of a paradox. On the one hand there is the menace of an unimaginative belief that all that is necessary is to learn the lessons of the 1930s – rearm, don't appease, try to out-missile the enemy – and the world will be safe. But on the other hand there is a great need for a steadiness of hand. An inconsistency of purpose could be fatal. The delicacy of the nuclear balance requires predictability on both sides.

The worst dangers could arise from a disintegration of Nato, which might well encourage Russian foolishness, or from a sudden break-up of the east European empire which, particularly if it coincided with a dispute between the military and the party in Moscow, could turn the Soviet Union into a lurching giant.

The latter we can do little about, except to encourage Russian confidence rather than to believe that abusive "megaphone diplomacy" helps. The former is something to which this country, with West Germany, is pivotal. American actions – and still more, American talk – sometimes rightly arouse distrust and disapproval. But the continuing need for the Alliance transcends our view of a particular President – or for that matter a particular Prime Minister.

❛ The European allies are not in high standing in Washington ❜

Nor should we ignore the fact that the European allies are not currently in very high standing in Washington. We are seen as disorganized and vacillating. President Carter's administration was criticized from this side of the Atlantic for one set of faults; President Reagan is criticized for the reverse.

This springs from a dangerous dichotomy in European feeling about America. We are torn between fear that it will desert us, and apprehension that it wants to use us as, for it, a relatively safe nuclear battle ground. That is totally unrealistic because there can be no such things. But we should have the imagination to see how aggravatingly contradictory this dichotomy can look from the other side of the ocean.

If we are to avoid an unnecessary and damaging destabilization of the world, a little more of the spirit of 1949 is necessary across the Atlantic a well as in Europe.

A full collection of articles in this series will be published in book form in cooperation with the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Washington.

Did Sergei Antonov plot to kill the Pope? Claire Sterling reports

In search of the Bulgarian connexion

It now seems clear that Sergei Antonov, the Bulgarian, under arrest in Italy for more than a year, will have to stand trial on charges of direct complicity in the plot to assassinate the Pope three years ago. A formal recommendation to this effect by the Italian state prosecutor, Antonio Albano, is expected soon.

His decision will be based on several thousand pages of evidence submitted by Judge Ilario Martella, whose two-year investigation into the case was completed last December. A separate 1,000-page report by Judge Martella is expected to be released this week.

The prosecutor's findings may come as a surprise after repeated press reports of Antonov's imminent release for lack of evidence. He has indeed been described widely as the innocent victim of a frame-up, after Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca identified him as one of three Bulgarian intelligence agents who had taken an active part in the plot. The prevailing image of Agca in the western press has been that of a mentally unbalanced killer and pathological liar.

While this version of the case has been favoured by Mr Antonov's lawyers all along, they have been overruled consistently by the Italian court. Four times since the arrest, on November 25, 1982, they have appealed for Antonov's release on the ground of insufficient evidence. The court has ruled each time that the evidence against him is sufficiently strong to warrant his continued detention.

The fourth of these rulings was made on December 21 by Judge Martella, who was quoted by Italy's state news agency, Ansa, as saying that he "could not concede provisional liberty to Mr Antonov because of the gravity of the charges against him".

In that same ruling, Judge Martella authorized Antonov's transfer from prison to house arrest, for health reasons. Antonov was said to be suffering from anorexia, headaches and gastro-intestinal disturbances.

The transfer was widely taken to mean that Antonov has halfway to freedom, that Agca's confession therefore had no credibility, and that the entire Bulgarian connexion to the papal plot had collapsed.

In reality, Antonov's juridical status remained unchanged. On the day of his transfer to house arrest, the state prosecutor appealed to Italy's emergency Tribunal of Liberty for his immediate return to prison, arguing that he might otherwise escape or be murdered. On January 13, the tribunal concurred, ordering Antonov's return to prison within three days.



"Escorted" to an apartment in Rome, Antonov is still under strict surveillance

The tribunal's ruling left little room for doubt about the Italian judiciary's ultimate intentions in the case. The three judges who signed the decision stated that there was nothing physically wrong with Antonov that could not be treated in a prison hospital. Though he had lost 15 lb in prison, he still weighed an unanorexic 160 lb, they observed. The sum of his physical ailments suggested that he "simply wanted to go home".

By appealing against the tribunal's ruling to the Supreme Court, Antonov's lawyers have staved off his return to jail for several weeks. But the strict surveillance to which he is subjected scarcely suggests that he is halfway to freedom. A tank is stationed permanently outside the apartment house, largely inhabited by Bulgarian diplomats, where he is staying. Police wearing bullet-proof vests and armed with submachine guns are stationed in the lobby, and at front and back entrances. Police check Antonov's own quarters every three hours to ensure he is there.

As an additional pre-trial precaution, exceptional security protection has been laid on for Antonov's accuser, Agca. He has been placed in a prison cell sealed off from all others, at the end of a corridor. Anyone trying to reach him must pass through eight locked gates, for which eight different police guards hold the keys. His food is specially prepared by a police agent assigned to him, and his cell is searched regularly when he leaves it for outdoor exercise.

The authorities' evident anxiety to keep Agca alive appears to reflect their conclusion that his story is essentially believable, and that he is legally sane.

His sanity has been attested to by the Italian judiciary since his own trial in July, 1981, two months after the assassination attempt. Judge Deverino Santiapichi, one of Italy's most eminent jurists and presiding judge at that trial, noted in his written verdict that Agca had shown qualities of "full psychic maturity", and "uncommon gifts of mental equilbrium". He was no "delirious ideologue", felt "no personal hostility toward the Pope", and did not appear a religious fanatic. His "spirit of discipine, professional commitment and skill in the use of lethal weapons" had made him an ideal instrument for the assassination attempt, in which he had "merely been used as a pawn".

There appeared to be no question in the court's mind even then that Agca had been used as a professional hit-man by a conspiratorial band. "Grave questions arise concerning the possibility of material complicity in the crime and a plot at high levels," continued the judge in his written verdict.

It was largely as a result of Judge Santiapichi's verdict that the Italian judiciary ordered a new investigation of the shooting, assigning Judge Martella to the job.

Since then, Judge Martella has put one Bulgarian and two Turks under arrest, issued arrest warrants for two more Turks and another two Bulgarians – all fugitives – on charges of direct complicity. "All of those indicated as having participated in the criminal plan had operated in Bulgaria," he said.

The writer is author of The Time of the Assassins: the inside story of the plot to kill the Pope, *published by Angus & Robertson at £7.95.*

Roger Scruton

The root of all freedom

Almost everyone curses money, because almost everyone believes, either that he does not have enough of it, or that some other person has too much. In the judgment of religion money represents the sacrifice of spiritual peace to worldly agitation; in the judgment of the enlightened moralist, it represents the supreme triumph of means over ends, the "instrumentalization" of human purposes, and the final self-alienation of man.

But money has survived these curses, and will always survive them. It bears the imprint of original sin – but only because it is all too human. Indeed, money is so integral a part of our social existence, that we perceive it as a heraldic emblem of government. Caesar's head may be embossed upon his coinage, but not so deeply as his coinage is embossed upon his hand.

Consider what man is without his money. He must dispose of his surplus product by gift or barter. His transactions are limited, clumsy and time-consuming. He has no certain measure of the value of what is offered to him, and will be reluctant to exchange his produce with those whom he does not know.

Money totally tranforms his situation. It removes uncertainty, by providing a single scale of value. It permits transactions of the utmost flexibility with the widest circle of purchasers. By virtue of money, goods and services are rapidly dispersed to their natural destinations, and each man's surplus is poured at once into a common pool, from which it may be drawn off to some distant point imperceptible to the producer. Hence money focuses our economic impulses, while extending the sphere of their repercussions; under its influence, exchange multiplies quietly and peacefully to infinity.

And yet, apart from its function in exchange, money is worthless. It is a pure economic instrument: the means to almost everything, but the end of nothing. Money is the condensed residue of unspoken contracts, and its power lies in its ability to establish both the motive and the terms, of ever new agreements, between ever new parties, concerning ever new matters of exchange. But there too lies its virtue. For money is "crystallized agreement" – the sign and the consummation of social harmony.

Or at least, so it should be. Money can encapsulate harmony, however, only so long as we believe in the banker who supports it with his promise. What is this promise? To hand over a stated quantity of gold? But what is gold, if not money, whose value again depends entirely upon our willingness to accept it as an object of exchange?

To put it simply, the bank promises to sustain as best it can the purchasing power of its coinage. It does this by attaching money, not to a valuable substance, but to a valuable process. Its money should symbolize, not a quantity of gold, but a stake in the means of production. For it is the process of production which is the ultimate provider of everything that may be bought and sold. It is production, therefore, that is the objective guarantee of value.

But not every bank recognizes the obligation to match its promises by its investments. Consider the national banks of the communist world, kept precariously afloat by massive loans from foolish private bankers in the West. The currency of the communist world is supported, not by productive investment, but by price control. The result is devastating; shortages, black markets, and a society rotten with secret thefts which can never be punished, and with secret contracts that can never be enforced. Important transactions are now conducted by barter, or by the use of "hard currency" from a foreign bank.

Communist regimes have even established shops which sell for foreign currency what is unobtainable for Caesar's coin. Hence, to the tacit admission that its money is nothing but an empty promise, the national bank adds an insulting display of the privileges enjoyed by the few, by virtue of its broken promise towards the many. In the money of such countries, one holds the sign and the consummation of social discord, of the haunting division between "us" and "them".

If we are revolted by the meaning of those scraps of paper, however, we should be less than wholly pleased by the meaning of our own familiar quid, which has barely retained its capacity as a quid pro quo. Our money too is sustained by a national bank obedient to political imperatives. Should not the present administration – ostensibly so responsive to the need for a free economy, and so impatient with the humbug of "social ownership" – act to privatize the Bank of England? What better way to provide the bank with the incentive to honour its promise to the bearer who demands, than by freeing it to make investments, not as Caesar commands, but as wisdom advises?

Robin Cook

The Tory pipsqueaks may yet squeal

Mr Speaker, Sir. This morning I braced myself for my Budget speech with a stroll from No 11 around St James's Park. As I entered that part of the park which is secluded by rhododendrons I found my way blocked by Pallas Athene, goddess of ancient democracy and giver of wisdom. Athene fully armed is an impressive sight which brooks no argument. I therefore find myself under an obligation to preface my measures with a review of greater candour than is customary on these occasions. Her Majesty's Government wishes to record its gratitude to the Low Pay Unit for supplying at such short notice the statistical content.

Members of the House will be familiar with our repeated claim that the historic tax achievement of the last Conservative government was to shift the balance of the burden from taxation on income to taxation on spending. Those few Members who ever bother to look inside the annual Budget Red Book will also be aware that this claim is best characterized by an unparliamentary term which you, Mr Speaker, would not permit me to use.

In reality, we have fully funded all cuts in income tax by piling the burden on to national insurance contributions by employees. To be quite honest, we have made a rather tidy surplus out of the shift. Since we took office total revenue in real terms from income tax has fallen by £1.2 billion, while revenue from insurance contributions has risen by £3.4 billion – three times as much as income tax has fallen. The net effect, as Members will readily apprehend, is that the total burden of tax on income has increased quite substantially. The proportion of income absorbed by state deductions for a family of four on average earnings has risen from 21.2 per cent to 22.5 per cent.

Personally, I never understood why the public go ape when income tax goes up, but accept with fatalism much heavier rises in insurance contributions. Whatever the explanation, it has been very convenient for our administration as it has helped us lift a large chunk of the tax burden off the shoulders of the wealthy, who do not pay insurance contributions on that part of their salary that exceeds £12,220, and dump it on the poor, who start paying on insurance contributions on wages well below the income tax threshold.

The extent to which the income tax burden has been redistributed from rich to poor has been quite the most striking development in the tax structure since we took office, and I was therefore surprised to see on leafing through the Budget speeches of my predecessor that he never gave this achievement the prominence it plainly demands. The main engine of this movement has been the tumbling rate of tax in the higher rate band, accompanied by a sharp jump in the rate of tax on low-income groups through the elimination of the lower rate band which previously enabled the poorest tax payers to contribute at 25 per cent rather than 30 per cent. Our assault on taxes on capital has also helped and by undermining Capital Transfer Tax and cutting investment Income Surcharge, we have lightened by a full quarter the tax burden on those with personal wealth.

As a contribution to disinterested appraisal of our tax record I have calculated the break-even point in salary which is required in order to pay less in tax now than in 1979. It currently stands at £21,500. I mention this figure with some diffidence because colleagues will readily appreciate that I and other Ministers of the Crown are above the line and therefore advantaged by the shift in tax burden, while backbench Members of the House are below it and shouldering part of the burden we have shed.

More disturbing is the irresistible conclusion that large numbers of electors earning less than £21,500 must have voted Tory last year, and some day they may wake up to the unpalatable discovery that despite the rhetoric the Conservative Party is for them the party of higher taxation.

The total tax burden of the nation has increased

Before concluding this overview I must enter in mitigation that our claim to have shifted the tax burden from income to spending has validity, at least insofar as we have dramatically increased the burden of indirect taxation. The precise scale of increase is a matter of some sensitivity with us. As Financial Secretary, I once talked myself into difficulty by arguing that we had not doubled VAT because we had not altered the zero rate of VAT, provoking much innocent merriment at my expense among Opposition Members, who pointed out it was arithmetically impossible to double zero but that we would no doubt have done it if we could. To save argument let me concede that indirect taxation now yields a quarter more in real terms than before we took office.

Indirect taxation takes 26 per cent of the gross income of the poorest tenth, but only 16 per cent of the richest tenth. By loading more on to indirect taxation we have again hit the poorest hardest as a matter of policy.

In short, after five years of our administration the total tax burden of the nation has increased substantially and there has been a dramatic redistribution of the burden in favour of the rich at the expense of the poor, against all considerations of fairness, justice or ability to pay.

It is against that record that the House must judge the tax measures I announce this afternoon. Whatever they may be.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.



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CUTTING THE COST OF COAL

As the miners' strikes spread falteringly across the country yesterday, attention understandably focused on the tactics of the National Union of Mineworkers, rather than the issue over which the strikes had been called. Has the long-running overtime ban succeeded in its aim of softening up the National Coal Board by *dissipating its high level of* stocks? Has the loss of overtime pay embittered the miners or simply led to disillusion with the aura of confrontation assiduously maintained at their expense by Mr Arthur Scargill? The *current brinkmanship of the* union executive in permitting militant areas to go on strike and to picket other pits, while maintaining the democratic facade of a free choice in the matter, has a compelling quality of suspense. Will that tactic set threatened miner against prosperous secure miner, or will it create an atmosphere in which solidarity can triumph over common sense? And if the miners' traditional solidarity does triumph, will Mr Scargill then try to achieve what he has thrice failed to achieve before: a legitimate national strike endorsed by a secret ballot, as one weekend poll suggested he could now do?

This is all fascinating stuff for students of the manipulation of power and of men. But the main reason for this concentration on Mr Scargill's strike tactics is that there are no deeper issues to discuss.

A little less than half of the coal from Britain's pits is profitable at current prices. A similar proportion currently makes a loss, but a loss that might be eliminated by higher productivity, better prices or the equalization of subsidies which are generally higher in the rest of Europe. But a tenth of the Coal Board's output comes from high-cost pits that are irretrievable loss-makers, at more than £20 per tonne, and account for three-quarters of the board's losses.

It does not take a ruthless capitalist to work out what Mr Ian MacGregor and the Coal Board should be doing. The 1974 Plan for Coal, the shocking Monopolies Commission report, the House of Lords select committee report on European Community coal policy, successive Commons select committees, ministers and Coal Board managers have all concluded that the Board should invest in new low-cost pits and close old uneconomic ones.

The first half of that policy is being realized. It is high time the uneconomic pits were closed, for the immediate benefit of the taxpayer and the long-term benefit of miners. If Mr MacGregor does not have a "hit list", then he should. In his heart, even the most socialist-minded miner must see Mr Scargill's insistence that there are no uneconomic pits as no more than Stalinist newspeak.

This is the tragic element in the strike. Even if it succeeded in its immediate aims, the miners would merely be putting off the evil day, in nobody's interest. Mr MacGregor's acceleration of the closure programme – a mild acceleration at that – reflects the backlog built up before. The cost of that backlog may not have affected the Board's main investment programme, but has almost certainly diverted cash from marginal pits, where insufficient peripheral cost-saving investment has dissipated productivity gains made at the coal face.

Nor has the delay made a single miner's job more secure. A stay of execution is far from being a free pardon. No government, no Coal Board management can offer long-term guarantees to those working in the no-hope pits which any miner can identify for himself by glancing at the records in last year's Monopolies Commission report.

The fate of the uneconomic steelworks is eloquent testimony to that. In that industry, laxity was followed by butchery. There is, rightly, no suggestion of such a strategy of short-term profit and loss being *applied to coal*, despite Mr McGregor's talk of equalizing supply and demand.

If the miners accepted what is plainly inevitable, they could devote their energies to more constructive matters. The Coal Board's offer to extend big severance payments to miners under fifty is not the over-generous golden handshake some take it for. It is a compensation for lack of job opportunity, which can be rapidly whittled away *under social security rules.* The miners could have a strong case if they insisted that they could not simply be paid off and forgotten about: that more time and effort should be devoted to revitalizing the depressed communities in which most of the threatened miners live; and that closures are phased, at government expense when there are overriding social arguments for doing so.

TIME TO HELP THE AFGHANS

Afghanistan is "gone", according to the currently fashionable view in intelligence and diplomatic circles. All the West can do about it, in this view, is to "make the Russians pay", so that they think twice before attempting to swallow any more countries in the same manner. Some might even go so far as to argue that to have the Russians embroiled in Afghanistan, regularly if ritually condemned by the United Nations, is a positive benefit to the West.

Two dissenting Western views on the subject have been heard lately at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. In December Mr Selig S. Harrison, an American journalist with long experience of reporting and commenting on South Asian affairs, argued that the Russians have not yet established the kind of bases in Afghanistan that they would use for strategic regional action as opposed to the local war against the guerrillas, and that they might yet be willing to withdraw if a way could be found to save their face, by preserving the form of continuity with the disastrous "Saur revolution" (alias the communist coup) of 1978, while allowing the content to evolve in the direction of a government reflecting the genuine choice of the Afghan people.

Western governments are rightly sceptical about the possibility of doing this, and wary of incurring any degree of responsibility for helping an unpopular government to stay in power in Kabul if and when the Russians really left. They have made no secret of this scepticism in their discussions with the Pakistan Government, and this has reinforced the caution with which that Government in any case approached its indirect talks with the communist regime in Kabul through the United Nations. Whether that caution in turn has discouraged the Russians from setting even a hypothetical timetable for their withdrawal (as Mr *Harrison* suspects), whether they never seriously intended to anyway, or whether they have got cold feet for some other reason, can only be a matter of conjecture. Whatever the reason, their refusal to do so has effectively stymied the UN negotiations.

A different dissenting view was given by M Olivier Roy, a French orientalist with an intimate knowledge of Afghanistan and especially of the Afghan resistance, in a talk at Chatham House last week. M Roy, who made the latest of many long journeys through the Afghan interior last summer, sees a much more complex picture. He found Afghanistan a surprisingly "free and open" country, which neither the Russians nor the Afghan army were seriously attempting to control beyond a narrow perimeter surrounding the major towns and the three asphalted roads.

M Roy believes that Western observers have over-emphasized the disunity of the Afghan resistance because their contacts have been with the Pushtun-speaking southern areas of the country where the organization is predominantly tribal. It is true, he says, that there is little or no Afghan nationalism properly so called, since there has never been an Afghan nation in most of the senses in which that term is used. But Islam is a common heritage which provides the great majority of Afghans with an identity that clearly divides them from the communist invader; and the most effective resistance groups are those which have theorized Islam as a political philosophy. *They are not necessarily fundamentalist in the sense* of obscurantist: their model, in many cases, would be something closer to Bani-Sadr than Khomeini. (Not that Iran would necessarily provide the model in *any case: the majority of* Afghans, including those who speak Persian, are Sunni not Shia Muslims).

According to M Roy the strongest resistance group now is the Jamiat-e Islami ("Islamic Society"), *which he describes as* "moderate Islamicist", and which since 1981 has overtaken the more radical Hizb-e Islami ("Islamic Party") led by Mr Gulbudin Hikmatyar, whose energies have often been directed more against other resistance groups than against the Soviet invader.

The Jamiat is the group to which Ahmad Shad Massoud, the charismatic commander in the Panjshir valley belongs. Its leader, Mr Burhanuddin Rabbani, is a respected Islamic scholar but also an authority on Persian poetry, potentially capable of unifying religious and secular strands within the resistance. The group's greatest limitation is that its support is predominantly Tajik (Persian-speaking) whereas traditionally the Pathans (Pushtun-speaking) have been the dominant group in Afghanistan. But after the failure of last year's attempt by ex-King Zaher Shah to unify the resistance around the old Pathan court, the time may be ripe for a less traditional, more dynamic leadership to emerge.

The Pakistani authorities, who in the past found it convenient to encourage Afghan divisions, are apparently now more favourable to the emergence of a unified leadership which could win international recognition and support. That does not necessarily mean that they will allow highly sophisticated weapons to reach Afghanistan through their territory, for they seem to have a tacit understanding with the Russians which allows them to escape reprisals so long as the resistance is strong enough only to ambush Russian expeditionary forces, rather than attacking the Russian troops in their bases.

What the resistance lacks, according to M Roy, is not so much weapons as such, which at the infantry level are quite plentiful, but training in how to use them effectively. This is something which the Russians never have any qualms about providing for those "liberation movements" that they support. It is surely time for those who *claim to support the cause of* Afghan liberation to take a leaf out of their book.

Morality and Mammon

From Mr Herman Rebhan

Sir, David Watt (feature, February 24) is quite wrong to say that the EEC and Sullivan codes of practice for European and American firms operating in South Africa do not emphasize training and promotion prospects.

Both codes explicitly call on companies to initiate and develop "training programmes that will prepare, in substantial numbers, blacks and other non-whites for supervisory, administrative, clerical and technical jobs", to quote the Sullivan code.

The codes' ineffectiveness lies in the fact that they are not enforceable and that the governments scarcely bother to monitor them.

The problem of training is not, in any case, to be resolved at workplace level. How can it when the young South African black enjoys rand 91 per year in government support for education while the South African white enjoys rand 169?

Where advances have been made for black working people in recent years it has been through their own strength expressed by their own trade unions. But improvements in wages and working conditions only go so far.

While racial policies continue to underpin the economic and social mistreatment of the majority of South Africans the need to treat South Africa as an outcast from the civilised world community remains overwhelming. A modest step in the right direction would be to make the codes of practice legally enforceable, but ultimately it is the people of South Africa who will decide their own destiny, not well-wishers from outside.

Yours sincerely,
HERMAN REBHAN,
General Secretary, International Metalworkers' Federation,
Route des Acacias 54 bis,
CH-1227 Geneva,
Switzerland.

Guerrilla movements

From Dr Harold Blakemore

Sir, Malcolm Deas's put-down of Latin American guerrilla movements (feature, March 3) has in it a good deal of truth. They are undoubtedly ideologically confused, inchoate, only sporadically success*ful and* have to contend with what he rightly underlines, the natural propensity of most people anywhere to prefer stability to disorder, certainty to confusion, peace to war.

But they exist and, so far as I am aware, in that continent they tend to grow rather than diminish. There was no *Sendero Luminoso* in Peru a few years ago; it is now quite a threat to the established order. The situation in El Salvador is currently not one which would lead one to believe that *guerrillero* movements are not without popular support.

What he does not discuss – a cardinal omission – is why they are there at all. Mariners would tell him that the visible bit of the iceberg which, by noting, they might avoid, is not really the problem: it is the great mass beneath the surface which causes titanic destruction.

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD BLAKEMORE,
43 Fitzjohn Avenue,
Barnet,
Hertfordshire.
March 7.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No winners if NEDC is destroyed

From Sir Geoffrey Chandler

Sir, In his article, "The Neddy we don't need" (March 2), Mr Graham Mather makes common cause with the far left – though presumably from the opposite corner – in wishing to be rid of the National Economic Development Council.

Of his three quotations chosen to indicate disenchantment with the NEDC, one, taken from an address of mine to the Royal Society of Arts, is selective to the point of distortion; that from Mr William Rodgers is *some years old*; Sir Richard O'Brien's quoted words have been severed from a suggestion of how to make the council work better.

Insofar as the article contains facts, most are wrong. It is untrue to say that the TUC has threatened to withdraw at "every serious disagreement" since 1979. The running conflict on policy between TUC and Government provoked within the trade union movement a deep division of opinion about remaining on the NEDC. This was reflected neither in "bluff" nor "blackmail", but in debate at the 1982 TUC conference in which a motion to withdraw was defeated by a significant majority who argued the case for the necessity of dialogue on grounds which are even more relevant today in the light of the Government's reelection.

The "unpublished NEDC report", farcically misused in the election campaign, was far from being "unrecognisable to most industrialists". This factual comparative analysis of British industrial performance (now published with the blessing of all the NEDC members) *was all too recognisable at a time* when such recognition was seen as politically sensitive by the CBI, which sought and obtained its postponement.

The NEDC is not intended for "corporate macro-economic management"; its participants are politically mature enough to know that such management lies with the government of the day. But it has been the only vehicle for dialogue between Government and TUC over the past four and a half years (and indeed between CBI and TUC) and often the only forum in which the condition and needs of industry have been consistently and objectively presented.

It is always likely to be true that the NEDC's reality will be less than its potential, because in it are inevitable focused those influences in our society and politics, not least a distaste for independent criticism, *which have contributed to our* relative industrial failure. But it remains the only institution whose deliberate aim is to modify those influences.

The TUC's decision to boycott council meetings for the time being may be understandable in the light of Government's handling of GCHQ, but it is also a self-inflicted wound of potentially very serious dimensions.

If the political extremes are now allowed to gather and destroy the NEDC history is likely to show this whole episode, not as victory in the battle of GCHQ, but as the loss of an irreplaceable instrument in the war for industrial recovery – a recovery without which GCHQ will be of little importance to our role in the world.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY CHANDLER,
57 Blackheath Park, SE3.
March 9.

Still concern over detention proposal

From Professor Leonard Leigh and others

Sir, We are individuals of differing political opinions and professional roles who welcome the changes to the detention provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill set out in the minister's letter (February 22). However, a magistrate's court review every 36 hours does not make detention for 96 hours acceptable, if only because the defence will not be in a position to successfully challenge the detention at that stage.

Detention of individuals who are suspected of a serious offence for 96 hours is not only an extension of police powers under English law, but is longer than the comparable provisions in any other common law country.

The countries which have adopted common law derived from the English system ensure that detention is reviewed by the courts within 24 hours or "as soon as practicable". Long periods of detention have not been established as necessary to detect serious crime.

However, there are well known cases (such as the Confait case) where false confessions have been obtained after inappropriate treatment or oppressive questioning during police detention. Long periods of detention are undesirable in a free society. It is in the interests of the community as a whole that the risk of false confession is minimised because of the danger that the innocent will be convicted and the guilty go free.

Until a recent Divisional Court decision there was no established right to detain for questioning in *order to obtain evidence under* English law. Neither should there be. The prospect of individuals, who are in law innocent until proven guilty, being interrogated in a police station for 96 hours without access to a lawyer for the first 36 hours is unacceptable in a humane and democratic society and entails transferring the process which should be carried out openly in a court of law to behind closed doors in a police station.

The eventual introduction of tape recordings in police stations will not be an adequate safeguard – even the Government guidelines allow questioning before the tape machine is switched on.

The minister states that without such longer periods of detention the police investigation would have to be broken off and detained persons set free after 24 or 36 hours. This ignores the alternative that they should be charged and brought before a court without delay.

Objections are being raised to this part of the Bill from lawyers in respect of the length of detention and from doctors in respect of intimate body searches. We are convinced that the Government should now withdraw this part of the Bill for substantial redrafting, which will better serve the interests of justice, the interests of the community and preserve the traditional liberties of the British people.

Yours faithfully,
LEONARD LEIGH (Department *of Law, London School of* Economics),
‡JIM STEPNEY,
JOHN CYPHER (General Secretary, British Association of Social Workers),
ANDREW ASHWORTH (Centre for Criminological Research, Oxford),
c/o Worcester College, Oxford.
March 8.

Trouble at tribunals

From Mr Don Mathew

Sir, There is much sound common sense, together with an appreciation of the need for a fair and equitable over-view of road schemes, in your robust editorial (March 2) concerning public inquiries. How correct you are in stating that "the inspectoral terms of reference need to be *wider*, to *admit the broad* picture of traffic and transport in the capital; the Government's case for a new road deserves the fullest exposition."

How much more inept and thoroughly alarming, therefore, is the extraordinary discussion paper produced by the National Economic Development Office, which suggest that "to prepare in particular for the possibility of an enlarged road-building programme in London the Department of Transport should consider what changes (legislative or otherwise) could be made to ensure that decisions on need, strategy and broad alignment are taken by the Secretary of State for Transport and Parliament, leaving only matters of detailed routeing and the effect on property for consideration at the public inquiry."

Taken together with its elitist assumptions and incorrect conclusions this document would be an unfailing recipe for the very disorder and delay it laments, the more extreme elements of which you so rightly deplore. The closing date for comments is March 20. I urge your readers to make their views known so that a disastrous course of restricting objectors' rights is not embarked upon.

Yours sincerely,
DON MATHEW,
Friends of the Earth Limited,
377 City Road, EC1.
March 6.

Unemployment cycle

From Mr Francis W. Adey

Sir, May I offer my own explanation for the "jobless trend perplexing Whitehall" (*The Times*, March 2)?

The "number of unemployed" is in actuality the number of men registered for work at Jobcentres. Registration is no longer compulsory and indeed lapses after three months unless the registrant stipulates otherwise. It is safe to assume, then that in a time of poor job prospects the "number of unemployed" will fall automatically as applicants become too pessimistic to re-register.

In stage two of the scenario the media publicise the "improvement" in the employment situation (caused, in reality, by the phenomenon described above). Thousands of men, reading the good news, decide that the game may be worth the candle after all and trot back to their Jobcentres to re-register. Result: unemployment figures "up" again; media gloom; despondency in Jobcentres; registrations begin to lapse again.

I imagine the cycle will repeat itself every six months.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS W. ADEY,
Flat 2,
41 Allen Road,
Wolverhampton,
West Midlands.
March 7.

Countryside heritage

From Mr Richard Meynell

Sir, Mr Grove asserts (March 6) that Commander Marten (February 25) has been sadly misled, and that the system of taxation and grants "subsidises softwood production and destroys the beautiful and usable hardwood heritage which still remains".

Good emotive stuff, but, for*tunately*, totally unrelated to the facts!

Firstly, the tax legislation does not discriminate between hardwoods and softwoods, with the important exception of schedule 9, Finance Act 1975, which provides a strong incentive both for the retention of existing hardwood stands for long rotations, and for the establishment of new hardwood stands rather than softwoods as the final crop, when site conditions permit.

Secondly, Forestry Commission grants are specifically slanted in favour of the establishment of hardwoods.

These are matters not of subjective judgment, but of fact. It would seem, therefore, that it is not Commander Marten but Mr Grove who has been sadly misled. I hope that he is now happily enlightened.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD MEYNELL,
Berry Hall,
Honingham,
Norfolk.
March 7.

On and off the record

From the Reverend Dr Anthony Bird

Sir, The question of patients' rights to read and contribute to their own medical records is receiving increasing publicity and attention.

There is a general practice in this city where, for several years, it has been standard procedure for receptionists to hand patients their records on entering the waiting room. The point of this is to encourage those who so wish to familiarize themselves with their medical histories.

Only in a few cases (no more than 0.5 per cent of the total) are records withheld in the patient's interest, usually so that particular contents can be discussed and interpreted before being encountered in bare print.

This facility of access to records is much used by patients, invariably appreciated and frequently helpful to them and their practitioners as a basis for learning more about health.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BIRD,
93 Bournbrook Road,
Birmingham.

Making a 'clean break'

From Dr Alexina M. McWhinnie

Sir, The financial position of women who divorce in their fifties requires urgent consideration before the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, with its provision for a "clean break" after divorce, reaches the statute book without any real debate about the serious implications of the shift in matrimonial law implied.

As described in your leader of February 16, women are disadvantaged in the labour market and increasingly so in an era of high unemployment. They are doubly disadvantaged if they have a break in employment to bring up a family.

At the period when most husbands are making important progress in their careers and the expectation is that the family will be mobile to accommodate or achieve this, women are settling for no paid work or part-time work in the locality of their home to suit husband's and children's needs.

If, at a later stage, the marriage breaks up (and there are an increasing number of divorces in this age group) the choices facing women are, as every worker in a Citizen's Advice Bureau knows, appalling. The prospect is often of no job, no prospect of a job, no pension in her own right and yet of still having to provide the home base for a grown-up family.

Even with maintenance provisions her lot is a poor one, even worse if her husband should die. *Having contributed* as a homemaker to the joint income of the family over many years, she has no rights to widow's superannuation.

These matters and a study of what really happens after divorce need detailed consideration by a Government commission before the new Bill becomes law because there is a real danger that the case for "clean break" provisions for younger husbands and wives will override the proper rights of older women who have served their families well in the traditional role of homemaker.

Yours sincerely,
ALEXINA M. McWHINNIE,
10 Templars Close,
Wheatley, Oxford.
March 7.

Apathy over Ulster

From Mr Gordon M. L. Smith

Sir, Mr Hugo Morgan-Grenville (March 6) welcomes the sincere intiative of Dr Garret Fitzgerald in setting up the New Ireland Forum, but the apparent apathy of the media to its debates is understandable because it has not yet proposed any new action or new interpretation of Ireland's tragedy.

When Mr Kinnock was asked in America what his policy was on Northern Ireland, he sensibly replied in nine words: "I am in favour of peace in Northern Ireland." The probability is that the forum in due course will make a similar recommendation, in line with official policy in the republic, which is to work towards a peaceful united Ireland, by consent of everyone concerned. This consent will not, of course, be forthcoming from the Protestants.

It is not apathy which keeps this sort of thing out of the press, it is simply that it is not newsworthy. If the New Ireland Forum were to come up with some constructive ideas, such as they are sincerely trying to find, which could be *acceptable both in Dublin and Belfast*, they would certainly hit the headlines.

It is a pity that the final paragraph of Mr Morgan-Grenville's otherwise carefully reasoned letter consists of a blatantly untrue statement. He writes that unless the British Government "takes the lead" (whatever that may mean) in trying to solve the tragedy" it is they who will be responsible for future deaths. That is not so. The responsibility rests squarely on the IRA and their American backers.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON M. L. SMITH,
44 Devonshire Street, W1.

Curbs on kerb-crawlers

From Mr Graham Bright, MP for Luton, South (Conservative)

Sir, The confidence placed by your report (February 24) in the Justices of the Peace Act of 1361 as a deterrent to kerb-crawling is mistaken. It is the absence of an appropriate modern law to prevent men accosting women for sexual services in return of payment that has forced the police to use this antiquated legal machinery. What is now needed is a carefully worded Act of Parliament to define this specific offence.

I am bound to say that simply confining the offence to the drivers of motor vehicles or their passengers might leave an unwelcome loophole. In Luton and other towns perfectly respectable areas have been converted into the haunts of prostitutes and kerb-crawlers have appeared to the distress of residents and of the women living there in particular.

The police have acted to clean these areas up, but they need twentieth-century legislation to help them complete the task.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM BRIGHT,
House of Commons.
March 2.

Against the grain

From Mr E. S. Sawday

Sir, With reference to Mr O'Brien's letter (March 8) some facts might be useful.

Some 10 years ago Brent geese were put on the protected list as they were in danger of becoming extinct. Up to then it had been quite in order to shoot them and my wildfowler friends tell me they were quite good to eat.

Since then their numbers have increased astronomically, far more than can be fed on their natural water weeds. Hence, at this time, some 9,000 birds are grazing various crops – i.e. – barley, wheat and grass – causing considerable loss of income to the farmers around Chichester Harbour.

I am one of the farmers involved and have spent most of the winter patrolling the farm (almost every hour) to keep a flock of some 3,000 birds on the move and Mr O'Brien's letter makes sense to me.

However, there must be considerable thought before any action can be taken. Do we, for instance, let this build-up of birds go unchecked and have to lay aside more and more acres for their feeding? There are already *indications that* the optimum number has been passed and the birds are at self-starvation level.

This must be conservation gone mad. If we are to have Brent geese, then let us decide on the number to keep and let us have some more attractive well-fed geese rather than the scrawny creatures there now are.

Yours faithfully,
E. S. SAWDAY,
Apuldram Manor Farm,
Chichester, Sussex.

Poland and the West

From Professor Robin Kemball

Sir, *Like other* West European commentators, George Walden (feature, February 8) chides Mr Shultz for calling in question the legitimacy of the present political set-up in Eastern Europe, dismissing his remarks as "a pointless exacerbation of Soviet neuroses" which "may make the Poles of Chicago feel good, but ... won't do much for those in Warsaw".

Both assumptions seem equally questionable. To the luckless Poles, struggling for that self-determination which is supposed to be the inherent right of every nation, few things are more heartening than such periodic (albeit far too rare) reminders that the West has forgotten neither them, nor the fact that their present plight stems solely from the continued refusal of the USSR to fulfil the commitment, freely entered into at Yalta, in common with Britain and the USA, to the organisation in Poland of "free and unfettered elections ... on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot".

Had such elections been held and their results implemented in good faith, it is, I think, obvious that the world would have been spared that "artificially-imposed division of Europe" which, as Mr Shultz rightly stressed, is at the very heart of "Europe's security and human rights problems" (*The Times*, January 18).

Over the years, the Soviets have, with stunning success, perpetuated the myth that the present political situation in Europe flows directly from the application of inter-Allied postwar agreements. To confuse the issue further, they link the legitimacy question to the entirely separate one of frontier recognition (cf the article by Yuri Zhukov in *Pravda*, *February 8*) though, even here, it should be borne in mind that all frontiers are at all times open to peaceful revision in the light of circumstances.

The plain truth is the other way round: it is the West that is still waiting for the USSR to implement one of the most vital clauses of those agreements. To call attention to this fact is not, as Mr Walden implies, to descend to gratuitous provocation, but simply to set the record straight.

No true solution to the Polish problem can be found which fails to take account of the true situation and its antecedents. If this problem constitutes a permanent danger to world peace (as it does) this is simply because, nigh on 40 years after Yalta, the Polish people are still deprived of their innate right to self-determination. Supposed Soviet susceptibilities (a pure figment of the Western "liberal" imagination) *are in fact part and parcel of a* deliberate *mise en scene*, a cynically calculated policy aimed at stifling all discussion of unwelcome topics.

"Pointless exacerbation" does not enter into it. What *is* pointless is to set about "reducing the causes of tension in Europe" whilst steadfastly ignoring, from whatever motives, this first of all causes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful, obedient servant,
ROBIN KEMBALL,
Université de Lausanne,
Faculté des Lettres,
Section de Langues Slaves,
Batiment central,
Dorigny,
CH-1015 Lausanne,
Switzerland.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 12: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh this afternoon attended the Commonwealth Day Observance Service in Westminster Abbey and were received upon arrival by the Dean of Westminster and the Chairman, Joint Commonwealth Societies' Council (the Viscount Tonypandy).

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were later present at a Reception given by the Commonwealth Secretary-General (His Excellency Mr Shridath Ramphal) at Marlborough House.

The Countess of Airlie, Sir William Heseltine and Major Hugh Lindsay were in attendance.

The Right Hon Nigel Lawson, MP (Chancellor of the Exchequer) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended a dinner in aid of the Museum of Army Flying at Fishmongers' Hall, EC4.

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 12: The Duke of Gloucester opened the Exhibition, Calligraphy '84, on behalf of the Society of Scribes and Illuminators at the Central School of Art and Design, Southampton Row, London, this evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Princess of Wales, patron, the Welsh National Opera, will open the new rehearsal studios in Cardiff on March 27.

The Princess of Wales will visit the Metropolitan Police Establishment, Peel Centre, Hendon, on March 29.

Princess Anne, President of the British Olympic Association, will attend a reception in honour of the British team at the XIVth Winter Olympic Games given on March 29 by the Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher at 10 Downing Street.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will open the *Leukaemia Research* Laboratories at University College Hospital, on April 5.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will visit the Shaftesbury Homes and Arethusa Venture Centre at Lower Upnor, Kent, on April 17 and will subsequently visit the Hospital of Sir John Hawkins, Knight, in Chatham.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Honorary Colonel, will dine with officers past and present of the London Scottish Regiment at the Caledonian Club, on May 2.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will attend a reception to be given at Bedford College, London University, on May 3.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will attend the silver jubilee celebrations of the De Havilland Aircraft Museum Trust on May 4 and will open the new hangar at Salisbury Hall, Hatfield.

A memorial service for Theodore Crombie of Cutler will be held today at noon at St Peter's, Eaton Square.

Birthdays today

Mr Walter Annenberg, 76; Sir Gordon Borrie, 53; Mr Terence Brady, 45; Professor C. O. Brink, 77; Sir Terence Burns, 40; Mr J. B. Butterworth, 66; Miss Lesley Collier, 37; Lord Crowther-Hunt, 64; Lieutenant-General Sir Geoffrey Evans, 83; Mr Myles Formby, 83; Sir Gilbert Inglefield, 75; Sir Robert Mark, 67; Mr Oscar Nemon, 78; Major-General D. A. L. Wade, 86.

Lord Byers

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Lord Byers will be held in Westminster Abbey at noon, on Thursday, April 5, 1984. Those wishing to attend are invited to apply for tickets to: The Registrar, The Chapter Office, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope by not later than Thursday, March 22. Tickets will be posted on Friday, March 30. Members of the public are welcome to attend without tickets.

Sir Hugh Fraser

Memorial Mass for the Hon Sir Hugh Fraser, MP, will be celebrated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster in Westminster Cathedral on Tuesday, April 10, at 11.30 am. Any furher inquiries should be made to Ione Douglas at the House of Commons, telephone number 01-219 4074.

Badminton School, Bristol

Open scholarships have been awarded to:
Anna Dougherty (Redland High, Bristol); Emily Eden (Ravenswood, Tiverton); Fleur Hudson (Haylett Grange, Haverfordwest); Eleanor Gaskell (Wick Church in Wales); Naomi Key (Holy Trinity Episcopal, US); Sara Phillips (Westwing, Thornbury); Natasha Cool (Badminton); Charlotte Dursterville (Badminton).
Music scholarships: Tamsin Meadows (Christ Church, Bristol); Caitlin Meadows (Christ Church, Bristol); Dorothy Smyth (St Michael's, Bristol).
Art scholarship: Rachel Merry (Altrincham Grammar).
Sixth-form scholarship: Sarah Norris (Badminton).

Clifton College

The following sixth-form scholarships have been awarded for entry in September 1984:
Mathematics: J R Beck (Cardiff High School).
Mathematics and natural sciences: M P Copperwhite (Hampton School).
Natural sciences: H J W Harper (Newport Free Grammar School, Essex) and K L Powell (Norwich School and Dubai College).

St Felix School, Southwold

The following scholarships have been awarded:
Entrance scholarships: Jane Meecham (St Cedd's, Chelmsford); Gail Pearson (Barnardiston Hall, Haverhill); Holly Pertwee (Oxford House, Colchester); Charlotte Ray (St George's, Southwold); Sarah Riches (St George's, Southwold); Pippa Sexton (Beeston Hall, Cromer); Joanna Sutton (St Cedd's, Chelmsford); Sarah Wolsey (St Mary's, Calne).
Hess music scholarship: Victoria Bird (Northbourne Park, Dover).
Sixth-form scholarships: Claire Dixon, Angela Downing, Andrea Leary, Florence Lee, Penelope Mitchell (all St Felix).

Surbiton High School

An old girls' reunion to mark Surbiton High School's centenary year will be held on March 24 at 2pm.

Harkness fellows

The following have been awarded Harkness Fellowships for study in the *United States*:

R M B Bondy (Coward Chance, London), philosophy of law; J J Cassidy (University College, Oxford), political history; G G Collee (Charing Cross Hospital, London), medicine; T G Callivan (barrister), law; J N Gardiner (artist), visual arts; Cecilia M Hayes (University College London), philosophy of science; M B Keatley (Ford of Europe Inc, Essex), business administration; M D N Lloyd (Exeter College, Oxford), film studies; Karen T Monger (Trinity Hall, Cambridge), political science; J M Nicolson (Glasgow University), political science; J B Poznansky (Coldstream Guards), business administration; T P Softley (Southampton University), chemistry; M K Sparrow (Kent Police), police studies/business administration; J G Sturrock (Gray Muirhead and Carmichael, Edinburgh), law; A M Sullivan (Magdalen College, Oxford), political science; Alison C Wetherfield (College of Law, London), law; Janet Williams ("Chatham News"), creative writing; A D Wooldridge (All Souls College, Oxford), educational psychology; P L Younger (Newcastle University), geology.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S M Hazlerigg and Miss C M M Ahlberg
The engagement is announced between Simon Martival, younger son of the Hon T H Hazlerigg and of Mrs A C Hazlerigg, and Caroline Margaret Mary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs L E Ahlberg.

Mr A Antoniou and Miss S G Walker
The engagement is announced between Andreas, son of Mr and Mrs N Antoniou, of Essendon, Hertfordshire, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G A Walker, of Pall Mall, London, SW1.

Mr H V Capon and Miss S M Andrews
The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of the late Mr and Mrs V A Capon, of Friern Barnet, London, and Sally, daughter of Mr and Mrs R F Andrews, of Uffculme, Devon.

Major J A H Greenfield and Miss J M Malcolm
The engagement is announced between James Greenfield, Scots Guards, son of the late Brigadier Hector Greenfield and of Mrs Greenfield, of Kilmartin, Argyll, and Janet, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Alec Malcolm, of Much Marcle, Herefordshire.

Mr S L Hartog and Mrs T Chee
The marriage will take place shortly of Simon, son of Mr D T Hartog and the late Mrs Joan I Hartog and stepson of Mrs D T Hartog, and Theresa, daughter of Mr and Mrs Chee Sen Ching, of Singapore.

Mr C. H. Jones and Miss M. Wixon
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Jones, of Tenterden, Kent, and Miranda, daughter of Captain David Wixon, RN, and Mrs Wixon, of Stroll, Yelverton, Devon.

Mr M. D. J. Lawrence and Miss N. J. Maclean
The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of Mr Douglas Lawrence, of Padworth Common, Berkshire, and Mrs B. Rose, of Ramsbury, Wiltshire, and Nicola Janine, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin W. Maclean, of Bradfield, Berkshire.

Mr C. R. Lochrane and Miss F. D. Robinson
The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of the late Mr and Mrs H. R. Lochrane, of Fladbury, Worcestershire, and Frances, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Francis Robinson, of *Rignalls*, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire.

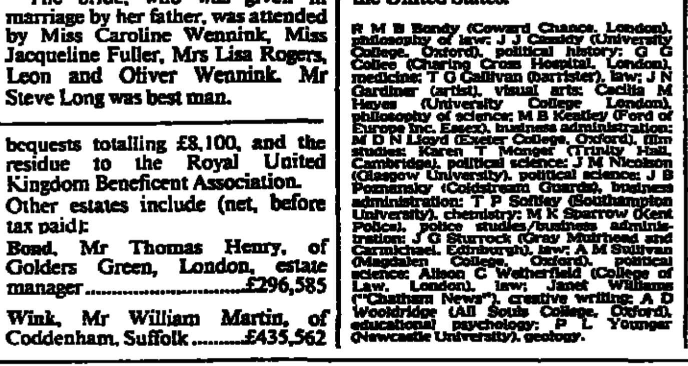
Marriages

Dr P. B. Beaumont and Miss P. M. A. McKinlay
The marriage took place in Glasgow on Friday, March 9, between Dr Phillip Barrington Beaumont and Miss Patricia Mary Ann McKinlay.

Mr W. R. St J. Gore and Miss M. S. Collingridge
The marriage took place on Saturday, March 3, in Sydney, Australia between Mr William Gore and Miss Susan Collingridge.

Mr A. I. Morrison and Miss S. J. Wennink
The marriage took place at St Barnabas Church, Beckenham, on Satruday, March 3, of Mr Andrew Morrison, son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Morrison, of Bromley, and Miss Sarah-Jane Wennink, younger daughter of Captain and Mrs Cornelis Wennink, of the Trees, Whitecroft Way, Beckenham, Kent. The Rev J. D. Corbett officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Caroline Wennink, Miss Jacqueline Fuller, Mrs Lisa Rogers, Leon and Oliver Wennink. Mr Steve Long was best man.



Latest wills

Colonel Sir Edward William **Brooksbank**, 2nd Bt, of Malton, North Yorks., a former High Sheriff of Yorkshire, left estate valued at £507,020 net.

Mrs Evelyn Ethel **Preston-Avery**, of Godalming, Surrey, left estate valued at £210,641 net. She left bequests totalling £8,100, and the residue to the Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bond, Mr Thomas Henry, of Golders Green, London, estate manager £296,585

Wink, Mr William Martin, of Coddenham, Suffolk £435,562

An artist's impression of how the new Museum of Army Flying will look.

£300,000 Army museum appeal

By Cyril Bainbridge

The proposed transformation of a small regimental museum into a tourist attraction received royal backing last night when the Duke of Edinburgh attended a dinner at Fishmongers' Hall, London, in support of the Museum of Army Flying appeal, of which Prince Michael of Kent is patron.

The regimental museum, which records the history of Army flying from the days of observation by balloon to modern helicopters equipped with anti-tank missiles, is housed in cramped quarters in the former station cinema at Middle Wallop, Hampshire, a wartime fighter station which is now the home of the Army Air Corps.

A purpose-built museum is taking shape beside the A343 between Andover and Salisbury which will enable many more aircraft to be displayed. At present only three of its 20 aircraft that together trace the history of Army flying are on show.

The remainder, including Auster air observation planes, a Cessna Bird Dog used in Korea, a Bristol Sycamore helicopter, and a recently discovered Horsa fuselage section, are in storage.

Air observation has always been an important element of the Army Air Corps operations and has been much in evidence in Northern Ireland and in the Falklands campaign. The corps, formed in 1941 to include all airborne forces, including the glider regiment, was disbanded at the end of the last war, but was reformed in 1957 and amalgamated with the air observation and glider units.

It now operates 300 helicopters and light fixed-wing aircraft, outnumbering the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force in its complement of helicopters.

The new museum, which will open in July to coincide with an international air display at Middle Wallop commemorating the fortieth anniversary of D-day and Arnhem, will cost £600,000, part of which is to be met by a capital development grant from the English Tourist Board. About £300,000 has still to be raised.

It is designed to complement the RAF and Fleet Air Arm museums in presenting the story of Service flying and is expected to attract more than 150,000 visitors a year.

Luncheon

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
The secretary-general of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Sir Robin Vanderfelt, and Lady Vanderfelt, gave a buffet luncheon yesterday at 7 Old Palace Yard in honour of students from Bermuda, Guernsey, Alderney, the Isle of Man, Jersey, and Sexey's School, Somerset, who are in London to celebrate Commonwealth Day.

Receptions

Boys' Brigade
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, was present at a reception held yesterday at the Mansion House at which Sir Kenneth Cork, centenary appeal chairman, was the host for supporters of the Boys' Brigade 100th Birthday Appeal which was launched nationally on October 4, 1983, to commemorate the founding of the brigade by Sir William Alexander Smith on October 4, 1883. Among those present were:
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine (brigade president), Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Cameron of Balhousie, Lord and Lady Ross of Marnock, Sir Reginald and Lady Eyre, Sir Maurice and Lady Laing, Sir Douglas and Lady Lovelock, Sir Hector Monro, MP, Sir Anthony Touche, Major-General and Mrs Wilson-Haffenden.

Veuve Clicquot Champagne
A reception was held yesterday at the Institute of Directors in Pall Mall for the Veuve Clicquot Business Woman of the Year Award 1983. It was awarded to Miss Debbie Moore, Founder and Managing Director of Pineapple Dance Studios plc, and the presentation was made by Mr John Butcher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade and Industry.
Mr and Mrs John Clevely, of Veuve Clicquot-Ponsardin, and Mr Walter Goldsmith, Director General of the Institute of Directors, were hosts at a luncheon held afterwards.

English-Speaking Union of Pakistan
The English-Speaking Union of Pakistan held a reception yesterday at the Beach Luxury Hotel, Karachi, to meet Baroness Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. Mr Ahmed Jaffer, chairman of the council, received the guests.

Dinners

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club held a boxing dinner at the Hotel Piccadilly, Manchester, last night at which Mr Kenny Dalglish was the guest of honour. Mr Mike Barrett was in the chair and the other speakers were Canon J. R. Smith and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

RAF Club Dining Society
The RAF Club Dining Society last night held a dinner at which Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, was the guest of honour. Mr Leonard Williams presided. Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Chief of the Air Staff, and Air Commodore R. H. Wood, Chairman of the RAF Club, were among those present.

Chartered Institute of Transport
Mr D. R. Y. Bluck, Chairman of John Swire & Sons (HK) Limited, last night delivered his Philip Henman Overseas Lecture, "Transport scene in the Pacific Basin", to the Chartered Institute of Transport at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, London, SW1. The president, Mr L. S. Payne, presided and afterwards entertained Mr Bluck at dinner. The other guests were:
Mr T L Beagley, Mr J C F Cameron, Mr P C Wickens, Mr J O Davis, Sir James Duncan, Mr A Goldstein, Mr C Gannon, Mr R Lande, Mr N J Payne, Mr T M Ridley, Mr L W Rowe, and Mr R Doganis.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League
Mrs Edwina Currie, MP, was guest speaker at a meeting of the discussion circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held yesterday evening at Over-Seas House, St James's. Her subject was "Women in politics – who needs them?" Miss Madge Gill presided.

University news

Salford
Appointments
David Armour, BEng, PhD (Liv), to a single-tenure chair in electronic and electrical engineering.
Michael Goldsmith, BA (Read), MA (Manch), to a single-tenure chair in politics and contemporary history.
William Grant, BEng, PhD (Liv), to a personal chair in electronic and electrical engineering.
Noel Thomas, MA (Liv), PhD (Salf), to a single-tenure chair in modern languages.

Loughborough
Professor D. Swann has been appointed senior pro-vice-chancellor from August 1 in succession to Professor D. J. Johns.
A. J. Burkett, head of European studies, has been appointed to the chair of European politics.
Readership: Dr R McCaffer, BSc, MSc, PhD (civil engineering).

Surrey
Professor J. D. E. Beynon who holds the chair of electronic engineering, has been appointed Pro-Vice-Chancellor until July 1987.
Dr A. P. Miodownik, reader in the department of metallurgy and materials technology, has been appointed professor of metallurgy from last October.
Dr L. J. King, reader in the department of biochemistry, has been appointed to a personal chair in biochemistry from last October.
Dr D. V. Canter, reader in the department of psychology, has been appointed to a personal chair in applied psychology from last October.

Bath
Honorary degrees will be conferred on the following in July:
DSc: Sir Roger Bannister, consultant neurologist; Sir Basil Blackwell, vice-chairman and chief executive, Westland group; Professor Barry Cunliffe, professor of European archaeology, Oxford University; Professor Amartya Sen, professor of political econommy, Oxford University; Sir Robert Telford, chairman of Marconi.
DLitt: M Simon Nora, director of the Ecole Nationale d'Administration, Paris.
LLD: Sir Kenneth Selby, chairman of Bath and Portland Group, 1969-82.



Sir Roger Bannister: Honorary degree from Bath.

Church news

[illegible]

Retirements and resignation:

[illegible]

Science report

Concern growing over threat to small whales

By Tony Samstag

Small cetaceans are slipping through the safety net designed to protect their larger relatives, with potentially catastrophic results.

The International Whaling Commission's decision to declare a moratorium on whaling from 1986 applies only to the larger commercial species, leaving a huge number of perhaps equally endangered species fair game.

The family *Odontocetes*, or toothed whales, alone contain more than 100 species, including dolphins and porpoises. So little is known about most of them that scientists are hard pressed to argue one way or another for conservation, although their instincts are that most are in trouble.

Pilot whales, belugas, narwhals and several species of delphinids have been deliberately fished for centuries, and the moratorium is bound to increase pressure on their populations.

Among those species heavily fished today, at least seven are thought to be will below sustainable yield levels already. Even those species of no commercial interest to man are often "culled" where they are perceived to compete with fisheries for certain prey species or to damage fishing nets. Others die as an afterthought while other species are being netted.

Such incidental catches probably account for the largest numbers of small cetaceans. Among the most numerous victims used to be dolphins that habitually associate with yellowfin tuna; as many as 500,000 dolphins were killed or seriously injured each year in the American Pacific fisheries until public pressure forced the development of new fishing gear and fishing practices aimed at reducing incidental dolphin mortality.

One of the saddest stories is that of the narwhal, the "unicorn" of the sea, traditionally hunted by Eskimos for their ivory and blubber. Now they are massacared for sport (for everyone recovered, four are lost, ivory and all) from boats and snowmobiles with high-powered rifles.

Their neighbours in Artic waters, the belugas, are also shot for sport, but damage to their environment may paradoxically save them: whatever commercial value they may have has been lost because of high levels of heavy metals accumulating in their tissues.

Source: Saving the small cetaceans, by Nikki Meith. *Ambio, a Journal of the Human Environment*, vol xiii, No 1, published for the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences by Pergamon Press, Oxford.

OBITUARY

SIR ALFRED NICHOLAS
Industrial development in Wales

T. Mervyn Jones writes:
Sir Alfred "A.J." Nicholas, CBE who died on March 5, in his 83 years vitally contributed to the prosperity and success of modern industry in Wales, the caring for her people and particularly the encouragement of the young starting their careers as apprentices in industry.

His career epitomised the emergence of new technical industry replacing in part the traditional but contracting coal industry in the South Wales Valleys. No less he personally refuted the hoary fiction that Wales only produced teachers and preachers, and the equal canard that the successful private entrepreneur can have little or no caring social conscience.

Born in 1900 at Bishops Castle: father the village stonemason, mother a Welsh speaker from nearby Montgomery, he retained a passionate love for that county and its people, and, for good measure, in his speech the broad drawl of this, the countryside of George Herbert and Mary Webb.

After joining at 17 the Royal Flying Corps, he resumed civil life, first as a mechanical engineering apprentice with Sankey at Wellington, but later as an electrical one with Metro-Vick in Manchester.

In 1941 he came back to Wales at Treforest, later establishing the highly successful companies, South Wales Switchgear at Pontllanfraith and Aberdare Cables: the former at its peak employing more than 4,000, exporting its products to 50 countries.

Always alive to the vital importance of the latest technical developments, and training therefor, no less was he concerned to have the best design in all products. When on his Design Tour Wales 1963 Lord Snowdon suggested he retain Professor Mischa Black, "A.J." immediately so did, and the resulting substation was made obligatory on housing estates by discerning planners because of its pleasing appearance – it was also cheaper to produce.

He cared deeply and genuinely for all who worked, as he would say, with, rather than for him, and the valley communities where they lived. In the weeks before Christmas company lorries bedecked with holly and prancing reindeer and laden with goodies would convey Father Christmas to hand a personal gift to every patient in all nearby hospitals.

A Founder, and in later life president of the Development Corporation for Wales, that amalgam of private enterprise and local authority leaders so highly successful in attracting new industry, not least Japanese, to Wales, he freely gave his counsel and support to all firms coming there.

Chairman of the Industrial Training Council Wales, member of the National Advisory Council for Education in Industry and Commerce, he founded the annual August courses to give apprentices in the "College of the Second Chance" at Coleg Harlech at least a taste of that broadening inspiring instruction enjoyed by their more fortunate contemporaries in their University and other colleges.

PROFESSOR B.W. DOWNS

Professor B. W. Downs, who died on March 3 at the age of 90, was the first Professor of Scandinavian Studies at Cambridge University from 1950 to 1960 and was Master of Christ's from 1950 to 1963.

Brian Westerdale Downs was born on July 4, 1893. He went to Christ's College as a Scholar in 1912 and gained a First in the Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos.

He was made a College Lecturer in English and Modern Languages in 1918, and the next year became a Fellow. From then on he lectured for the University in English and in Modern Languages, paying more attention first to Dutch and, then as time went on to the Scandinavian languages. When the Chair of Scandinavian Studies was founded in 1950 he was elected as its fist occupant.

He was made a Tutor in 1928, Senior Tutor and Vice-Master in 1947, and was elected Master in 1950.

He served for many years on the Council of the Senate and on the General Board, and was also a member of the Court and Council of the University of Hull which awarded him an Hon DLitt.

He was Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University from 1955 to 1957.

Immediately after the War his knowledge of Dutch had enabled him to give most useful service as representative of the British Council in the Netherlands; and later he was made a Commander of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star (1954) and Officer of the Legion of Honour.

He published many articles in learned journals, and a number of books, the most important being: *Richardson* (1928); *Ibsen, the Intellectual Background* (1940); and *A Study of Six Plays by Ibsen* (1950).

MR HARRY RODMELL

C. Verity writes:
Devotees of marine art will be saddened to learn of the death of Harry Hudson Rodmell, the Yorkshire artist who passed away after some years of failing health on March 3, aged 87.

Harry Rodmell served with the Royal Engineers in the 1914-18 war, after which he made a name for himself in the world of art, becoming nationally known for his proficiency in all media, a painter of maritime subjects, architecture and the landscape, although it is his marine art for which he will long be remembered.

He was a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Watercolour and a founder member of the Royal Society of Marine Artists, whose emblem he designed. President of the Hornsea Art Society in East Yorkshire, he exhibited at the Royal Academy, the Society of Graphic Artists, the Royal British Artists, the Salon de Marine, Paris, and many provincial galleries.

His work was widely reproduced in poster form and in many publications including the *Sphere, Graphic, Illustrated London News* and *Bystander*.

His work was commissioned by many prominent shipping companies including Cunard, White Star, Ellerman Lines and the French Line, and appears in many private collections. Two of his works are in the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich.

Harry Rodmell was a quiet, friendly unassuming person who will long be remembered with deep admiration and affection by many people who were taught and encouraged by him.

PROFESSOR JOHANNES MESSNER

Professor Johannes Messner, the Roman Catholic writer on natural law, social order and ethics, best known for his widely translated work *Social Ethics*, died in Vienna on February 12.

He was born in 1891 at Schwaz in Tyrol, where his father was a silver miner and his mother a worker at the local tobacco factory. Life was hard but enriched by religious faith, and Messner was ordained priest in 1914. He had a few years of parish work in Tyrolean villages, but was drawn to academic life, and in 1935, having doctorates in law and political economy, became Professor of Ethics and Social Sciences in Vienna.

After the *Anschluss* in 1938 Messner left for this country, and for 27 years was the guest and friend of the Oratory Fathers at their house in Edgbaston.

Messner's reputation was established by his first major work, *The Social Question*, published in Austria before the war. *Social Ethics* was the product of the war years, and marked him out as a leading Catholic thinker on sociology and social ethics. In a world in which human rights were widely challenged or ignored, Messner was an advocate of natural law and natural rights as the foundation for social theory and practice, and of the need of the state to support them.

A prolific writer, Messner was known for his ascetic life and devotion to the task in hand.

ELEANOR GRAHAM

Kaye Webb writes:
Eleanor Graham, the first editor of Puffin Books died on March 8 at the age of 88.

She had been head of the Children's Department of Bumpus Books from 1927 to 1931, and was the much valued children's reviewer for *The Sunday Times* in the 1930s.

Her editorship of Puffins began in 1941 and continued for 20 years.

Her introductions to some of the books she published were notable both for their scholarship and enthusiasm, and throughout her entire career her determination to raise the standard of children's literature was implicit in all her works.

She was also the author of three successful Puffins: *The Children who lived in a Barn*, *The Story of Jesus* (her own favourite), and *The Puffin Book of Verse* which is still in print.

She received the Eleanor Farjeon Award for Services to Children's Literature in 1972.

Oonah Baroness Ashtown, widow of the 4th Baron Ashtown, died on February 28. She was the former Oonah Anne Green-Wilkinson, who married Lord Ashtown in 1950 as his second wife. He died in 1966.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie, widow of the 12th Earl of Airlie and mother of the Hon Angus Ogilvie, husband of Princess Alexandra, died on March 6 at the age of 93. She was the former Lady Alexandra Mary Bridget Coke.

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THE ARTS

Television

Jungle fantasies

In **Terror and the State** (Granada), a group of Americans were to be seen discussing what they would no doubt call a "scenario". Slim Eagleton, vice-president of the Nickleton Corporation, has been kidnapped by a people's liberation movement in the South American country of Evina. How would one deal with the situation, except to advise both the man and the country to change their names? This Toytown situation became the occasion for a number of serious-looking people (all men, as it happened) in serious-looking suits to respond in a serious way to the questions of a sombre moderator. For some reason, it was much less comforting than they themselves must imagine. Most of the world's troubles are created by such men, and one received the impression of a not particularly smart group simply humbling through; all the time they employed a quasi-official vocabulary in order to render their actions logical, or at least reasonable, when it was clear that they were working on a modified version of the law of the jungle.

The format itself might seem absurd, if it were not for the fact that such dramatic pre-constructions are quite usual in civil and military establishments. Perhaps the participants derive more pleasure from these theatrical events than they do from the actual crises themselves, since these seminars are reacting to controlled events when the real actions they may have to confront are, of their nature, less predictable. Terrorists are not television producers – or at least not often. As an exercise in drama, or even in governmental public relations, it was entertaining but its relation to the actual world remained somewhat obscure.

Nevertheless, some interesting issues were raised – not least the fact that, with the inclusion of men like Alexander Haig and James Schlesinger, the programme offered some introduction to the mechanics of power. The happy land of Evina was clearly about to be ripped apart by the combined efforts of the American corporations, the CIA and the administration. These organizations were happy to work together, without the approval or even the knowledge of their host country. As Haig put it, "There's always counter-leverage and, generally speaking, it's primarily on the side of the United States". Despite the limitations of the exercise, the next three programmes may be equally illuminating.

Peter Ackroyd

Galleries: **John Russell Taylor** in Paris

Strident claims to greatness

Bonnard/Images et Imaginaires d'Architecture
Centre Pompidou

William Bouguereau
Petit Palais

Jean Cocteau et les Arts Plastiques
Pavillon des Arts

L'Empire du Bureau
Musée des Arts Décoratifs

Imposition for an art critic: Write out 50 times "I must not compare Bonnard with Vuillard. I must not . . ." A very proper lesson, but not one easy to take to heart. The trouble is that they make such obvious stalking-horses for each other. Friends, contemporaries and intimist celebrators of domestic felicity, they compare so naturally, and thus help us to place them both in the hierarchy of twentieth-century art. Which is especially necessary in the case of **Bonnard**. Vuillard, by fairly general consent, is a model *petit maître*; Bonnard might just turn out to be in the major league. That he is certainly seems to be implied by his inclusion in the Beaubourg series of exhibitions "Classiques du XXième Siècle", along with Pollock, Klein and Balthus. But looking round the show itself, which continues at the Centre Pompidou until May 21, then goes to Washington and Dallas, one finds it impossible not to wonder about that.

If Vuillard is felt to be a second-class artistic citizen because of the limited nature of his subject-matter, and his apparent contentment with painting a little piece of ivory an inch square, what are we to make of Bonnard? The immediate impression is of about three recurrent subjects: nude women in or around baths, self-portraits and views of corners of the painter's house or garden. That is, of course, not quite true; some of the most striking pictures in the show are outside these three types (perhaps that is why they strike us): the extrordinary *Piazza del Popolo* of 1922, with its disquieting purplish Fauve colouring, or the monumental *Promenade en Mer* of 1924, the long evolution of which is the subject of a detailed essay in the large and glamourous catalogue, or, for a different reason, *Le Cannet sous la neige*, in which one of the familiar scenes is magically transformed by a dusting of snow.

But that brings me to another problem I have with Bonnard: his famous sense of colour. Whereas Vuillard is a master, even in his grandest compositions, of an exquisitely delicate palette, Bonnard seems to me often merely strident. It is not the dash and dazzle of the early Fauves, but a tendency to suffuse each



Cocteau on safe and sure ground: detail from *Mystère de Jean l'Oiseleur*

picture with its dominant – and often not very appealing – shade, so that you seem to be looking at the subject through a cloud of bouillabaisse yellow or acid green or shocking pink. A sure sign of trouble in any painter, the paintings often look better in reproduction than in the original.

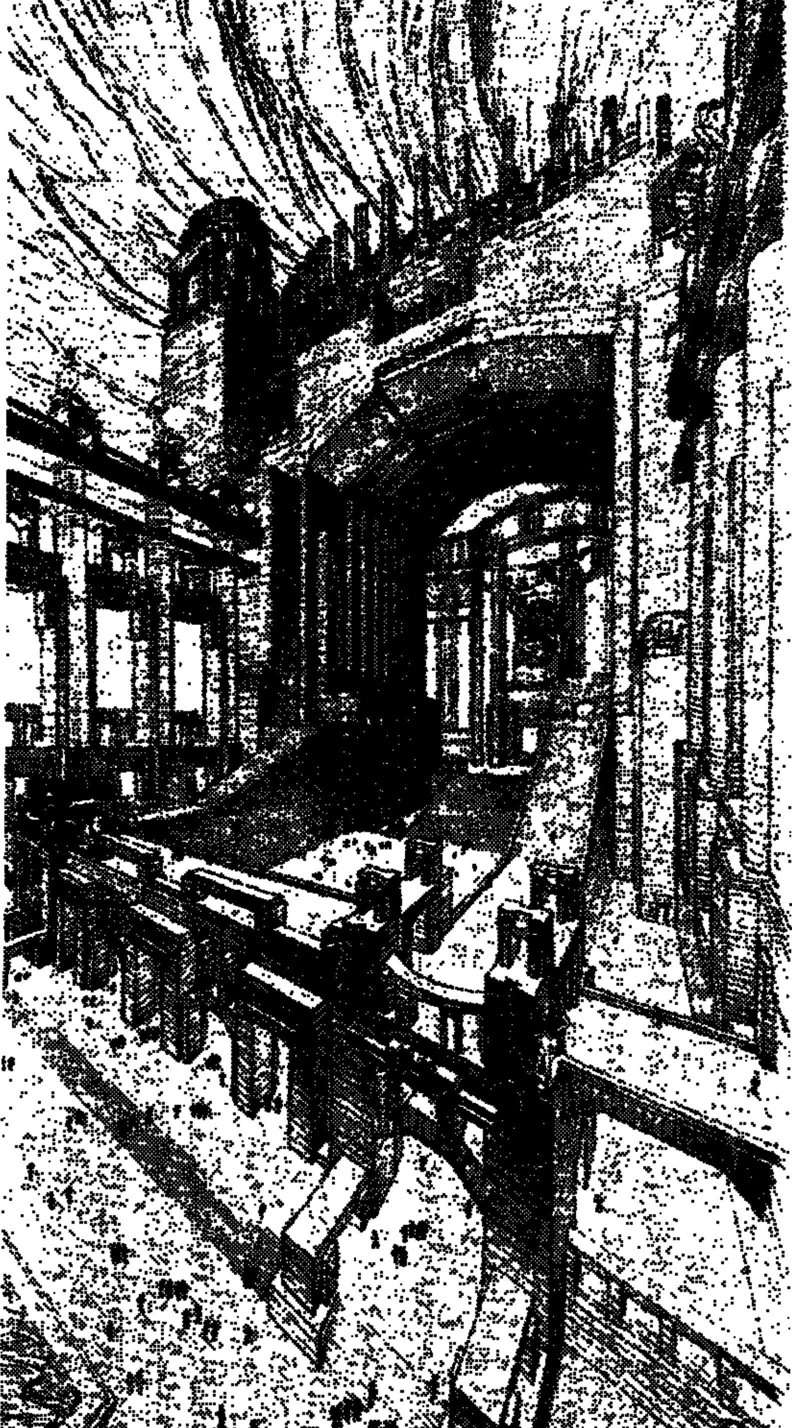
Needless to say, many of those who make the largest claim for Bonnard hold that it is precisely this ability to alarm and set the teeth on edge which marks him as a major painter, while Vuillard's immaculate taste somehow diminishes him. It all depends, I suppose, on what you are looking for. Agreed, Bonnard's drawings and graphics are masterly, and some of his painted images, like the various versions of the woman stretched out in a bath right across the canvas, are unforgettable. But I cannot altogether repress the unsuitable (and peculiarly English) thought that, when his work might be turning my mind towards, say, Van Gogh, I find instead images of John Bratby.

At least there is no doubt that Bonnard is a good and important painter: the only question is how good and how important. With **William Bouguereau**, who is being given his first (and possibly his last) major retrospective at the Petit Palais until May 6, there is comfortingly no question: he turns out to be uniformly and unspeakably awful. He could draw, admittedly, but then so could anyone with halfway decent academic training at the time. Beyond that it is difficult to decide on what is worst: his soppy, saccharine saints and martyrs gazing heavenward, his simpering peasant-girls against what look like so many studio-photographer's backdrops, or his Bacchanalian revellers going into their dance with all the lascivious abandon of the local operatic-and-dramatic negotiating the cachucha out of *The Gondoliers*.

His darker-toned early "horrid" works like *Dante et Virgile aux Enfers* (Gianni Schicci enthusiastically biting Capocchio's neck for all eternity) are perhaps marginally better, but not enough to matter. And the really astonishing thing is that some of the most offensively chocolate-box alleged country scenes date from the late 1890s, and never by a flicker acknowledge the existence of Impressionism and Post-Impressionism, or even Bastien-Lepage. A painter then did not need to be influenced, but that he could just react in no way whatever was truly signing his own immediate consignment to the realm of the quaint and the camp.

Camp Cocteau may sometimes have been, especially as a graphic artist, where he never seems to have taken himself all that seriously (he knew Picasso well enough to realize he could never be in the same league). But the big show **Jean Cocteau et les Arts Plastiques** at the Pavillon des Arts in Les Halles until May 6 is, given its almost complete lack of pretention, a very pleasant surprise. Naturally there are the repeated images of his various boy-friends, who tend, with rare exceptions, all to look alike, striving towards his very precise physical ideal. But the early pencil portraits of members of the Apollinaire circle show at once that he could draw better than any writer has a right to, and his later easel paintings, murals and illustrations (the major part of the show dates from the Fifties, which were evidently his painting years) benefit at least from his clear awareness of his own limitations and unwillingness to step outside them. His pet myths – Orpheus, Oedipus, the unicorn – do recur, but he manages to ring the changes on them to great effect, and the show also includes ceramics, tapestries and, in place of the usual audio-visual, one of his own rarer films, *Santo Sospir* (about the Weisweiller villa he decorated) and Edgardo Cozarinsky's immaculate *Jean Cocteau – autoportrait d'un Inconnu*. This show was certainly worth prolonging (as the organizers defensively put it) last year's centenary celebrations for.

Such of the top floor of the Centre Pompidou as is not occupied by Bonnard is given over to a show from the other side, the Centre de Création Industrielle, entitled **Images et Imaginaires D'Architecture** (until May 28). This, like all their shows, is multidisciplinary and impossible to describe in one neat formula. So much the better, as it constantly makes you think and turn the subject-matter over and over in your mind. Roughly, it is about the fantastic side of architecture since 1826, but it includes documentary material on fantastic buildings (exposition architecture, shops and displays, mad



Fantasticated view of the functional: Carl Zehnder's *Projet de halle avec escaliers et monument* (1913)

projects, Nazi and Communist architecture meant to convey a political message in larger-than-life terms) as well as artists' fantasticated views of quite functional buildings, stage and film settings, science fiction and comic strips. One can always argue that this or that piece does not fit in with the rest, but the resulting whirlwind tour of the nineteenth and twentieth-century mind in relation to the idea of building can hardly help being a real eye-opener.

The same is true, in a quieter way, of **L'Empire du Bureau** at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs until May 14. *Devised as a context for the winners* in a recent competition to design the office of the future, this show too is concerned with images. It leads up to the year 2000 with a superb anthology of furniture and fittings designed for offices and studies since 1900, including practically every important furniture designer you can think of, and a lot of period typewriters and other office machines. It also uses the visions of painters and photographers to recreate the idea of the office, from saucy Belle Epoque postcards of secretaries showing their knickers to an exceptional display of that supreme poet of the office, Edward Hopper. Another eye-opener which finds enchantment and mystery in a very workaday subject, and demonstrates *yet again that, when it comes* to putting a show together as a work of art in its own right, the French have very few rivals.

Dance

Poignant

Petrushka
Congress, Eastbourne

For the first time, Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet has taken on *Petrushka*, a work that sat for almost 20 years (but only 76 performances) in the repertory of the other Royal Ballet at Covent Garden, waiting vainly for someone to breath life into its careful correctness. Not for the first time, the more theatrical approach of the touring company has worked wonders.

John Auld supervised the staging, his main aim apparently being to make the crowd scenes more animated – which he does pretty well except for one interpolation, a visual dirty joke that would surely have shocked Fokine and Benois, two of the ballet's creators, if not necessarily Stravinsky, the last-named, incidentally, is decently served by an augmented orchestra playing the 1947 version of the score.

The opening performances at Eastbourne brought two interpretations of the title part. Alain Dubreuil's is better than average, but David Bintley's is far and away the best I have seen by any British dancer. What is extraordinary is not just the feeling and intelligence he brings to the role (some of his predecessors had those qualitites) but the physical embodiment he gives the puppet in his dancing.

He actually shows you, physically, the fancies that are always read into the ballet. Every movement is done as if a great unseen hand held him by the back of his shirt between the shoulder-blades. His head lolls slightly forward, his arms flail as though the wooden hands were heavier than the stuffed sleeves; even in his liveliest moments the feet seem to shuffle quickly as if hanging to the ground instead of supporting him.

The most astonishing thing is that every time he falls, which happens several times in the ballet, he flops to the ground (sometimes jerking first into the air) exactly as though the invisible puppet-master had dropped him. It is almost frightening to watch, and makes the little spark of determination in his face even more poignant.

Among the other characters, Carl Myers as the Blackamoor, Desmond Kelly as the old showman and Nicola Katrak as the ballerina doll are notable. Small parts like the drunken young merchant and the gypsy girls who get their claws into him come off better than usual. The ballet goes next to Bristol and Birmingham, then Sadler's Wells next month.

John Percival

The career of thriller writer came late, and none too easily, to Anthony Melville-Ross (right), but this week brings his sixth book, *Shadow*: interview by **Caroline Moorehead**

Fiction with a secret life all its own

Brian Harris



Why is the popular image of the successful thriller writer one of ease and glamour? The very pace of the action, the superficiality of the characters, suggest words produced without pain in pleasurable surroundings. Anthony Melville-Ross, much-praised author of a succession of seemingly effortless spy and naval thrillers, is proof of the absurdity of that picture. For him books are work: seven days a week, 10 am to 7.30 pm a day, a book a year, ground out in a bare, neat room at the top of a house in Lewes, at a table with photographs of his wife Marcia, once a model, under glass under the typewriter.

"It's as well I like writing", he says. "At least it beats the hell out of commuting." There is a decorous Burmese cat and a view from the window across the Sussex Downs.

Melville-Ross came to books very late. The grandson of an American archeologist killed by a poisoned Indian arrow in South America, and son of a pioneering aviator, he joined the Navy in 1939 straight from school and "to show off" went into submarines in 1941.

After 1945 he stayed on, failing as a teacher of cadets, but volunteering to learn Polish when the Navy decided to train men in Slavonic languages. He got posted to Warsaw as assistant to the naval attaché. "Attachés are supposed to poke around. I can't say much about all that. But I got the heave-ho after 13 months." The naval language, the tone, clipped, public-school, survive.

Then came a setback. "I got the twitches. Nine years at sea, in submarines too long, the tensions of intelligence work." A sympathetic commander had him invalided out of the Navy with a disability pension. The nervousness, he says, remains: he cannot make speeches, appear on television or lecture. It might have been a terrible moment, with thousands like him in search of work and finding themselves as secretaries of local golf clubs. Instead, he was lucky, and British Petroleum took him on to run oil exploration projects in South America and North Africa. Libya, he says, was "wizard". "Gaddafi wasn't there. And the Mediterranean was still a super place and not a sewer."

In his late forties, however, Melville-Ross came to feel that "Ignorance was showing at the seams. My peers had joined BP in 1938 and stayed there for the war as it was a reserved occupation. I had less education, less experience. I could have served out my time. Instead, having picked up and discarded a million thrillers at airports and railway stations, I thought I'd have a bash at writing. I had a feeling I could do them better."

While writing, in order to live Melville-Ross became a model, his clean, spruce, boating looks and bright blue eyes ideal for Austin Reed, whisky and executives at work. It was not exactly fun, but it paid, and, when not catching an early flight to Hamburg or hanging around studios for television ads, Melville-Ross kept writing. It was not immediately successful. Two publishers turned down the first completed story, *Blindfold*.

But then he had the good fortune to be introduced to Martha Gellhorn, who knew not just about writing but, as a devourer of thrillers herself, about spies. The revised version was taken up by Collins and since then there have been no pauses.

Melville-Ross's sixth book, *Shadow*, appears this week. Like its two immediate predecessors, *Trigger* and *Talon* (how to name new submarines belonging to that class defeated even Churchill, who fell back on Tallyho and Trump), it is about the Second World War, and villainy and heroism on the sea bed.

"All my writing is semi-fictionalized autobiography", Melville-Ross explains. "Seventy-five percent of the incidents did actually happen to me. To avoid the Official Secrets Act, places and dates have been transposed. That's the point of how I write: I have to know it's right. I can't bear errors." Only once has he had need to consult a library: to check the spelling of a Japanese ship.

The momentum has been sustained for six years. The problem now, he knows, is how to gear the process upwards, how to move from successful writer, with 100,000 loans from public libraries last year and steady paperback sales, to bestselling star, the books turned into Hollywood movies. More immediately, though, is the awkward question of what direction so literal an interpreter of fact into fiction should take.

"A cloak and dagger trilogy, a submarine quartet" (he is at work on a sequel to *Shadow*) – even I don't think I can keep writing 'Up the periscope' much longer. The oil business as I knew it – deals over extraction rights with Arab rulers – is not a very gripping background. So where do I go?" Doubtfully, he adds: "It *might* be fun to let my hair down. Imagine something. But I should feel wicked doing it."

Concerts

Exquisite tracery

RPO/Kasprzyk
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Interesting: a much bigger crowd – it looked practically a sell-out – for the RPO's Prokofiev, Chopin and Stravinsky on Sunday than for the GLC's own eminently safe, heavily publicized programme of Englich classics the previous evening. Perhaps the attraction was Krystian Zimerman playing Chopin's Second Piano Concerto: his restrained aristocratic playing has proved both alluring and musical on record, but in the concert hall I found it curiously pale.

The touch was always delicate, the sounds ineffably beautiful, the decorations strung out like pearls – but I am sure there is more toughness to Chopin than this. It ought to be possible to make the lines sing as Zimerman does, without ignoring quite so many of the sforzandos and fortes, without reducing inner parts to a murmur and stretching out the rhythms so that all impetus disappears. Only in the central, impassioned unisons of the slow movement did he really create tension; the rest was exquisite tracery.

Perhaps the sense of rhythms stalled in mid-course was partly the fault of the conductor, Zimerman's Polish compatriot Jacek Kasprzyk. It was my first encounter with this young, increasingly popular figure and I was baffled. His podium manner is lively and insistent, his beat seems clear (though it is too often merely doubled by his left hand movements) and he is confident in his demands. But the results were often lethargic in the extreme, especially in Prokofiev's *Lieutenant Kije* Suite, which drifted from fanfare to fanfare without any bite or grasp.

In *The Rite of Spring*, Kasprzyk's flailing beat and self-assurance worked well enough in some of the fast dances, although I have heard them more tightly delivered. In the slower sections, however, it became apparent that he lacked any feeling for the onward movement of the rhythms; at the start of the second part the beats dropped dully into place, with no lift, no continuity. For all his apparent precision Kasprzyk did little but mark the bar lines; in the *Danse sacrale* the insistence became rather desperate and insecure, and the sound became correspondingly brash and vulgar.

Nicholas Kenyon

Jorge Bolet
Barbican

Subtle colours that were more a question of the balance between Jorge Bolet's hands than of separate accents on Sunday reminded one that serious performances of Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata are rare. This was true not only of the overly famous first movement but also of the finale. However one expected speed and weight but not a resolute clarity which, in the event, suggested the pianos of the composer's own day without any sacrifice of present realities.

This performance, romantic in both its individuality and independence from settled conventions of Beethoven interpretation, was an apt prelude to an evening of Chopin and Liszt. Chopin's Barcarole was at first understated. Then, in a fascinating display of gradualism, the watercolours turned into oils. After this ultimate expression of the nocturnal side of Chopin's world a selection of his Etudes was particularly bracing.

Even here, though, our pianist showed himself a master of the unexpected, beginning with Op 25 No 1, which is essentially a play of colours. With Op 10 No 3 it was back to the nocturnal world, although not before Op 25 No 2 had interposed its gossamer web. Then Mr Bolet again cheated our assumptions by playing not the expected C sharp minor Etude, Op 10 No 4, but the following G flat piece. All these, and others, were done with a long-matured mastery which at some points seemed to offer sophisticated commentaries on the works rather than the works themselves.

After an account of Chopin's Ballade No 1 that was as remarkable for its coolly judged proportions as for its poetic fire, came Liszt's Ballade No 2. Even less easy to forget, however, will be the spiritual insight of the "Benediction de Dieu dans la Solitude", which took us beyond piano playing, almost beyond music.

Max Harrison

London debuts

Spacious poetic sense

Philip Thompson, a young Canadian pianist, set himself an enormous challenge with a virtuosic programme of Scarlatti, Chopin, Ravel and Liszt. But his fingers found the notes with seemingly minimal effort, so that the maturity of his musicianship was allowed to emerge as the dominating feature. Ravel's *Gaspard de la nuit*, for example, was played with a spacious sense of poetry. All those technical fireworks glowed with the gentleness of stars, so that the mischief of "Scarbo" was puckish rather than frantic and the sinister "Le Gibet" resonated in a frightening infinity.

Mr Thompson did equally magical things with Liszt's brief, mysterious "In festo transfigurationis Domini nostri Jesu Christi", never allowing the strange harmonies here the warmth that had pervaded his earlier Chopin group. Liszt's "Pensées des morts" and "Funerailles" were both aptly grave and magnificient, while the pianist clearly relished the soaring cantabile of the same composer's transcription of Schumann's "Widmung".

The American violinist **Charles Libove**, who was accompanied by his wife, Nina Lugoyov, is an accomplished artist whose approach is unrelentingly resolute. His reading of Beethoven's stormy C minor Sonata, Op 30 No 2, was peppered with extravagances, but nevertheless his tone is rich and his vibrato alluringly generous, perhaps too much so for Copland's bland Sonata of 1943. Dohnanyi's C sharp Sonata, Op 21, also came across as merely workaday music, though again the fault did not lie with the performers.

Stephen Pettitt

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Gilts lead the way

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 12. Dealings End March 23. § Contango Day, March 26. Settlement Day, April 2.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

FT STOCK INDICES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	83.43 (83.14)
FIXED INTEREST	87.28 (87.14)
INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY	844.1 (840.9)
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ORDINARY DIVIDEND YIELD	4.36% (4.38%)
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P.E. RATIO (NET)	12.93 (12.84)
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FTSE	1063.6 (1060.1) High 1065.2 Low 1058.8

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SHORTS [illegible]

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MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

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High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
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300	110	Cornell Hldgs	275	+12	..e	..	..
53	43	Fed Housing	46	+3	3.5	7.6	7.7
138	114	Gee (Cecil)	138	..	3.0	2.2	27.9
90	66	Godwin Warren	90	..	2.0b	2.2	19.0
430	335	Merrydown Wine	420	..	7.1	1.7	17.6
147	113	Metal Bulletin	145	..	9.4	6.5	12.6
810	265	Micro Focus	810	+40	..b	..	..
231	140	Microlease	230	−1	2.9b	1.2	..
231	133	Miles 33	210	..	2.9	1.4	22.4
46	25	New Court Nat	42	+2	1.7	4.1	18.5
31½	22½	Owners Abroad	31½	..	0.7	2.3	14.1
52	8½	Parkfield Fndry	43	..	..	..	..
203	150	Pericom	200	..	2.4	1.2	31.7
155	123	Securiguard	123	..	2.5	2.0	23.1
88	48	S.W.Resources	71	−1	2.6	3.7	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

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Clearing Banks Base Rate 8¾-9%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9¼ Low 8½

Week Fixed: 9⅛

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	8½	2 months	8⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	8¹¹⁄₃₂	3 months	8¹¹⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	8⅝-9⅟₁₆	1 month	9¼
2 months	8½-8⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	9⅛
3 months	8⁷⁄₁₆-8¹¹⁄₃₂	3 months	9⅟₁₆
6 months	8⁷⁄₁₆-8⅜	6 months	9⅟₁₆

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9¼-9	7 months	9¼-9
2 months	9¼-9	8 months	9¼-9
3 months	9⅛-9	9 months	9½-9⅛
4 months	9¼-9	10 months	9½-9⅛
5 months	9¼-9	11 months	9½-9⅛
6 months	9¼	12 months	9½-9⅛

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9-8⅞	6 months	8⅞-8¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	8¹³⁄₁₆-8⅝	12 months	9⅟₁₆-9

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9	3 months	8⅞
7 days	9	6 months	8¹⁵⁄₁₆
1 month	9	1 year	9

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 9½-9¼ Close 8¹⁵⁄₁₆-8⅞

1 week	9¼-9⅛	6 months	9¼-9
1 month	9⅟₁₆-8¹⁵⁄₁₆	9 months	9¼-9⅛
3 months	9-8⅞	12 months	9⁵⁄₁₆-9³⁄₁₆

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

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New York	$1.4475-1.4595	$1.4520-1.4530	0.13-0.18c disc	0.56-0.61c disc
Montreal	$1.8470-1.8615	$1.8560-1.8570	0.24-0.34c disc	0.83-0.93c disc
Amsterdam	4.25½-4.28½fl	4.26¾-4.27¾fl	1⅛-⅞c prem	3¼-2⅞c prem
Brussels	77.10-77.65f	77.30-77.40f	28-38c disc	80-90c disc
Copenhagen	13.80-13.86k	13.82-13.83k	242-344ore disc	651-754ore disc
Dublin	1.2340-1.2410p	1.2355-1.2365p	32-39p disc	121-132p disc
Frankfurt	3.77-3.80m	3.78-3.79m	1⅛-⅞pf prem	3¼-2⅞pf prem
Lisbon	189.50-191.50e	190.50-191.00e	195-495c disc	660-1330c disc
Madrid	218.00-219.00p	218.60-218.80p	150-170c disc	905-925c disc
Milan	2343-2360lr	2347-2349lr	16-18lr disc	50½-52½lr disc
Oslo	10.89-10.94k	10.91-10.92k	352-448ore disc	1200-1298ore disc
Paris	11.62-11.68f	11.64-11.65f	4¾-6¼c disc	19-21c disc
Stockholm	11.24-11.30k	11.25½-11.26½k	107-206ore disc	441-539ore disc
Tokyo	325½-329y	326¾-327¾y	0.69-0.57y prem	2.07-1.95y prem
Vienna	26.55-26.75sch	26.58-26.63sch	7-5gro prem	17-14gro prem
Zurich	3.11½-3.14½f	3.12½-3.13½f	1⅞-1⅝c prem	4½-4c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 81.0.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

* Ireland	1.1754-1.1761
+ Canada	1.2766-1.2790
Netherlands	2.9400-2.9410
Belgium	53.22-53.27
Denmark	9.5200-9.5300
West Germany	2.6035-2.6050
Portugal	131.00-132.00
Spain	150.50-150.60
Italy	1615.50-1617.00
Norway	7.5075-7.5175
France	8.0225-8.0275
Sweden	7.7525-7.7625
Japan	225.00-225.50
Austria	18.3450-18.3550
Switzerland	2.1520-2.1535

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.7820-0.7823

OTHER MARKETS

Australia	1.5125-1.5275
Bahrein	0.5425-0.5465
Finland	8.1665-8.2065
Greece	147.40-149.40
Hongkong	11.2910-11.3410
Iran	0.8.
Kuwait	0.4215-0.4245
Malaysia	3.3005-3.3305
Mexico	245.00-270.00
New Zealand	2.1575-2.1775
Saudi Arabia	5.0680-5.0980
Singapore	3.0090-3.0390
South Africa	1.7400-1.7550

GOLD

Gold fixed: am. $397.50 (an ounce); pm. $395.75 close. $397.50-398 (£273.75-274.25).
Krugerrand* (per coin): $400-411 (£282-283).
Sovereigns* (new): $93-94 (£64-64.75).
* Excludes VAT

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 8⅞-8⅝; seven days, 9⅟₁₆-9¹⁵⁄₁₆; one month, 10-10⅛; three months, 10⅜₁₆-10⁷⁄₁₆; six months, 10⅝-10⅞.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric tonne.

[illegible]

ZINC
Cash 715.00-717.00
Three months 689.00-690.00
T.O. 5,300

[illegible]

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets

[illegible]

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Barclays opens the doors of the City supermarket

The pace of change in the City has suddenly moved up a couple of gears. After some timely prodding last week by the Governor of the Bank of England, deals and promises of deals have come tumbling on top of one another.

Barclays Bank yesterday confirmed that it wanted to buy 75 per cent stakes in both Wedd Durlacher Mordaunt, the biggest stock jobber in the Stock Exchange, and de Zoete and Bevan, one of the biggest and most influential stockbroking firms. Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank in which Midland Bank has a 40 per cent holding, agreed that it is in talks with W Greenwell, another major stockbroker with an especially strong position in the gilt-edged market. The era of the City conglomerate is dawning fast.

Elsewhere in the City, Mills and Allen International whose interests include both advertising and money braking, disclosed that it has a 7.9 per cent stake, worth some £5m, in Hogg Robinson, a leading Lloyd's insurance broking group. And, as we report on this page, Clive Discount, one of the charmed circle of discount houses, intends to apply for membership of the Stock Exchange in order to job in government stock.

But it is the Barclays deal which will affect attitudes towards the marketing of financial services most profoundly. After some tentative moves by other banks, Barclays has boldly laid down a blueprint for others to follow.

Yesterday's announcement is designed partly to put down a guideline for the discussion paper which the Stock Exchange is to publish in the next few weeks. It makes the point that strong forces, both in and outside the market, are battering against the Stock Exchange rule limiting "outsiders" to a maximum of 29.9 per cent of the equity in Stock Exchange firms. It is also an unambiguous call for outsiders to be allowed to buy majority holdings in more than one member firm. Others have hinted as much: Barclays has banged the request on the table.

Change of rules

The other clearing banks are bound to follow suit: they normally do as none feels it can afford to be left behind. Not least, they will want to echo Barclays' ambition to operate a US-style discount brokerage business through their branches. Barclays already promises to plug all its customers into the stock market through a network of electronic screens and two-way keyboards at its high street branches.

That intention will not be lost on others, as yet further away from the City. If the banks are going to start retail stockbroking chains, then the big retailers must reckon they too have a chance of making a success out of similar ventures. It would fit in very neatly with Harrods, which already has a deposit-taking licence and exactly the right clientele. A model of course already exists in the United States in the formidable shape of Sears Roebuck.

A chain of in-house brokers' desks could work throughout the House of Fraser group not merely at Harrods. Debenhams, too, has a finance arm (Welbeck). Sears, owner of Selfridges and the Lewis's stores, is another possible buyer of a stockbroking business. It hasoney-handling experience through William Hill betting shops. And, for that matter there could be room for a group like Ladbroke. So far, retailers have doubted whether there would be sufficient demand; Barclays' ambition suggests that the demand could be stimulated

Sir Timothy Bavan, the chairman of Barclays, made it clear yesterday that the bank's initiatives were just the start. The links with Weed and de Zote "will form the core and basis for development of a powerful new international securities company", he said. Only local law, notably the American Galss-Steagall Act, stands in the way of a global one-stop finance house.

This reasoning from an international bank like Barclays must focus attention on those firms which have not as yet revealed, or have been in merger talks. As the table shows, it is becoming a quite exclusive list.

Among the banks, the most illustrious name on the list is Lloyds, the only one of the big four clearers apparently without at least a putative partner. Lloyds says only that is has put on record its intention to expand into financial services. Its corporate dignity surely demands that it must form a stock market connection before long, while there is still a reasonable range of distinguished names to choose from.

The obvious shortage now lies in the choice of uncommitted jobbers, much sought-after for their market-making ability. The other source of such ability is the discount market. But, as Barclays was quick to point out yesteday, there are grave inhibitions that make it difficult for a clearing bank to buy a significant interest in a discount house. Such a move would implicitly force a change in the rules by which the Bank of England uses the discount market, and possibly in the thinking that has persuaded the Bank to foster the market, indeed to keep it in existence.

However, change has a habit of gathering its own momentum, and that could include a change in the rules of several City markets. "At the moment we are playing cricket, but it may be that we are going to have to learn how to play baseball," said Sir Timothy. The traditional baseball players – the big US securities houses like Merrill Lynch and Goldman Sachs – will have observed that they will face much more formidable competition when they eventually gain their entry tickets to the London Stock Exchange. And that is just as Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor, intends.

Leading firms still uncommitted in the City jigsaw

Stockbrokers	Stockjobbers
Buckmaster & Moore	Pinchin Denny
James Capel	S Jenkins
Capel-Cure Myers	H Rattle
Cazenove	
Fielding Newson-Smith	**Commercial banks**
Grenfell and Colegrave	Bank of Scotland
Grieveson, Grant	Lloyds
Laing & Cruickshank	Royal Bank of Scotland
Laurence Prust	Standard Charteres
Laurie Milbank	**Merchant banks**
L. Messel	Baring Brothers
Mullens	Brown Shipley
Panmure Gordon	Robert Fleming
Phillips & Drew	Guinness Mahon
Savory Milln	Hambros
Scott Goff Hancock	Hill Samuel
Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee	Kleinwort Benson
Sheppards & Chase	Lazard Brothers
Simon & Coates	Morgan Grenfell
Wood Mackenzie	Rea Brothers
	Schroder Wagg
	Singer & Friedlander

Clive Discount moves into gilt-edged jobbing

By Christopher Dunn

Clive Discount, one of the most aggressive traders in short-dated gilts among the discount houses, has started jobbing in selective Government stocks, Mr Nick Chamberlen, the group's chairman and chief executive, said yesterday.

The move, a parallel development to ecently banking-stockbroker link-ups like Wedd-Barclays and Greenwell-Midland, should lead to an application for Stock Exchange membbership within the next year or so, and seems bound to accelerate the push towards dual capacity in City trading.

Mr Chamberlen also revealed that Clive had been talking to a number of larger institutions to establish access, if necessary to larger credit lines than its current capital base permits. A deal in the short to medium term could not be ruled out.

Clive began jobbing in gilt-edged stocks a month ago. Appropriately, the new venture started on St Valentine's Day. the house has started cautiously and is making two-way prices in only three ultra-short stocks – Exchequer 14 per cent, 1984, Treasury 12 per cent, 1984, and Treasury 15 per cent 1985, which are known as interest-rate stocks in the market.

But according to Mr Tony Gibson, Clive's investment director who leads the jobbing team, the discount house turned over roughly £250m in the first fortnight.

"We have started cautiously but volume has been excellent," he said.

Mr Chamberlen stated that no hostility from existing jobbers in gilts had been seen. The new venture also has Bank of England blessing, with the authorities taking a close interest in the whole experiment.

As soon as Clive feels it has sufficient expertise, it plans to extend the range of stocks in which it jobs.

"We see this as a natural extension to our business as market makers in bills and CD's, and it also fits in well with our growing market share, believed to be more than 5 per cent in total short-dated gilts business," said Mr Chamberlen.

"As part of our overall plan we also aim to establish direct links with institutions outside the market."

The move towards Stock Exchange membership followed naturally from the new venture since, under the existing dealing structure, every bargain with a broker had to be booked through the jobbing system. Stock Exchange memership would eliminate this problem, as well as providing Clive with possible access to tap stocks on offer by the Government Broker.

The move towards membership of the Stock Exchange will leave Clive in a curiously hybrid position, since the house has no plans to leave the London Discount Market Association which, among other roles, undertakes to cover the Government's weekly issue of Treasury bills.

Clive Discount announced profits after transfers to hidden reserves, of £1.85m (£1.1m). Under Bank of England regulations it is allowed to hold stock up to 40 times its capital base, which last year was worth £8.1m according to published figures, which take no account of hidden reserves.

A full-scale move into short-gilt jobbing might require a substantial injection of capital, since daily turnover in short-dated gilts is currently running at some £450m.

Nick Chamberlen: talking of bigger credit lines

Recovery by dollar

The dollar recovered further ground on foreign exchange markets yesterday, closing 2.65 pfennings higher at DM 2.6055. Dealers said the US currency was also helped by hopes of action to reduce the US budget deficit.

Sterling, still unsettled by the uncertainty over British interest rates, was pulled higher by the dollar. Altough it closed 80 points down at $1.4525, it made progress elsewhere, finishing 0.2 up at 81.0 against a basket of leading curriencies.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1063.6 up 3.5 (High: 1065.2, Low: 1058.6)
FT Index: 844.1 up 3.2
FT Gilts: 83.43 up 0.29
FT All Share: 503.64 up 2.29
Bargains: 24,603
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1142.17 up 2.41
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,086.54 up 37 90
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 10 87 74 down 6.66
Amsterdam: 169.4 down 0.3
Sydney: AO Index 719.1 down 0.2
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 998.8 down 13.3
Brussels: General Index 142.69 down 0 12
Paris: CAC Index 159.9 down 1.2
Zurich: SKA General 300.50 down 2.50

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.4525 down 80pts
Index 81.0 up 0.2
DM 3.7850 up 0.0150
FrF 11.6450 up 0.0325
Yen 327.25 down 0.25

Dollar
Index 126.4 up 0.8
DM 2.6055 up 0.0265

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling $1.4535
Dollar DM 2.6060

INTERNATIONAL

ECU £0.590982
SDR £0.730200

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates $8\frac{3}{4}$ – 9
Finance houses base rate $9\frac{1}{2}$
Discount market loans week fixed $9\frac{1}{8}$
3 month interbank 9 – $8\frac{7}{8}$

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $10\frac{5}{16}$ – $10\frac{7}{16}$
3 month DM $5\frac{11}{16}$ – $5\frac{9}{16}$
3 month Fr F$15\frac{3}{4}$ – $15\frac{1}{2}$

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds $9\frac{13}{16}$
Treasury long bond $97\frac{11}{32}$ – $97\frac{15}{32}$

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period February 8 to March 6, 1984 inclusive: 9.373 per cent.

Abbey to be run by industrialist

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Barking Correspondent

Abbey National is appointing an outsider from industry as its new chief executive. Mr Peter Birch, managing director of Gillette UK, the cosmetics and razor blades company, will take over as chief general manager of Britain's second biggest building society on April 19.

He succeeds Mr Clive Thornton who left last year to become chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers.

Mr Birch's appointment comes as a surprise because the top executives in building societies are usually appointed from within. One previous exception is Mr Brian Holmes, chief executive of National & Provincial but he had experience in the financial world at Gresham Trust.

Mr Birch, who has been managing director of Gillette UK since 1981, worked abroad for a number of years for Gillette and has travelled widely. His career has been in marketing and general management

He said yesterday that he would like to see building societies offering a total package for homebuyers including surveys, conveyancing and insurance and perhaps also lending money for fixtures and fittings.

He said there were similarities between marketing consumer products and financial products and believed he had been chosen by Abbey National because it wanted someone with experience of fast-moving consumer goods.

His predecessor, Mr Thornton, was a vociferous spokesman for Abbey National and considered by many to be a maverick within the movement. Mr Birch said that Abbey National had been one of the innovators and "looking to the future it will have to be even more innovative:

Shop sales rise but upward trend slips

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Business in the shops staged a modest recovery last month after a steep fall in January when trade was hit by bad weather.

Retail sales rose by just over 1 per cent to an indexlevel of 108.9 (1980 -100), 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier, according to provisional estimates by the Departmentf Trade and Industry.

Trade between December and February was 0.5 per cent lower than in the previous three months, the first significant interruption to the rising trend of consumer spending fr.nearly two years.

But business was still 4 per cent up on 12 months earlier and most forecasters - including the Treasuary which publishes its Budget predictions today - expect the buying spree ot continue, though at a more relaxed pace than last year.

Lees reassuring signals, in view of the Chancellor's goal of reducing inflation below the present 5 per cent, came yesterday froindustry. Separate Trade and Industry figures show that prices charged by manufacturers at the factory gate in Febuary were 5.9 per cent higher than 12 months previously, up from 5.7 per cent in January and an average of 5.5 per cent last year.

There is little sign of a significant acceleration in the rate which producers' prices are rising - the 0.6 per cent increase last month was the same as in the previous month, and spread over most sectors of industry.

But thelatest industry surveys by the Confederation of British Industry suggest that the pressures on prices may be growing rather than subsiding.

On a brighter note, the cost ot industry's fuel and raw materials rose by only 0.4 per cent in February - over two thirds of which was due to higher scheduled proces for petroleum products. The yearly increase fell to 6.9 per cent, a seven-month low, from 7.7 per cent in January.

The strength of the pound against the dollar, which lowers the sterling cost of commodities priced in dollars, helped to offset increases elsewhere.

Shell likely to win China deal

By John Lawless

Tests by Shell during the past year in the Shandong province of China have revealed substantial reserves of high quality coal and are likely to lead to a $400m (£275.8m) joint venture.

The trials have shown that "export quality" coal cane extracted from what has already been designatd as Jining No. 2 Mine by the Chinese. This result is crucially important to Shell because, if it goes into a 50:50 joint venture with the China National Coal Development Corporation; it will be responsible for selling half the mine's output overseas.

The coal project and other energy-related deals were discussed in China by Mr Paul Channon, the Minister of Trade, who returned from a Far East tour yesterday.

More important to the British manufacturers who have held back from investing in China's new industrialization programme, Mr Channon said that he had now signed an investment protection agreement – with a double taxation agreement likely to follow

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mobil bids $5.7bn for Superior

Mobil, America's second largest oil company, has made a $5.7 billion agreed bid at $45 a share, for Superior Oil in the latest corporate oil takeover on Wall Street.

The move is the third major deal in less than four weeks, after the proposed $13.4 billion Socal-Gulf merger and Texaco's $10 billion takeover of Getty. Superior shares traded at only $39 yesterday on fears of anti-trust action.

● Mr Derek Hunt 44, (above) the managing director of the MFI furniture group, is to succeed Mr Arthur Southon, 68, the company's chairman and co-founder, in September. Mr Hunt will be chairman and managing director.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $397.50 pm $395.75
close $397.50 (£273.75 – 274.25)
New York (latest): $398.25
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$409-411 (£282-64.75)
Sovereigns* (new):
$93-94 (£64-64.75)
*Excludes VAT

Sharpe faces the Octopus embrace

By Jeremy Warner

The Octopus Publishing Group created by Mr Paul Hamlyn is likely to make full cash-and-shares takeover bid tomorrow for W. N. Sharpe, the Bradford-based greetings cards group, after trying in vain to meet the company's directors. But the value of the bid will almost certainly disappoint the stock market.

Octopus announced last week that it had acquired options on 13.45 per cent of Sharpe's shares and wanted to discuss a bid worth 390p a share, or £28m in total. Since then all attempts by Octopus to set up a meeting have been turned down. A spokesman for Sharpe's merchant bank adviser, Kleinwort Benson, said there was nothing to discuss.

Sharpe's ordinary share price has leapt to 495p since last week's announcement. However, Octopus is likely to pitch its first bid significantly lower.

Mr Roger Seelig of Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank advising Octopus, has said he would be seeking substantially more institutional support before moving to a full bid.

Several large institutional shareholders, including Sun Alliance, have already defected to the Octopus side by granting options and a significant number of others are expected to join them in granting Octopus the right to buy their shareholdings by tomorrow.

One member of this group of dissatisfied shareholders said: "We are granting these options to get the bid moving. Sharpe has been a good company in the past but it needs new blood to compete in the increasingly cut-throat greetings card market place".

The emergence of Morgan Grenfell as adviser to Octopus, less than a year after N L Rothschild brought the company to the stock market in a hugely successful stock market flotation, is continuing to intrigue observers of the merchant banking scene.

Rothschild nevertheless expects to have a continued role to play in advising Octopus and is likely to figure in some way during the approaching bid battle.

Rise would be useless for poor, says report

Higher tax thresholds attacked

By Our Economics Correspondent

The fears of many Conservative MPs that today's Budget will have little to offer the less affluent are likely to be intensified by new calculations published by the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

These show that raising the thresholds at which people start to pay tax is "almost completely useless" as a way of tackling the poverty and unemployment traps faced by the low-paid.

Families caught in the poverty trap lose most, or even all, of any extra earnings in tax and lost benefits. The unemployment trap affects families which are as well-off, or nearly as well off, on the dole as in work.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, has placed great emphasis on the need to raise tax thresholds to help those on low incomes. He is widely expected to increase them by 3 to 5 per cent more than the rate of inflation, and will present the move as a counter to tax cuts on investment income and other reforms which will primarily benefit the wealthy.

But according to Mr John Kay, IFS director, even a rise in tax thresholds of 30 per cent – far beyond what the Chancellor is contemplating – would make virtually no impact on the twin traps.

This is partly because higher thresholds give greater benefit to those who still pay tax, and partly because relatively few – less than 10 per cent – of the 1.5 million people who would be taken out of the tax net are heads of households. Almost half are pensioners and most of the others are married women or youngsters – generally in households with more than one earner. Consequently, people with low earnings are not necessarily poor, Mr Kay points out.

"Any Chancellor who rises on Budget Day and claims that by increasing income tax allowances he has made significant inroads into the poverty and unemployment traps, or started to sort out the nonsensical interactions between the tax and benefit systems, is simply talking ill-informed nonsense" says Mr Kay, who favours reform of the benefit system.

Who would benefit from an increase in tax thresholds?

	Percentages	Numbers (millions)
Pensioners	43%	.65
Juveniles	21%	.32
Married women	28%	.42
Others	8%	.12

WALL STREET

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stocks continued mixed after turning back from an early advance yesterday.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up more than 2.5 points after giving up about half of its early gain.

Declines led advances by about 675 to 650. And trading slowed from its strong initial pace.

	Mar 9	Mar 8		Mar 9	Mar 8		Mar 9	Mar 8
AMF Inc	13⅞	14	Fst Intrst Bncp	37⅞	37¾	PPG Ind	29¼	29⅝
AMR	30⅝	30⅞	Fst Penn Corp	6⅞	6⅞	Proctor Gamble	48¼	48⅝
Allied Chem	48⅝	48⅞	Ford	37⅞	37⅞	Pub Ser El & Gas	20¼	20¼
Allied Stores	43	43⅞	GAF Corp	15⅜	15⅞	Raytheon	38	38⅝
Allis Chalmers	12¼	12⅞	GTE Corp	38¼	37¼	RCA Corp	28¼	28⅝
Alcoa	38⅞	38⅞	Gen Dynamics	48⅞	43	Republic Steel	22	22⅞
Amax Inc	26⅝	26⅞	Gen Electric	48⅝	48⅞	Reynolds Ind	56⅞	57
Amerada Hess	28⅝	28⅝	Gen Foods	47¼	47¼	Reynolds Metal	27	33⅞
Am Brands	55⅝	55⅝	Gen Mills	48¼	47¾	Rockwell Int	25⅝	25⅝
Am Broadcast	53	52⅝	Gen Motors	66⅝	66¼	Royal Dutch	51	51
Am Can	46	47⅝	Gen Pub Util NY	7⅞	7⅞	Safeways	24⅞	24⅝
Am Cyanamid	46½	47	Gen Tire	32⅝	33	St Regis Paper	40¼	42⅝
Am Elec Power	16⅞	16¼	Genesco	6⅞	6¼	SFE Sopac	23¼	23⅞
Am Home	51⅞	52	Georgia Pacific	21⅞	22⅞	SCM	36¼	36¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Schlumberger	47	47
Disney	52¼	50½	Occidental Pet	28¼	27⅞	Cons Bathurst	26⅝	26¾
Dow Chemical	29	29	Ogden	29⅝	29¼	Gulf Oil	18⅝	19
Dresser Ind	18⅝	19⅝	Olin Corp	26⅝	26¼	Hawker/Sid Can	17	17
Duke Power	22⅞	22⅝	Owens-Illinois	35⅞	34¼	Imasco	34⅝	34⅝
Du Pont	47⅝	47⅞	Pacific Gas Elec	12¼	13⅞	Imperial Oil	37¼	37⅞
Eastern Air	6	5⅞	Pan Am	6⅝	6⅝	Int Pipe	28¼	29⅝
Eastman Kodak	66¼	66⅞	Penney J. C.	51½	51⅞	Mass.-Fergsn	4⅝	4⅝
Eaton Corp	44	44	Pennzoil	36¼	36⅝	Royal Trustco	26½	26⅞
Esmark	39⅝	40⅝	Pepsico	36⅝	38¼	Seagram	42½	43½
Evans P. D.	6⅞	6⅞	Pfizer	38	37⅝	Steel Co	27¼	27¼
Exxon Corp	38⅝	38⅝	Phelps Dodge	26⅝	27¼	Thomson N 'A'	38½	38⅞
Fed Dept Stores	49⅞	50⅝	Philip Morris	64⅝	66⅝	Walker Hiram	24⅞	25⅞
Firestone	16⅝	16⅝	Phillips Petrol	38⅝	39⅝	WCT	14⅝	14⅝
Fst Chicago	24⅝	24⅞	Polaroid	27⅞	27⅞			

[illegible]

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

English China Clay fires enthusiasm

Britain's largest clay producer, **English China Clay**, came within a whisker of its high yesterday with a rise of 6p to 230p after a strong "buy" recommendation.

Laurie Milbank, the stockbroker, is recommending the shares on the basis of their excellent growth prospects over the next couple of years. The group's profits from European paper and board sales have been rising steadily and now account for around 80 per cent of its total clay volume. Much of this is high margin busness.

Meanwhile, ECC has pushed ahead with its other activities, including oil exploration, where it is involved in both services and production in the United States. As yet, this accounts for only a small percentage of turnover, but it is expected to grow significantly over the next couple of years. only yesterday EEC announced the sale of its one-third interest in the fluid cracking catalyst business FCC to Union Carbide. The total consideration was for $107m.

Laurie Milbank expects pretax profits in the current year to September 31 to grow by 25 per cent to £58, also helped by its aggregates decision and the Government's decision to spend more money on roads.

For 1985 Laurie Milbank expects this figure to grow to nearer £68.5m and as the yield is only 5.4. it estimates the shares are modestly rated.

Still bolstered by the prospect of a positive Budget and lower interest rates equities continued to advance. Selective support say the FT Index rise to a record 844.1, up 3.2, while the FT–SE improved 3.5 to 1063.6. Dealers reported further selective support for leading equities, but turnover remained modest with most of the big institutions awaiting the outcome of the Chancellor's decision on stamp duty.

Government securities also caught the scent of lower interest rates with gains of up to £1 in active trade. Most dealers now expect the other three High Street banks to fall into line with Barclays after the Budget speech by reducing base rates to 8.75 per cent.

Shares of Promotions House, the travel-related promotions group, have risen 4p to 32p in the past week on hope of a bumper set of figures tomorrow. When the group acquired Berkeley & Hay Hill a forecast of £200,000 was made for the first five months, but for the full year analysts are looking for nearer £750,000.

Our Price, the record retailer, made an immediate hit with investors in first-time dealings, opening at 251p compared with a striking price of 215p. The shares advanced to 268p, before settling at 260p – a premium of 24p. At this level, the group is valued at neay £17m. The offer by tender of 1.6 million shares had been 15 times oversubscribed, attracting around £74m.

The clearing banks put up a firm performance in ex-dividend form after last week's full-year figures. **Barclays**, which has just announced the acquisition of sizable stakes in the jobber Wedd Durlacher & Mordaunt and broker de Zoete & Bevan, closed 15p lower at 549p, while **Midland**, which is linking with the broker W. Greenwell, lost a similar amount to 399p. **National Westimister** tumbled 23p to 694p and **Lloyds** 20p to 594p. **National Westminster** tumbled 23p to 694p and the **Royal Bank of Scotland** 1p to 225p.

Financials also reflected the tie-up between the bankers and the stock market with **Akroyd & Smithers**, the largest of the two publicly quoted jobbers, rising 22p to 502p. Among merchant bankers still uncommitted among the new City links, **Hill Samuel** added 3p to 305p, while **Kleinwort Benson** lost 5p to 435p.

Discount houses were quiet, **Gerrard & National** scoring the only gain with a 7p rise to 329p. **Jessel Toynbess** eased 1p to 89p and **Union Discount** 5p to 768p.

Insurance composites displayed small scattered gains with **Commercial Union** rising 2p to 179, **General Accident** 2p to 488p, **Guardian Royal Exchange** 2p to 528p and **Royal Insurance** 2p to 553p.

Hogg Robinson again attracted speculative support climbing 4p to 187p heightened by the news that **Mills & Allen International** now holds 2.69m shares amounting to 7.9 per cent of the total. Gains were also seen in **Minet** 3p to 146, **Sedgwick Group** 1p to 221p, **Stewart Wrightson** 3p to 313p and **Willis Faber** 6p to 677p.

The life insurance market steadied after its recent disastrous shake-out, anxiously waiting to see if the Chancellor scraps tax relief on insurance premiums in the Budget. Cheap buying saw **Britannic** recover to close unchanged at 451p as **Equity & Law** added 8p to 759p, **Hambro Life** 8p to 430, **Legal & General** 10p to 502p, **Pearl Assurance** 5p to 769p, **Prudential Corp** 8p to 460p, **Refuge Assurance** 11p to 415p and **Sun Life** 4p to 583p. The only casualty was **London & Manchester**, down 2p at 481p.

Among leaders **P & O** raced ahead 6p to a high of 305p

The Birmingham broker Albert E. Sharp yesterday unveiled its fourth entrant to the Unlisted Securities Market. It is planning to place 625,000 shares (25 per cent) in Formdesign, the computer forms printer, at around 110p. Details are expected this week, but on the current year forecast of £330,000 to March 31, the group is expected to come to market on a prospective pe of 9.

ahead of the decision of the Monopolies Commision which is expected to allow Trafalgar House to proceed with its bid initiated last May. But **TI Group** tumbled 14p to 264p ahead of full-year figures this week. One broker, Quilter Hilton, has downgraded its pretax profits forecast to £15m compared other market estimates of £23m against £3.7m last year. Institutions appear to be following the lead of their New York counterparts and buying shares of **Glaxo**. Yesterday, the price rebounded 35p to 845p still reflecting prospects for its anti-ulcer drug Zantac.

Fidelity Radio plunged 33p to 90p at Mr Steven Dickman, the chairman said the company would not match its forecast £2.2m pretax profit for the year to the end of this month. The prediction was made last summer when Fidelity which had been staging a recovery from losses raised £4m from shareholders, offering new shares at 145p against a market price than of 175p.

However, the company has said the promised 3p total dividend will be paid. Mr Dickman says the problems with a new range of chassis for colour televisions and delays with test specifications for cordless telephones have been overcome.

In the opening half, Fidelity's profits rose from £218,000 to £766,000. At the time, the directors said they expected to report good progress by the year end.

Avana shed 3p to 514p after news that its £17.8m shared bid for **Bassett Foods**, unchanged at 148p, had attracted a derisory 2.15 per cent acceptance level when it closed for the first time on Friday. The offer, which Avana says will not be increased, has been extended until March 23.

Arthur Lee & Sons, makers of steel bars, strip and wire rope, firmed from 16¾p to 17p as an individual, Mr J. Massey, disclosed a 5 per cent stake.

At last night's price, the Massey stake is worth £250,000.

Woolworth supplier rejects bid

By Jonathan Clare

AB Wilh Becker, the Swedish parent of Becker Trade Paint International, has made an unwanted £13.6m bid for Donald Macpherson, the paint company which supplies Cover-Plus to F W Woolworth.

The bid has been turned down by Macpherson's chairman, Mr Rex Chester, who said that Becher's cash offer compared with Macpherson's estimated asset value of £19.7m.

Mr Geoffrey Barnett of Baring Brothers, Becker's advisers with Svenska International said: "Assets are worth only what they will earn. In this company, they have earned very much in the last two years."

Macpherson also said that Becker's bankers had tried to buy 10 per cent of the shares on the market at the offer price of 75p "which appears to have been completely unsuccessful."

Mr Barnett said: "There was no dawn raid, which is the implication of that statement."

He added that he did not believe the bid would affect Macpherson's relatonship with Woolworth as the store chain's sole paint supplier.

Mr Hans Miver; president of AB Wilh Becker, met the Woolworth board yesterday.

The offer is being made through Becker Trade Paint International, the British subsidiary, which already owns just under 5 per cent of Macpherson.

It says that its British business would be a good fit with Macpherson

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling held a slightly better profile against both a stronger dollar and continentals. It closed at 1.4525, down 80 points on the day, but with a trade-weighted index 0.2 better at the close at 81.0.

Dealers said the dollar's renewed burst of strength – it was above DM 2.6 and FFr 8 with the help of early Far East trade – was due to the rise in American bank lending to industry of about $3 billion.

Firmer eurodollar rates also helped British retail sales figures and the rise in producer price indices were both within range

The pound closed better to continentals such as the mark at 3.7850 (3.77) and up 3 1-4 centimes against French francs at 11.6450.

MONEY MARKETS

The discount market tingled with base-rate optimism yesterday, as the City looked confidently to the Chancellor to buttress economic recovery with his 1984 budget.

This made things difficult for the Bank of England in coping with a £450m shortage in the money markets: Discount houses had little reserve of paper after £1.637bn of eligible bills, up to the end of last week, had already been tied up in "repos" maturing after Budget day and they were not anxious to part with what remained on their portfolios in view of the profits that appeared to be in sight.

The Bank was able to entice only £15m of outright tenders of bills – all band two, bought at 8¾ per cent. Further purchase and resale agreements were eventually taken to £244m – £127m on March 27 – all at an interest rate of $8^{13}/_{16}$ per cent with late additional assistance of £150m, total help reached £409m.

Money was tight all day, but houses were content to pay up to 9¼ per cent

The Bank identified the principal factors as maturing assistance and Treasury bill take-up (minus £380m), Exchequer transactions (minus £270), a fall in note circulation (plus £240m), and below-target bank balances from Friday (minus £30m).

Bills dipped well below official intervention rates as optimism rose, though closing levels were a shade off the bottom.

Pentos back in profit

Pentos, the business built up by Mr Terry Maher, made a profit in 1983 for the first time in three years. But the dividend has again been passed

Pentos, which includes the Athena art shops and Ward Lock publishing business among its interests, made a £287,000 profit against 1982's loss of £1.7m.

Yesterday, Mr Maher said that Pentos' borrowings were £5.2m at the end of the year – a fall of £3m compared with the 1982 balance sheet. The reduction achieved largely by the disposal of two engineering businesses and the sale of the World International Publishing subsidiary.

IMI boosts payout after £1.6m raid on reserves

By Ian Griffiths

IMI, the Birmingham metals group, has dipped into its reserves to finance an improved dividend for shareholders. The board neded £1.6m from previous years' retained profits to boost the dividend to 4p from the 1982 3.5p payout.

Sir Robert Clark, IMI's chairman, said "Our intention was to restore our earlier dividend levelas soon as our current generation of profit and our viewson prospects reasonably justified this. The improvement in trading performance in 1983 and our emerging belief that we have turned at least the first corner on our particular road to recovery, together with the somewhat bettr industrial climate, have led us to recommend a partial restoration."

The decision to draw on reserves was approves reluctantly by some board members but reflects a solid performance by IMI for 1983, marred by a £10m extraodinary loss on discontinued activities.

IMI has spent about £20m in the last four years on above the line redundancy and reorganization costs

In 1983, however, turnover increased by more than £40m to £676m and profit before tax was up by 46 per cent to £31m.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 1-3 St Pauls Churchyard EC4P 4DX 01-236 1833			
		Canada Life Unit Trust Managers. 2-6 High St. Potters Bar. Herts. P Bar 51122			
77.6	64.1	Canlife Gen	77.0	81.0e	3.45
115.4	91.8	Do Accum	114.6	120.5	3.45
33.6	20.5	Gilt & F Int	33.4	35.1e	..
55.1	41.2	Income Dist	54.9	57.8	6.32
100.7	71.3	Do Accum	100.4	105.7	6.32
		Grieveson Management-Barrington Funds. 59 Gresham St, EC2P 2DS. 01-606 4433			
600.5	461.5	General	580.7	625.1	3.34
778.6	577.2	Do Accum	764.8	810.5	3.34
269.2	197.4	High Yield	269.2	286.4	7.88
470.0	323.4	Do Accum	470.0	500.6	7.38
115.7	111.7	Gilt Yield	112.7	116.3e	10.03
		Manulife Management. Manulife Hse., Stevenage, Herts. 0438 56101			
69.9	63.2	Do Accum	69.5	74.5	10.29
104.8	72.2	Income (2)	104.6	112.7e	5.39
		Black Horse Life Assurance Co Ltd. 71 Lombard St, London, EC3 P3BS. 01-623 1288			
248.6	212.0	Black Horse Bnd	..	248.6	..
226.7	168.2	Eq Sm Co Rec Fd	226.7	238.6	..
271.8	206.3	Eq Int Tech Fd	250.2	263.3	..
167.90	152.25	Managed Inv	167.90	176.74	..
153.56	151.58	Property	153.58	161.65	..
164.5	128.7	Capital Fnd	157.3	165.6	..
174.2	132.4	Income Fnd	173.6	182.8	..
179.3	176.7	Prop Series 'A'	179.3	188.8	..
301.6	268.8	Do Series 'C'	291.8	306.4	..
144.4	110.8	Financial Fnd	142.4	149.9	..
191.0	164.4	Man Series 'A'	191.0	201.0	..
159.7	136.9	Do Series C	151.9	159.9	..
232.1	221.6	Abb Nat PG (29)	..	231.9	..
143.1	120.1	Investment	..	138.7	..
451.1	348.4	Equity Fnd	..	451.1	..
219.3	201.3	Money Fnd	..	218.1	..
228.6	188.1	Actuarial Fund	..	226.0	..
197.3	172.1	Gilt Edged	..	197.1	..
362.1	340.8	Ret Annuity (29)	..	362.1	..
186.9	181.5	Immed Ann (33)	..	186.1	..

[illegible]

Steetley soars after bid battle

By Jeremy Warner

If Hepworth Ceramic had been allowed by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to renew its takeover bid for Steetley, it would almost certainly have been unable to afford the Nottinghamshire building materials group.

As it was, the commission barred Hepworth from bidding. But Steetley need not have worried too much about the outcome, reported a couple of weeks ago. Full-year figures issued yesterday confirmed a dramatic recovery in its fortunes and put its share price way beyond the reach of Hepworth and most other companies.

Pre-tax profits were up from £9.4m to £23.2m The dividend – cut in 1982 to 7p – has been restored to former levels with the recommendation of a 7p final lifting the total for the year to 11p.

And there was more in the group's catalogue of good news yesterday. Net borrowings have been cut by £26m to £39m reducing the gearing ratio to 25 per cent and better results from almost all the group's bricks to aggregates spread of activities are expected this year. The shares rose 17p to 296p.

Having disposed of the Australian business, the group is now heavily dependent on the British construction industry. Prospects here are good in the medium term. The aggregate and ready-mix concrete business could receive a big boost from a Ministry of Defence contract in the Midlands that the group is tendering for

£20.3m Saudi bank profit

Saudi International Bank, the London consortium bank half-owned by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (Sama), pushed up pretax profits by one third to £20.3m last year. After a higher tax charge, up from £5.85m to £8.94m, reflecting tougher rules on tax-spared lending overseas, attributable profits show a more modest gain of 20 per cent to £11.3m.

The fall in dollar interest rates last year helped Saudi International push up net interest income by 32 per cent and this was the main impetus behind higher profits. Although the bank has made no specific bad debt charge-offs in the past three years, provisions for loan losses remain historically high at £4.5m compared with £4.7m the previous year.

Ian Griffiths counts the corporate cost of the loss of tax loopholes

Blind man's buff takes over in the Revenue avoidance game


Chris Priestley

If 1971 is remembered, it might be for the collapse of Rolls-Royce. Mrs Margaret Thatcher's decision to save £9m by putting an end to free school milk or possibly as the year when the People's Republic of China made its first appearance at the United Nations Security Council.

Mr George Dawson remembers 1971 because it was the year he entered into a complex series of transactions designed to defer a capital gains tax charge.

Thirteen years and several court cases later, the House of Lords ruled that the tax inspector sueing Mr Dawson was right. The scheme had no business purpose other than the deferment of tax and, therefore, could not be allowed. the case of Furniss v Dawson was finally laid to rest.

The decision was the latest in a series which has changed the face of tax planning and encouraged the Inland Revenue's anti-avoidance crusade, inspired by the tax avoidance schemes devised and marketed to great effect by the Rossminster group of companies in the 1970s.

Loopholes have been closed and the legality of schemes pursued in the courts. This led to the decision in the Ramsey case which enshrined the principle of the substance of a transaction taking preference to its form, effectively putting an end to the Rossminster style of artificial tax schemes.

The decision in Furniss v Dawson, however, has wider implications for most large companies obliged by the nature of their operations to carry out complex, but commercially based, tax planning. The legality of many tax-efficient schemes is now brought into question.

The decision has thrown the company tax planning world into turmoil leaving accountants afraid to act.

The wording of Lord Brightman's judgment in Furniss v Dawson appears to have widened the scope for the Inland Revenue to clamp down on tax avoidance schemes. Apparently, even a scheme with a legitimate commercial end may still be caught if it includes a step which has no commercial purpose other than the avoidance of a liability to tax to no business effect.

It is this distinction between business purpose and business effect which has posed the problem. The difficulties for tax planners have been compounded by the Inland Revenue's reluctance to give guidance on how the Furness v Dawson decision will be applied.

Mr Dawson's scheme sought to take advantage of the relief afforded to company amalgamations by exchanging shares in two family companies for shares in an investment company incorporated in the Isle of Man which produced neither a gain nor a loss.

It failed because of the inserted step which had no business purpose. Tax planners are concerned about which other types of scheme might also be invalid.

It is a situation in which the Inland Revenue is revelling. One tax accountant with a large company visited Somerset House in London shortly after the Furniss v Dawson judgment and reported that, while the taxmen said the decision would have no great impact on companies, their assessment was delivered with a broad grin.

For the time being, the Inland Revenue is happy for tax accountants and lawyers to sweat. But it knows that some guidance will be needed.

Mr Philip Hardman, tax partner with the accountants Thornton Baker, is concerned that without that guidance companies are going to suffer. He said: "Businesses need to know what they can and can not do. At the moment, a number of transactions which a group would undertake previously as sound commercial propositions are under a cloud.

"If a company is going to carry out a transaction, it needs to know what the tax bill is going to be. After Furniss v Dawson, nobody can tell."

Adam Smith wrote in *The Wealth of Nations*: "The tax which each individual is bound to pay ought to be certain and not arbitrary." For the present, tax on many likely company transactions is in doubt, though the taxman might say that the tax is clear enough and only attempts to avoid it create uncertainty.

Some of the most common transactions used by companies to minimize their tax bills are connected with utilization of capital losses. These schemes now look vulnerable.

The problem centres on the curious tax anomaly which prevents capital losses being relieved between different companies in a group. A capital loss can only be offset against a gain made in the same company.

To overcome this, it has long been the practice of groups of companies to transfer an asset into the ownership of a subsidiary with capital losses just before it is sold. The Inland Revenue has always turned a blind eye to this.

Whether its attitude will change now is uncertain, but more sophisticated capital loss schemes may not escape.

The Inland Revenue has already warned one firm of chartered accountants against advising clients to pursue a capital loss scheme which involved the purchase of a company with a capital loss in order to offset a gain.

Such changes will no doubt encourage the Institute of Directors in its campaign for a legal market in unused tax allowances.

Other schemes which could be at risk include the hiving off of assets into another subsidiary when a business is being sold in order to protect tax losses and avoid a clawback of stock relief. Also, when a loss-making trade is about to cease but there are assets which will produce gains, these can be sold to an associate company before cessation and the gains set against losses. This is done because after cessation of trade, losses cannot be carried foward.

To reduce the uncertainty, Mr Hardman advocates that an independent tribunal be set up to assess the acceptability of schemes. He says: "The tribunal should consist of Inland Revenue representatives, accountants and members of the business community. They could make instant decisions to reduce the uncertainty and make life easier for everybody."

This tribunal may be closer than Mr Hardman thinks, although its form might be different.

There is speculation that the Inland Revenue will be given wide-ranging powers to make its own rulings on the acceptability of tax avoidance schemes. This would end the uncertainty but the Inland Revenue is unlikely to draw too heavily on outside advice.

The United States has had a tax-ruling system for some time. Taxpayers can ask for a ruling on any scheme or transaction under consideration. If the scheme is properly described and carried out as suggested, the ruling becomes binding.

This is standard procedure but it is time-consuming because a ruling will normally take six months. It is also labour intensive to administer and that would not appeal to a cost-conscious Government.

If a formal system is not introduced, the Inland Revenue would be free to use Furniss v Dawson against would-be tax avoiders.

The irony of the uproar which has been caused among tax acountants and lawyers by the case is that few of these professional advisers are supporters of the aggressive tax avoidance which borders on evasion. Their concern is very much for the future of prudent commercial tax planning.

Mr Roger White, a tax partner with the accountants Peat Marwick Mitchell, reacted less excitedly than some. "It is an important decision but only part of emerging law which follows from cases such as Ramsey", he said.

"It curtails the most aggressive of tax planning but then most of the totally artificial schemes which arose in the 1970s have now gone. However, we do need a statement from the Inland Revenue on what it considers acceptable and on the instructions it has given to tax inspectors."

Mr Stephen Oliver QC, who acted for the taxpayer in Furniss v Dawson, said at an Institute for Fiscal Studies seminar on Friday: "A young inspector on the make with a small amount of inventiveness will be able to threaten the taxpayer with heavier penalties by adopting and exploiting Furness v Dawson. There will be a very real temptation to use it."

To avoid this type of exploitation, formal guidance from the Inland Revenue is urgently needed.

Until this is given, companies will be obliged either to sit tight and keep their heads down on the tax planning front, or to take a chance.

No company will be happy for too long with advice that runs along the line of "By all means do it but don't blame me if it doesn't work." After all, the marketing success of Rossminster's schemes was based on an attached opinion from leading counsel saying they would work.

Tax planning ideas carrying no authority are of little value and too much uncertainty could put tax planners out of business. Perhaps this is what the Inland Revenue has in mind.

Wolseley - Hughes profits jump

On turnover up by 23 per cent to £209.29m, pretax profits of Wolseley-Hughes, based at Droitwich, Worcestershire, expanded by 46 per cent to £10.64m in the half-year to January 31, 1984.

Earnings per share climbed from 20.86p to 29.86p and the interim payment is being raised from 5.08p to 5.35p net a share. Mr Jeremy Lancaster, the chairman, reports that all divisions increased their profits.

Subject to any significant changes in today's Budget, the board expects the pattern of trade to continue for the rest of the current year.

This group distributes various products in Britain and the United States. It is also in agricultural machinery, engineering, plastics and footwear.

In brief

- **METALRAX:** Pretax profit for 1983, £2.03m (£1.64m). Turnover £24.54m (£21.09m). The total net dividend is going up from the equivalent of 2.09p to 2.27p a share. For the fifteenth year running there is a scrip issue, on a one-for-ten basis.
- **CREST NICHOLSON** has acquired the business and assets of All-Pro Turf, a supplier of artificial sports surfaces, based on Oklahoma City, US, for $775,000 (about £531,000) in cash.
- **GRANADA GROUP:** Mr Alex Bernstein, the chairman, told the annual meeting that profits in the first four months of the current year were significantly better than the similar period last time.
- **A & G SECURITY ELECTRONICS:** Half-year to January 31, 1984. Turnover £1.9m (£933,000). Pretax profit £457,000 (£346,000). Interim payment, net, 0.95p (0.825p).
- **HAWTIN** has bought Gull West Suits for £150,000 in cash and shares.
- **SECURITY CENTRES HOLDINGS** has started a joint venture company in the Middle East called Defense and Security International. Other partners: Defense Systems and the Middle East Institute for Strategic Studies, which is based in Jordan. D S I, which is now operating from its headquarters in Cyprus, is an important step in S C H's development as an international security group. The initial collective capital was not significant, but potential profits from 1985 and beyond are substantial.
- **CITY AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT:** Pretax revenue for 1983 down from £70,000 to £24,500. No dividend is being paid, compared with 1p net for 1982.
- **CAMBRIDGE ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES:** With turnover up from £83.81m to £103.94m, pretax profit for 1983 rose from £7.51m to £9.72m. The total dividend is being lifted from 5p to 6p net a share. The board reports that all the key indicators of the group's performance in 1983 showed considerable improvements over 1982.
- **BEATSON CLARK** (glass container makers): In spite of turnover rising from £28.68m to £31.15m in 1983, pretax profit fell from £2.35m to £1.22m. The total net dividend is being held at 9p a share. This year, the company expects to maintain sales in the home market and is looking to export markets to balance the weakness of home demand.
- **BASSETT–AVANA:** Avana Group's offer for Bassett has been accepted for 261,129 ordinary shares (2.15 per cent of the issued ordinary capital). Avana held 110,000 shares (0.9 per cent before the offer, which it sold during the off period. Avana has not acquired, or agreed to acquie, any shares during the offer period or than acceptances. Offer will not be increased and period for acceptance has been extended until March 23.

APPOINTMENTS

Chapman Industries: Mr **Philip Walker**, chairman for 12 years, retires from the board on March 31. Mr **Peter Davies**, deputy chairman, will succeed him.

The John Lewis Partnership: **Mr John Sadler**, finance director, also becomes deputy chairman from April 23.

Wallons Bond: Mr **Eric Greenhalgh** will be appointed executive chairman at the next board meeting. **Mr Jon Donohoe**, managing director, will remain in that position and Mr **Alan Bond** will retire as chairman, but will continue as a director.

Unigate: **Mr Stephen Crompton** becomes group treasurer from June 25, succeeding Mr **John Worby**, who became finance and administration director of Unigate Dairy Holdings in January.

Wall's Meat Company: Mr **Roy Goldsmith** becomes managing director from May 15.

CSC UK Computer Sciences Co: Mr **David Markby** has been made deputy managing director.

Touche Ross & Co Management Consultants: Mr **Julian Bagwell** (London) and **Mr John Hampson** (Manchester) have been appointed associates of the management consultancy.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 5¾%, £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¼%: £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

● The legend of Amdahl

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Magic in a message: Page 25

Slice of the action for Third World

Third World governments and the manufacturers of sophisticated telecommunications equipment have something in common – they must reassess the commercial potential of the underdeveloped nations. That appears to be one of the preliminary findings of a research commission created two years ago by the International Telecommunications Union (an arm of the United Nations) to investigate why poor nations' communications lagged behind the developed world and how that situation could be improved.

The collection of the evidence required to ensure that conversion ironically is one of the principal tasks of the commission which will need to provide proof that these countries are as interested in trade as aid and are prepared to help themselves. The commission's report, which is due to be completed and probably published at the end of this year, is expected to be the blueprint of a strategy that will close the gap between the rich and the poor nations.

Telecommunications has become as vital to the economic development of a nation as finance and energy. Industry cannot flourish and society is unable to benefit from the consequences of sophisticated communications which are particularly visible in the field of education and emergency services.

The United Nations has become increasing concerned that 1,200 million television sets and telephones are concentrated largely in nine countries. The top nine telephone user list reads USA (80 telephones per 100 population); Sweden (78%), UK (48%), Japan (48%), West Germany (44%), Italy (31%), Hong Kong (30), Spain (29%), Barbados (21%). Those densities, are in sharp contrast to Ethiopia which has about 0.2 per cent.

The task facing the ITU commission, led by Sir Donald Maitland, is formidable. He has just returned from meetings in Washington with the World Bank which is investigating how such projects could be financed.

The manufacturers must review the Third World markets and bury their prejudices. Unstable economies, bad debts, corrupt governments and avaricious agents only interested in their commission have all been instrumental in unnerving European telecommunication manufacturers. But the markets of the future are in the Third World and it is in the interest of the developed countries that the backward economies are stimulated so that in time they will be independent prime consumers.

HM The Queen in her Christmas address last year emphasised her concern over the gap between these nations. She said: "In spite of all the progress that has been made, the greatest problem in the world today remains the gap between rich and poor countries and we shall both begin to close this gap until we hear less about nationalism and more about interdependence.

"One of the main aims of the Commonwealth is to make an effective contribution towards redressing the economic balance between nations.

"What we want to see is still more modern technology being used by poorer countries to provide employment and to produce primary products and components, which will be bought in turn by the richer countries at competitive prices".

She had travelled extensively throughout her Commonwealth and seen the poverty herself. Her conclusions are accurate. Concerned by the same findings, the United Nations designated last year World Communications Year during which the Maitland commission began its investigations.

With headquarters in Geneva, the 17 member commission was spawned in the autumn of 1982 by the delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU in Nairobi. The conference, in the name of its 159 member states decided to create the Commission since it had recognised: "The fundamental importance of communications infrastructure as an essential element in the economic and social development of all countries. . . .".

The Commission remains confident that many under-developed nations are interested in helping themselves, and at least partly financing the technological projects from their own resources. That will require a change of attitude on behalf of some Third World governments and the commer-

THE WEEK

Bill Johnstone

cial practices of some European manufacturers whose provision of cheap finance has been the main reason for some telecommunications contract being signed. The practice is cynical and often does not provide the proper communications for the country in question.

The comprehensive membership of the Commission in theory will provide the caucus of a movement which might change previous practices. Of the 17 members, five are from the western industrialised nations, two from Eastern Europe and ten from developing countries. According to the Commission: "The Members represent every region of the world and have a wide range of experience and discipline".

Sir Donald Maitland recently outlined the Commission's task at a conference at Georgetown University in Washington.

He said: "The role of telecommunications in the process of development, critical though it may be, is only one of the issues the Independent Commission is examining. There is, for instance, the question of technology. Every year new designs of equipment come on to the market which are cheaper and more versatile." He emphasized the need for selecting the correct technology.

The task of the commission is daunting not just because of the complexity of the issues but because telecommunications is an industry, even in the developed nations, which is steeped in politics. Most of the western European nations have their networks controlled by their Posts Telegraphs and Telephones (PTTs) – the telecommunications authorities which are either owned by the governments or are government agencies. Even they are finding it difficult to allow telecommunications to develop unbridled. In the Third World, where telecommunications is as vital to political power as military muscle, that unbridled development gets even more complex.

The developing nations themselves must therefore seriously review their communications policies if the work of the ITU Commission is to be worthwhile.

Said Maitland in Washington: "I have no doubt as to which of the issues the Commission is tackling will prove the most difficult. How is the expansion of telecommunications to be financed?

"There is a prior question. Why has the level of investment in telecommunications in the developing world been so low hitherto? As so often, the answer is not clear-cut. Shortage of funds is only one part – and perhaps a minor part – of the story. The governments of many developing countries have preferred to devote available resources to agriculture, industry, roads, the social services, or to their armed forces, and for various reasons have tended to neglect telecommunications."

Consultants Arthur D Little compiled a report on world communications and concluded that there would be a twofold increase in world telecommunications during this decade. They concluded that with Asia setting the pace, the world market would double to about US 87,000m dollars by the end of the decade.

They also predicted that Asia would grow two and half times by the end of the decade from its 1980 level to 27,000 million US dollars, the growth due to the planned expansion of telecommunications in Russia, Japan, Korea, China and Turkey.

It is therefore more important that the other countries, particularly in Africa and South America, follow suit.

The Queen concluded last Christmas: "Perhaps even more serious is the risk that this mastery of technology may blind us to the more fundamental needs of people. Electronics cannot create comradeship; computers cannot generate compassion; satellites cannot transmit tolerance."

It is the hope of the Maitland Commission that its report will help those poor countries take their first faltering steps toward a technology which could assist them in alleviating their poverty and ignorance while helping them to acquire some of that comradeship, compassion and tolerance.

Something new in the shop window

■ A remarkable new ROM chip for the BBC Micro has brought spectacular visual effects within reach of businesses without professional programmers. The Graphics Rom, developed by Computer Concepts, inventors of the Wordwise chip that has turned some 30,000 BBC Micros into word processors, plugs straight into the machine for instant use and costs £28 plus VAT.

It gives the user easy access to multi-coloured, multi-patterned and multi-sized lettering, together with outline and filled shapes, rotation, inversion and animation. Film-style scrolling and three-dimensional effects are easily added, all using simple commands which can be obeyed directly or else built into BASIC programs. This means that changing the message or presentation can take just a few moments.

Any business that is prepared to put its BBC Micro into the shop window can have an up-to-date, eye-catching window display. Comscot of Glasgow has been commissioned by the city bookshop, John Smith & Son, to provide a window display to promote its chess competition.

Schools, colleges and ITeCs will be interested in this ROM's display capabilities, and not only for commercial reasons. The Graphics ROM supports Sprites (colour pictures drawn by the user and stored on disc for later use) Films (moving Sprites) and Turtle graphics (part of the LOGO system). It even provides an extra screen mode, Mode 8, to add to the complement of eight supplied by Acorn. This gives 16 colour and medium resolution graphics but leaves free an extra 10K of RAM for the user.

■ Two Japanese electronics manufacturers are vying for possession of the world champion electronic chip.

Hitachi claims to have the world's fastest 64K SRAM or 64-kilobit static random-access memory chip. This registers an access time of 55 nanoseconds, compared with between 100 and 200 nanoseconds for other 64K SRAMs.

In June NEC Corp is to start sending out samples of a new product which, it is claimed, will register an access time of a mere 40 nanoseconds. One nanosecond is a billionth of a second.

The speedup, NEC says, has been made possible by the adoption of the latest CMOS (complementary metal oxide semiconductor) precision process technology and double-layer instead of single-layer aluminium wiring technology.

■ The Royal Observatory in Hong Kong and the Meteorological Bureau in Guangdong, China, have signed an agreement to set up a joint-venture automatic weather station on Huanmao Zhou off the Pearl River Estuary about 70 kilometres southeast of Zhuhai.

The Guangdong bureau will provide the site and all civil works and the Royal Observatory will provide the meteorological sensors, designa and construct a micro-processor-based system and develop the computer software.

These facilities will be used to acquire and process meteorological data at the site and transmit them back to the Royal Observatory. As there is no electricity on the uninhabited island the equipment will be powered by solar energy.

Stephen Johnson

'I think I'll call it a synthesizer

■ The first low-cost (£30) robot will be available within the next few months. Zeaker 2, designed by the grandly named Inter-Galactic Robots, one of the many high-tech companies based in Islington, London, will come in kit form, with plug-in modules needing the minimal amount of soldering. It will interface with popular micros and allow the estimated 25 per cent of home micro users (1½ million) a cheap and easy entry into the world of robotics.

The company is well advanced with development of a more sophisticated domestic robot, and is seeking suitable funding for this and other projects, among them the study of agribotics, in which robotic tractors would move relentlessly up and down fields all day.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

■ Silicon Shakespeare is the latest venture by Penguin Books, which has just launched its Study Software label. The first titles, by two teachers, John Mahoney and Stewart Martin, take the works, and by use of text and micro, allow the student to seek relationships between characters, examine themes, study a particular act, or work through the entire play, at their own pace. The authors see the software, running on the Spectrum, as a useful revision aid, but emphasize that it does not supplant either text or teacher.

■ Camputers, maker of the Lynx, has unveiled its long-promised business machine, the Laureate, selling a package for £1,000. It contains the new machine, with 64 K of workspace memory and 64 K video memory, twin disc drives, CP/M operating system, printer interface, and a suite of office programs from Perfect Software, and is aimed at the first time small business user and suitable vertical markets.

Contributors: Jacquetta Megarry, Ross Davies, Mark Stone and Geoffrey Ellis.

UK Events

Computer Trade Show, Wembley Conference Centre, Middlesex, March 13-15
Scottish Computer Show and Conference, Holiday Inn, Glasgow, March 13-15
Microcomputer Applications Workshop, Computer Laboratory, Liverpool University, March 26, 27
Microcomputer Networks Workshop, Computer Laboratory, March 27, 28.
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, March 29-April 3-5
Artificial Intelligence Seminar, City University, London, April 7-8
Sir Frederick Osborn School Computer Fair, Sir Frederick Osborn School, Welwyn Garden City, April 8
COMPEC WALES, Cardiff University, April 10-12
Computers for Builders Exhibition, Cavendish Conference Centre, 82 New Cavendish Street, London W1, April 12
Computers in Instrumentation Exhibition, Earls Court, April 16-18
Compiled by Personal Computer News

Overseas

International Busiiness Equipment & Computer Show, Singapore, March 13-17
Personal Computer Show, Sydney, Australia, March 14-17
Videotex '84, Hyatt Regency, Chicago, April 16-18

Dot-by-dot way of moving documents



WHAT IS FAX?

By Russell Jones

FAX is short for facsimile transmission. There are businesses where either documents on paper are too complicated to be easily computerized, or where varying numbers of documents need to be passed from one office to another remote office in a matter of minutes, rather than wait for the post to deliver them the next day – or later.

This need has existed for a long time – the most obvious historical example being the transmission of photograghs for newspapers – indeed, the earliest examples of achieving it date back to the middle of the nineteenth century.

The essential requirements are a device to scan a document and encode its contents; they transmit this encoded information to the required location; a device to decode the information and produce a reasonable facsimile of the original.

The transmitter scans the document looking at a large number of "dots" on each horizontal line on the document. For each dot, most devices determine the relative darkness or lightness of the dot, and vary the signal passed to the telephone network.

The quality of the eventual copy will depend to a large extent on how many times the document is "sampled".

These dots are then sent in a predefined sequence to the receiver via the telephone network.

The receiver will "decode" the dots, and then produce a copy (facsimile) of the original document.

There are now a set of standards for FAX, and machines fall into three classes. The first two send the information in the way already described, taking from three to six minutes to transmit one A4 document.

Machines are constantly being updated by the addition of new facilities and by using digital transmission the quality and transmission times will continue to improve.

● *An occasional series in which Russell Jones explains the meaning of computer devices and peripherals*

London festival

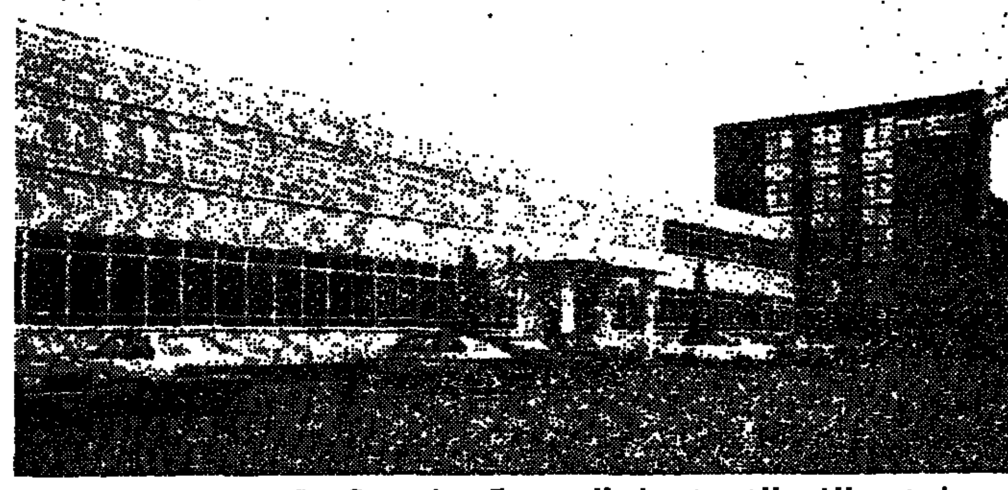
The 1984 London Festival of Computing, sponsored by Prism Technology Holdings, is a showcase of the interests, achievements and ambitions of London's growing number of amateur and professional computer users, starting on Wednesday, April 4 and continuing until April 23.

The aim of the festival is to promote, in a practical way, the use of information technology products to those people who can most benefit such as schools and colleges, voluntary organizations, youth groups, businesses, medical establishments, and disabled people.

● *Contact: BIPR Ltd, 138-140, Wardour Street, London W1 (Tel: 01-734 2907).*

Vienna pops up in Hemel Hempstead

Hemel Hempstead is the unlikely birthplace of one of the first commercial computer systems to be based on Intel's most advanced mircroprocessor, the iAPX286. Last week saw the launch in Southern France, of the Vienna family of information processing systems by the Canadian based Northern Telecom Data Systems who have opened a design centre and production plant in Hemel Hempstead.



Northern Telecom Data Systems' new European Headquarters at Hemel Hempstead

The Vienna range of products is the first to be developed at the centre, which has provided an extra 100 jobs.

In a reorganization and expansion scheme the company also transferred all its manufacturing in the UK to the new 100,000 square foot Hemel Hempstead factory, which is to produce both data systems and telecommunications equipment.

Northern Telecom's president, Edmund B Fitzgerald, said the new series is a family of computing and office information systems designed to address a basic fact of life: constant and accelerating change. It has what is called an open-ended architecture which enables it to accommodate every foreseable development in technology and standards legislation.

"These days, technology changes so fast that many systems are made obsolete within their first year", he said.

Although the 286 chip offers the sort of advanced features usually found on mainframe computers, such as virtual memory management and data protection, computer manufacturers have been slow to adopt it because of feared shortages. Announced about a year ago, the 16-bitt 286 has only been in production for a few months but, being one of Intel's largest customers, Northern Telecom has persuaded Intel to guarantee suppliers through to 1985 to safeguard its investment.

Installations can range in size from a single intelligent terminal to a worldwide computer network supporting thousands of terminals. Vienna systems can be linked to existing systems, thereby safeguarding users' software investment.

The Vienna series utilises the concept of expandable shared resources computers (SRC), which can be used either singly or in linked groups to handle clusters of terminals and other peripherals.

There are three shared-resources computer systems within the Vienna family, ranging from the A-Form capable of supporting up to six users, to the C-Form with capacity for 32. All the processors have high-speed communications options with the ability to link up in local area networks, or as part of an IBM mainframe environment, or via public switching services.

Vienna solves a growing problem encountered by organisations that have bought large numbers of personal computers for their staff and discovered that there is no satisfactory way of ensuring that key information on floppy disks gets entered on the central database.

Vienna users can enjoy the use of personal computer software such as spreadsheets, word processing etc., but all information processed can be readily accessed by everyone else, subject to commercial security considerations.

"For too long, the cutomer has been the victim of technological innovation, rather than its master and beneficiary. Users have been unable to take advantage of new developments, except at the high cost of discarding their earlier systems", said Edmund Fitzgerald. Northern Telecom is the largest producer of telecommunications equipment in Canada, a position it has maintained since 1932, when it began as the telephone manufacturing department of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

In the past ten years, it has also become the number two supplier of telecommunications equipment in North America, second only to Western Electric. In addition, it has become a significant supplier of intergrated office sytems to North American markets and international markets, notably Europe, where it has subsidiaries in most major countries.

The man venerated by the Japanese

● KEVIN CAHILL continues his series on Dr Gene Amdahl and the Fifth Generation

In the late seventies the Japanese Government directed its Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) to make a study of the significance to Japan of the coming Information Age.

The study, or rather studies, led to a series of projects, of which the most important of all is the Fifth Generation Computer Project.

The motives for engaging in the project, which calls for Japan to wrest computer technology leadership from the US, are complex and primarily societal, rather thatn technical.

Perceiving itself as a country without basic energy resources, an aging population, and a very inefficient distribution and agricultural sector, the men from MITI decided that the only way to secure a reasonable future for Japanese society was to make a technological jump, principally in the computer field. Japan, instead of waiting for technology to evolve, would instead preempt evolution and write the specification themselves.

To decide on an outline design for the new computer, they invited the world's top experts in the field to a series of meetings in Tokyo, but there was one strange omission among the invitations. It was the name of Dr Gene Amdahl, the US computer designer whose work the Japanese deeply respect.

Why did the Japanese not ask Dr Amdahl to participate in view of their regard for this American pioneer? The answer begins in a large shrine on the top floor of the Fujitsu computer factory in Numazu on the slopes of mount Fuji, Japan's sacred mountain. The shrine is dedicated to Dr I. Gheda, Fujitsu's, and arguably Japan's, only computer architect. Among the artefacts in the shrine are part of his correspondence with Dr Amdahl, now of the Trilogy Corporation.

What the Japanese program managers for the Fifth Generation project thought was that Dr Gene just had to be dead, such is the reverence for his name and reputation in Japan, and in the rest of the computer industry.

To paraphrase Wilde, news of Dr Amdahl's death is very premature. In fact, he is lecturing in London on April 5. Details of his new chip created a sensation in Japan, and a huge contingent of Japanese computer experts have congregated at each of the three public events at which Dr Gene has spoken about the chip. But authorative comment came from Dr Gordon Moore, head of Intel, one of the world's leading chip companies, who followed Dr Gene's keynote address at the triannual International Computer Conference in Paris last October.

Evidently unaware until minutes before of the scope of what his Silicon Valley neighbour was up to, Dr Moore continually referred to Dr Amdahl's work in glowing terms, in what were obviously departures from his prepared text. "It represents a real generation leap", he said.

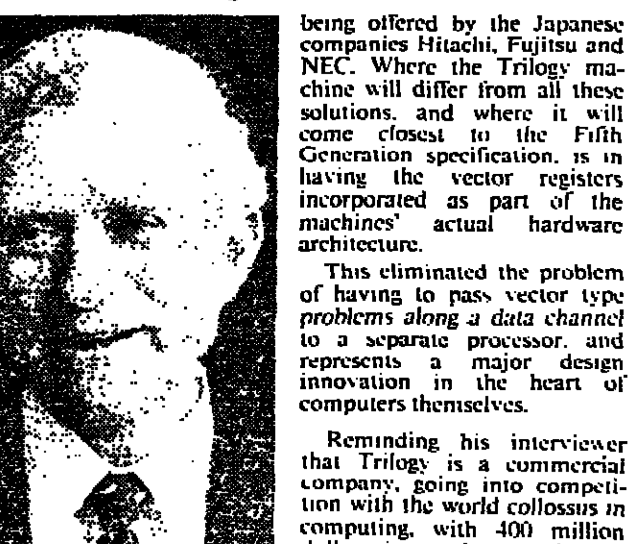
But what of the Trilogy computer, and its relation to the Fifth Generation vision of the future machine?

In the very last moments of his Paris address Dr Amdahl indicated that the Trilogy machine would include a set of vector registers "of modest speed". The modest speed Dr Gene is referring to is the equivalent of 100 million instructions per second.

Most big mainframes now include floating point arithmetic processors, in addition to the main processor. This enables the machine to improve efficiency by deploying specifically numeric problems into the floating point arithmetic for solution, and it enables machine vendors to make their offering more attractive to customers by increasing the range of facilities available.



Dr Amdahl . . . missing name



But the growing problem in conventional, even normal, commercial data processing, the current "ancestor" to the problem the Japanese are trying to solve in the Fifth Generation machine, is that of non-numeric computation.

This is the kind of problem involved in database searches, string searches, and which has been partly addressed by ICL, with the CAFs (Contents Addressable Filing System), now a standard feature with all ICL mainframe hardware.

It is also the essence of the new range of "Supercomputers" being offered by the Japanese companies Hitachi, Fujitsu and NEC. Where the Trilogy machine will differ from all these solutions, and where it will come closest to the Fifth Generation specification, is in having the vector registers incorporated as part of the machines' actual hardware architecture.

This eliminated the problem of having to pass vector type problems along a data channel to a separate processor, and represents a major design innovation in the heart of computers themselves.

Reminding his interviewer that Trilogy is a commercial company, going into competition with the world collossus in computing, with 400 million dollars invested on which its shareholders expect a good return, Dr Amdahl says that the vector feature will not be available with the early Trilogy machines. "We have to keep some details secret to maintain our competitive lead", he says.

The absence of this feature might disappoint the purists, but the machine will not disappoint potential customers. The basic Trilogy mainframe, which will form the first of a range, will run at 32 million instructions per second. This is 120 per cent faster than the equivalent single processor expected to be announced by IBM shortly.

Unlike Dr Gene's machines since he left IBM, the Trilogy machine will be water and not air cooled. In contrast to the plumbing which is needed to cool existing IBM machines, and which can cost up to £250,000 on top of the cost of the machine itself, the Trilogy machine will be water cooled using a unit alongside the mainframe, which is no bigger than the average domestic fridge. The machine itself is no bigger than a domestic wardrobe.

Dr Amdahl hedges on what he will ask for the machine but the industry pundits suggest that if IBM price their new machine, which will consist of two closely-coupled processors and which will still be 4 Mips short of the Trilogy top speed, at around $5.2m, Trilogy will offer theirs for around $4.7m.

At this moment Trilogy has three machines in engineering prototype with the first [illegible] machines due at the [illegible] manufacturing plant, near Dublin, either later this year or early next year.

On the topic of orders to date Dr Gene is hesitant. He will say that Trilogy has had enquiries, and will sell all they can produce in the first [illegible] years. So far Trilogy has only had approaches from Japanese companies about licensing deals similar to those with DEC and Sperry.

Three of the Japanese main Fujitsu, Hitachi and Mitsubishi are barred from the technology because they are competitors but NEC and Oki, the former linked to Honeywell and the latter to Sperry, could quite legitimately approach Trilogy for licences.

In fact the lead company the Japanese family of companies to which NEC belongs, the Sumitomo company, was announced as the Japanese agent for the Trilogy computer range. Nor is the end of the licence deals in sight. Every major electronic and computer company in the world has made either a formal or informal approach to the little company at the top of Ridgeview court, Cupertino, California.

● *Dr Amdahl is lecturing on Super Computers at the Institute of Education, London, at [illegible] on April 5.*

How to avoid clutter on your screen

Offices systems are beginning to get more attention in Britain, but it is important to recognise that this is an area where there is much theory and little proven practice. Office systems are generally seen as technology operating in a network environment and the emphasis is on electronic mail, filing and retrieval, diary, access to central databases and other network services.

Most of the impetus behind office systems comes from the traditional data processing industries, including internal DP departments. We hear little from the end users themselves, but in the long run success of a system will depend entirely on them.

Those who have had experience of working in the end user environment, whether as salesmen or consultants, have learnt to approach end users with humility. If a new machine is more convenient to use than the previous method, end users will adopt it. The classic end user, who today uses little more technology than telephone, calculator, copier, telex and typewriter, has rejected far more technology than he has accepted.

One objective of office systems is "messaging". I first heard of messaging at an American conference in 1977, at which several speakers talked with enthusiasm about the "Arpanet". This was a network that connected 50 per cent of the research establishments in the US, and was used for sending and receiving messages.

One professor said that in the old days he had had a cluttered desk, now he had a cluttered screen. All speakers said that the system had mainly replaced telephone calls and letters, and enabled them to work productively at home if they had a terminal installed.

This network connected a "community" of research workers most of whose communications were with each other.

With a messaging facility like this, incoming calls can be interruptive, and so often with outgoing calls the people at the other end are either engaged or not at their desks. Why then is it taking so long for messaging to become a standard service?

What facilities would an end user expect from a messaging system? He would want the directory of people with whom he could potentially exchange messages to be comprehensive. It should include all those in all locations of his own organization, and contacts in other organizations, and should also extend to the home.

He would expect the network to be developed quickly. He would want the same directory to apply to both telephone and messaging. He may frequently try to telephone first and then leave a message. He would want a device on his desk for his sole use and would want to avoid "collision", which is when he may want to use the same machine for two applications simutaneously.

He might need to send the same message to several people at the same time, and would need to know if his outgoing messages had been viewed.

This specification seems to be best met not by creating new networks, nor by means of a computer workstation, but by adding function to the telephone. There is a great deal of development on telephones with screen and keypad (display phones). The aim would be to replace all telephones overnight and the ideal timing would be to do this at the same time as a digital exchange was installed. The "mail box" and programming could be housed in the digital exchange.

The migration to digital PDX is well under way in the UK. To install the messaging network at the same time would support the financial justification for the new exchanges and accelerate the development of teletex and similar networks.

Users could call up the telephone directory on their screen, and the same directory would cover both voice and messaging usage.

It is possible that this new extended telephone would be suitable for an internal viewdata service (the end user will be the ultimate arbiter). If every employee had this screen facility available overnight, there would be an incentive to set up a central staff to provide the service. There could be a range of corporate "Look up" information being available such as "Who's Who"? and mileage rates, and material normally posted on notice boards.

Frank Glyn-Jones

● *Glyn-Jones, 20 years with IBM, is now a consultant to ICL.*



Following the now familiar trend of publishers moving from books to computer software, husband-and-wife team Paul Aston and Elizabeth Edmundson are carving out a section of the fast-growing educational software for their company, Sulis Software, *Geoffrey Ellis writes.* Coming from a conventional publishing background, EFL Publishing, a company they started ten years ago specialising in packaging books, tapes and worksheets as an aid to foreign students, they expanded and moved from London to the West Country. They visited Bristol to assess it as a new base, but it was raining, and they moved on to neighbouring Bath, by which time the sun had appeared. They decided to stay and have been working in the shadow of the abbey there since 1977. Last year they launched *Word Power* a spelling and vocabulary game.

People/Malcolm Neill of Applied Communications

Making up ground



In America, increasing numbers of people are doing their banking not at a bank, but at a petrol station or department store. It is all part of a trend called EFTS, or electronic funds transfer systems, and Malcolm Neill is aiming to introduce the same sort of thing here.

Not that Neill is anxious to put the banks out of business. Far from it. As managing director of Applied Communications Ltd it is the banking aspects of the ETFS business which have been top of his priorities. But the experience of the company's American parents has made Neill well aware that banking could soon break out of its conventional environment.

"UK lags the United States by about three years," he says. "But I believe the use of cash dispensers here will increase dramatically."

At present most British cash dispensers – or automatic teller machines (ATMs), as they are called – are inside or outside banks. In the US they have cropped up in many retail locations, and Neill sees no reason why it should not happen here. That is just a start.

"The next step could be credit card authorisation at the point of sale," he forecasts. Then there is home banking, using a television set or low-cost terminal.

"It enables people to manage their money more efficiently, and reduces the banks' costs. There's no reason why you can't pay bills electronically. That means there's no paper to be issued, and no paper to be checked, and that's a good incentive."

Malcolm Neill has been involved with computers since the 1960s.

In 1980 he began building up the European activities of his American parent company, Applied Communications Inc (ACI), which specialises in EFT systems. "ACI basically supplies all the software," explains Neill. "The hardware is an individual choice, and the terminals can be from any manufacturer." Neill has recently pulled off two major EFTS contracts for systems built round ACI's Base 24 software. One, worth £250,000, is for bank payment systems run in Germany under the name GZS. In this country the Trustees Savings Bank Scotland has adopted a system worth £750,000 to handle card transactions, and later to provide other customer services.

If Britain followed the US, we could be in for some shocks. One shopkeeper in Oregon was approached by so many banks wishing to put terminals in his store that he decided there must be money in it, and bought his own bank.

So how soon will we see bank terminals nestling next to the fruit and veg in the British supermarket? Neill is cautious.

"There's just no way you can force a financial institution to move faster than it wants to," he says. "We have learned to be patient."

Roger Woolnough

Phloopy's fast load

If you have a BBC computer, there is good news for you from Cornwall, *Frank Brown writes.* No longer do you need to wait ages for contents of a cassette to be loaded into your machine. Indeed, no longer do you need to use cassettes.

A Cornish firm, PHI mag systems, has rendered them obsolete by developing a cartridge-based system called the Phloopy, which operates more than 60 times faster and is considerably more reliable.

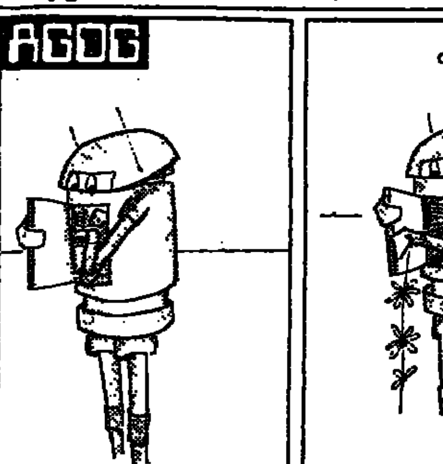
Slightly smaller than a cassette drive, the Phloopy provides 100 kilobites (just over 100,000 characters of rapidly accessible storage, and loads or saves a file in three or four seconds, its data transfer rate being 10,000 bytes second. It costs less that £150 including an interface, two data/program storage cartridges and VAT.

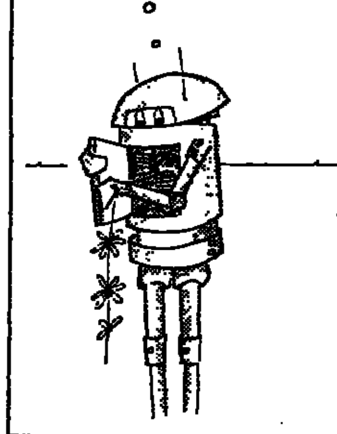
Thus, in terms of price performance ratio, the Phloopy bridges the gap between a cassette drive and a floppy disk. The storage cartridges are about the same thickness as a tape cassette, but slightly larger, and are inserted into the drive rather like a floppy disk. They contain an endless loop of quarter-inch tape of the type normall used for instrumentation recorders in industry.

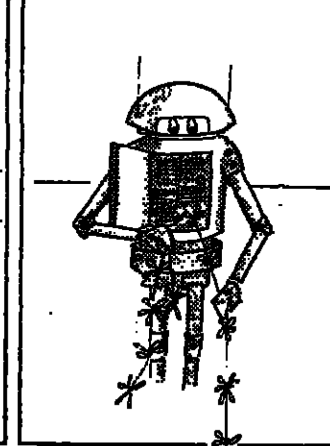
The loop is twelve feet long and is driven by the drive motor – the Phloopy's only moving part – past a tiny nine-track magnetic read/write head that records a byte of data plus a clock pulse, across the width of the tape.

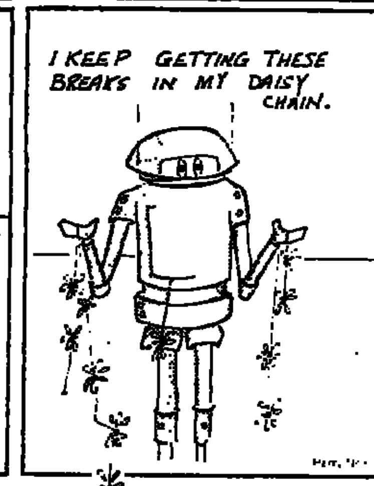
The Phloopy uses standard BBC filing system and basic program commands, plus its own utility programs. The unit is therefore completely computer controlled.

Production of the Phloopy has started at Phi Mag's plant in Falmouth, and the company aims to produce 20,000 in the first year. The Phloopy is initially being marketed by direct mail.









Coat-check at the cloakroom-in-a-slot

Checking your coat will never be the same again. A Stockholm company called Electronic Locks Sweden AB has developed a system which issues personal data cards instead of conventional cloakroom tickets, *Roger Woolnough writes.*

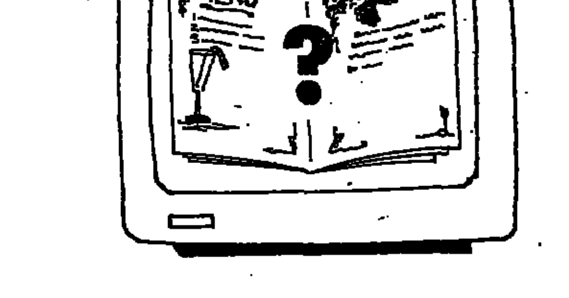
The electronic cloakroom consists of 24 rotating wardrobe units contained in a square module. Clothes are hung in one of the wardrobes, and coins are inserted in a slot. The unit door is then automatically closed, and the module rotates to present an empty wardrobe. So far, so simple. But high-tech really comes into its own when another slot issues a plastic card which carries a forgery-proof code produced by something called a "random choice generator". When you want your coat back, you feed the card into the slot. This returns the correct wardrobe unit and opens the door. It may sound like technological overkill, but the Swedes say it cuts costs, takes up half the space of a normal cloakroom, and increases security. Attempted break-ins are automatically reported to service staff, or a siren is sounded.

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Future duties will include the training of personnel to a reasonable level of VPS proficiency. If you have the energy and personality to meet the demands of working as an international troubleshooter for a 'household-name' multinational, then this exciting opportunity must be worth *investigating.* *TO22/B*

Systems Support Specialists

Buckinghamshire base + European travel **£ High + car + benefits**

Due to the continued growth of this company's customer base in Western Europe, they have an immediate requirement for two operating systems Support Specialists. Working within a highly talented and multi-disciplined support team, you will be responsible for providing operating systems expertise to customers in both the UK and Western Europe.

Candidates should have a strong background in either operating systems support or development, preferably gained with a leading manufacturer. Full training will be provided on this manufacturers highly acclaimed products and the successful applicants will enjoy a reasonable amount of foreign travel. TO22/C

Applications Planning Manager

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Project Leaders

Buckinghamshire **c£14,000 + car**

A major trade service organisation operating a massive Honeywell network nationwide is committed to a programme of expansion and is now in the process of installing a range of new systems that will provide the necessary support for this growth. These 'new-generation' systems will interface with the existing network and experienced Project Leaders are required to design and implement them.

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Candidates for this interesting position must have a minimum of four years industrial experience with formal training in systems design and programming techniques with previous responsibility for staff being an important pre-requisite. Languages used must include FORTRAN or PASCAL, experience of M-BASIC and MACRO-11 would also be useful. Although current systems are based on the PDP-11, conversion to VAX machines will take place over the coming months. If you are seeking a career move offering a new challenge and responsibilities working with the latest DEC hardware and software this opportunity will greatly appeal. TO22/F

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Microbased Communications Opportunities

Berks/Herts/Hants. **£10,000 to £15,000**

People with communications expertise are always in great demand The micro industry is crying out for good people. If you could work in an environment *offering a mixture of communications orientated, microbased projects* then you need never look back!

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Each company is different in terms of size, products etc., but they all offer a tremendous amount in terms of specific job content and career potential. TO22/H

Mobile Communications

Hants/Worcs. **to £19,000 + car + benefits**

Two levels of appointment exist in this sphere, one at a senior project management level, the other at a lower level involving design, development and implementation. Most activities are concentrated in the area of severe environmental HF/VHF/UHF mobile communications.

Applicants are likely to come from an MOD establishment or a communications manufacturer, be no older than forty and be educated to degree *level or equivalent. Hardware or software design* experience would also be advantageous as would specific expertise in areas such as C³I, Bates, Wavell, Ptarmigan, etc. TO22/J

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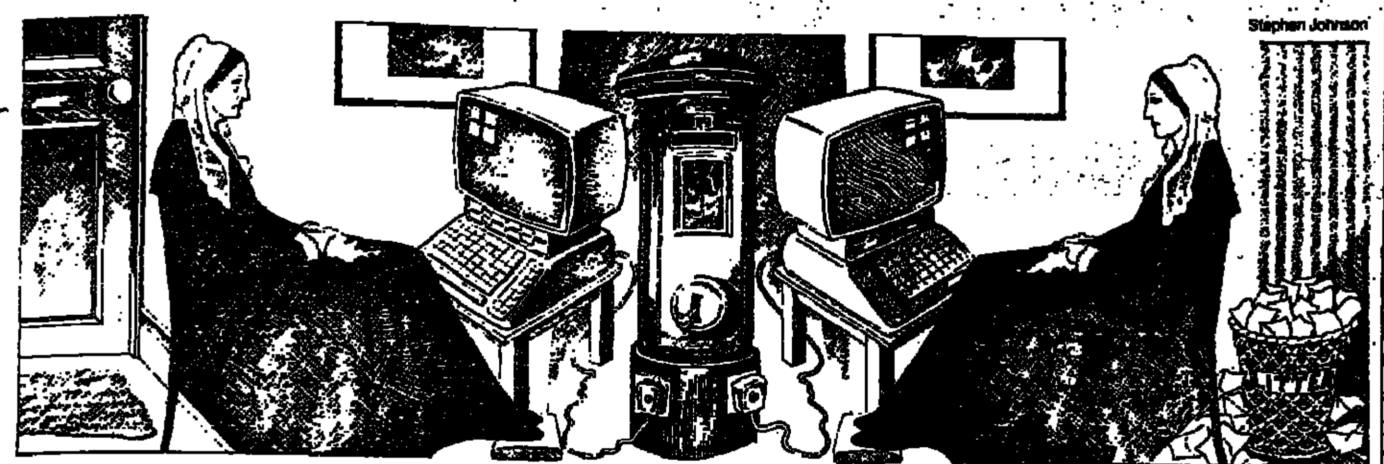
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Can there still be a place for messages with ribbons on



Stephen Johnson

Rex Malik continues his study of changes in a computer society

British Telecom naturally approves of home electronic mail and messaging systems, even if they are taking a long time to encourage these developments which you might think would lead to a reduction in the service as it is less and less economic, and less of a necessity.

Does that follow, even at the message level? What is the social value of a little old lady in Inverness being able to write to another little old lady in Bournemouth, in her own handwriting on personal lavender couloured writing paper?

What is the social value of their ability to mark in this way contemporaries, all this by personal messages not duplicable by electronics, chips floppies, tapes, in a piece of ribbon and putting them in a drawer?

I do not know the answer I suspect, however, that there is social value in this activity. I suspect that as we change and alter the home by electronics, and alter its relationship to the rest of the world, we are going to have to consider the question.

But back to the Post Office. Does electronic mail and messaging really threaten it? Should the Post Office fight it, keep its head down, or encourage it? Should it approve of videotex systems such as Prestel and the Nottingham Building Society's Homelink service, offering home banking, home shopping, and access to a wide range of databases?

Charles Read, Director of Information Technology at the Post Office, is fond of saying it should.

He is not just putting up a brave front while he tries to find a way around or shift concentration to other services. He is being much shrewder and more certain than that. For as videotex spreads, so the more organized suppliers of goods, the mail order houses, and the retail chains, are going to encourage electronic shopping from home, and go far beyond the embryonic services on offer today, both in range and volumes.

But the one thing electronics cannot do is to deliver the goods: the clothes, the food, the drinks, the presents. That still requires muscle power, and the more the swing to home ordering via electronics, the safer the postman's future employment. Indeed if we did not have the postman, we should have to invent him, for home shopping can be expected to bite in precisely those places which now have the worst facilities – country areas remote from and unable to support local superstores, hypermarkets and shopping malls. It can be another factor leading to re-population rather than de-population.

But how good can electronic shopping be? I am not writing about shopping as a social experience, but of the selection experienced. If you wish to see it you are unlikely to be satisfied by the current low definition screens.

Which means that we probably need 1,000 lines or more, and finer colour control, so that the colour you see and the reality really match. Better picture quality could lead in turn to seeing pictures of quite complex items, though the technology to enable you to feel the texture, though surprisingly simple to imagine, might be quite complex to achieve.

You need it with movement, without prearrangement. That should be quite easy to arrange. And how about holograms for real viewing quality? Though they are not talking much about it, the Nottingham Building Society is considering becoming involved in precisely that sort of service, and what is more one which is voice activated at the user end.

You are probably going to need better communications lines than the twisted pair that provides your current telephone service. So how about using cable television, which has already been done?

Or if you are that far up market initially, why not interactive shopping via your own satellite link. You want to shop (say) at Neaham Marcus in Dallas? Why not? Though for the majority the initial sattelite home system will probably be receive only', there is no intrinsic reason why you should not have your own two-way direct link; the electronics are not that difficult or expensive to arrange.

If you want to make a booking direct with a hotel in Tokyo, they can show you the facilities directly. The test of these systems is simple: if they in turn are simple, if they work reliably, if they are cheap to the level where we simply accept them as part of our normal running costs, if they are at the level of expenditure where they come below the threshold where they are noticed, and so we come to depend on them as they get built into our lives, then they become necessities.

Does the phone eventually count as an essential item in unemployment pay and social security? A generation on, probably yes. I suspect that when we get to that time, we shall look at house purchase without the basics of built-in telecommunications as we would now look on a house without running water or electricity.

We shall be looking at this again in this series when we come to consider what I call "The Intelligent Home", and that, is probably as different from today's as we are from the mud and wattle huts of our ancestors.

Watch out for the winners

Judging is going ahead for The Times National Microcomputer Challenge competition and winners of the regional finals will be announced in Computer Horizons next week.

There has been a remarkable entry of more than 500, from all ages and many walks of life and judges rate the quality high.

The 10 regional winners will each receive a BBC Micro Model B, and there will be second prizes of £50 W. H. Smith vouchers for computer goods and third prizes of £30 vouchers.

FOOTBALL: WATFORD ARE NEW FA CUP FAVOURITES

Ideal draw enhances Taylor's vision of the twin towers

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Graham Taylor does not even need his spectacles to see the twin towers of Wembley. The famous sight came sharply into focus yesterday when his Watford side was paired with Derby County, lying 20th in the second division, or Plymouth Argyle, 17th in the third, in the *FA Cup semi-final* at Villa Park on April 14.

Watford have only once before stood on the threshhold of glory but they went down 5–1 to Chelsea in 1970. Taylor, who admits that he himself cannot help but think about the fulfillment of a dream, warned that "we must keep our feet on the ground and our heads out of the clouds".

Watford are now expected by the bookmakers to win the trophy for the first time. "It is just the draw we wanted". Taylor added, "and I suppose we should consider the cut in our odds as recognition of our progress. But, as you could see from the third round, being made favourites could be the kiss of death".

The competition itself was, for the uncommitted observers, in need of a kiss of life. The quality had been leaking so steadily out of the Cup that there was a genuine fear that none would be left. But drops of class remain and a final between Watford and Southampton could *still* provide the public with an afternoon to remember.

Fate has so far dealt Southampton a cruel hand, presenting them with successive away draws at Nottingham Forest, Portsmouth, Blackburn Rovers and Sheffield Wednesday. They should have beaten Wednesday at their first attempt to book a meeting with Everton at Highbury.

At least they will start with the psychological as well as, for once, home advantage in the

SEMI-FINAL DRAW

Plymouth Argyle or Derby v Watford (at Villa Park).

Sheffield Wednesday or Southampton v Everton

(at Old Trafford or Highbury)

(Matches to be played on April 14)

replay on Tuesday. Should Wednesday qualify, they will meet Everton at Old Trafford.

Everton, aiming to emulate Tottenham Hotspur's unique feat of reaching two domestic *finals in* the same season heard the draw at a civic reception. Their fellow guests were Liverpool, their opponents in the Milk Cup final on March 25. Howard Kendall, their manager, claimed that "once the players have smelled the Wembley atmosphere, it will give them a tremendous incentive".

If Wednesday upset the odds and win at the Dell, four or even five of their representatives will renew acquaintances with their former Merseyside colleagues at Old Trafford. Lyons, Megson, Varadi, Hodge and Heard were all recently employees at Goodison Park. When the two clubs met in the 1966 final, Everton recovered from a two-goal deficit to triumph 3-2.

Derby's survival in the Cup was tenuous enough at Home Park last Saturday and their existence in the League is still in doubt. Robert Maxwell's plan to take over the club was heard in the High Court yesterday but, after the taxmen had opposed *the transfer of assets, the* case was adjourned until today.

Mr Maxwell offered to buy Derby, whose assets amount to only £2,000, for £200,000 and the Baseball Ground, charged at £750,000 to the National Westminster Bank, for £300,000. But the arrangement would still have left the Inland Revenue and the Customs and Excise, who *insist on payment in full,* short of the £210,000 they are owed.

Final referee

John Hunting will referee the FA Cup final at Wembley on May 19. Hunting, aged 48, has reached the Football League refereeing age *limit* and will retire after the match.

Inter on trail of German star

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glanville

Karl-Heinz Rummenigge is responding to the siren songs from Italy. Inter Milan are favourites to sign him from Bayern Munich on a DM2m contract. Rummenigge's wife, it appears, would be happy to live in Florence, where Fiorentina have an option on him if he does decide to move, which he says is "90 per cent clear", but practically every major club in the North would like to have him, especially Juventus, Inter Milan themselves and AC Milan.

The prospect of the Italian frontiers closing in June seems to have concentrated Rummenigge's mind wonderfully. If Bayern and Inter can fix the transfer fee, he says, he will move. "In Germany I have won everything. I've always thought of a transfer to Italy, but I put off the decision. This time I am at the crossroads; it is now or never. It is the most important decision of my life, and I shall take it in absolute tranquillity." Bayern say the transfer fee would exceed the record $7m Barcelona paid for Maradona. Now Inter will renew their pursuit of Socrates, from Brazil.

Rummenigge, aged 28, earns DM600,000 a season on his contract with Bayern, half that sum again from Adidas and DM250,000 a year from the Gothaer insurance company. Other endorsements are believed to bring his income up to about DM1,600,000. But the West German tax is high.

The match of today is unquestionably that between Werder Bremen and VfB Stuttgart in the West German Cup. Stuttgart, who knocked out Hamburg, have such foreign stars as the gifted Icelander Sigurvinsson, once a Bayern reserve, in the midfield, and the dashing Swede, Dan Corneliusson, in attack. Bremen have the prolific Voller, who last week scored the only goal of a dull game in Brussels for West Germany against Belgium.

If Juventus could still find a way to beat Inter for Rummenigges signature you can be pretty sure they would ditch Zibi Boniek, their Polish inside-forward, to do so. Promises at the Turin club are not of the enduring kind. Liam Brady, who scored Sampdoria's goal from the penalty spot in the 1-1 draw *against Juventus (Plantini also* scored a penalty) on Sunday, knows all about that.

Brady, whom Arsenal and AC Milan are among those courting at the moment, was assured in 1982 that "Juve" would be keeping him. Then the Turin club found they could buy both Platini and Boniek and out he went. Now it is Boniek who fears for his future, although Platini took him out to dinner last week to tell him there was no truth in the tales that he wanted Bryan Robson to play alongside him, next season (Torino have now joined Sampdoria in the quest for the England captain.)

Boniek, however, became very uneasy when the Grey Eminence of the Juventus club, Gianni Agnelli, the boss of Fiat, made some flippant, dismissive remarks about him in public. Whatever Trapattoni, the manager of the team, may say, it is Agnelli, on whose words all journalists hang, who has the power.

Tomorrow, in Amsterdam, there is an interesting match between the Netherlands and Denmark, taking the field for the first time since they reached the finals of the European Championship. Injuries permitting, the Danes hope to have their two Italian "exiles," Michael Laudrup and Klaus Berggreen, in their attack.

To reach the semi-finals of the Cup Winners' Cup, the holders, Aberdeen, will have to nullify the splendid little blond Ujpest centre-forward, Andras Torocsik, who has come back into form. At the end of the season, Torocsik will be allowed to move to the fleshpots of free Europe; but only, say his federation, if $1m are paid for his transfer.

This was the message given to the president of AEK Athens when he inquired, and it could give pause to any club, aware that Torocsik, for all his talen, has a tendency to put on weight, get into car crashes, and be sent off the field.

Meanwhile, his old foil in the Hungarian youth and full international teams, Tibor Nyilasi, who has moved up front *while* Torocsik has tended to drop back, will be looking for goals and space next week against Tottenham Hotspur, playing for F K Austria in the UEFA Cup in Vienna. Both Torocsik and Nyilas were sent off in that stormy World Cup game against Argentina in Buenos Aires in 1978.

An uncharacteristic outburst by another European figure who suffered a bad car crash: Miguel Muñoz, the manager of Spain. Hid team reached the European Championship finaly with a very odd 12-1 win against Malta, it maybe *remembered;* and most recently struggled piteously to win 1-0 in Luxembourg, on a snowy ground, the only goal coming from Maceda.

For some time, Muñzo has been criticized for not choosing either of Spain's best known wingers, the fiery Juanito, a frequent scorer this season for Real Madrid, and little Lopez Ufarte of Real Sociedad. Now Muñzo has spoken; fiercely. He has said that both players are "clowns" who have never shown anything in the international team (could he have seen Juanito on his last appearance at Wembley?) and if they have never done anything before, there is no hope they can do anything now.

This limits his options in strengthening the feeble attack of his international team

Two of a kind: Sampdoria's Brady duels with Platini of Juventus

Hore can lead Plymouth to greater glories

Honest Cornish battler who deserves a rub of the green

The last manager to take a third division side to the FA Cup semi-final was a former Plymouth Argyle manager, that fellow called Malcolm Allison. He did it with one of his many other clubs, Crystal Palace.

The next third division manager to pull off the same trick would be, if everyone had their rights, John Hore, the Argyle boss, the pleasant, bewildered, often lucky manager who found, with Derby desperately fortunate to draw 0-0 with Plymouth in their FA Cup quarter-final tie last Saturday, that, while you can rely on players, you can never rely on luck.

Mind you, Hore has had his share of it this season. Until October 14 he was player-manager of Bideford, in the Western League, and remembered by the more faithful of those who turn up to watch Argyle's third division struggles, as a limited but desperately hard working midfield man who played for Plymouth several hundred years ago before going off to seek fame and fortune in the wicked city of Exeter.

As he wound down his football league career as an Exeter City player, he invested time, money and acquired skills ("I've been working with weights since Malcolm Allison started me at 16") into opening a health club in Exeter, and also set about taking Bideford and their tens of supporters to the Western League championship. Which he did twice.

It is a long way from Bideford to being England's manager of the month, and getting a gallon of whisky. John Hore, a Cornishman from Enniscaven and a footballing man, is somewhat bemused by his translation but is doing a real resolute job of taking it all in his stride and is even unflaggingly courteous when interrupted in his Sunday tea once again by reporters like me to whom he has been so foolish as to divulge his private number.

He sounds just like a man from Enniscaven, just like a Plymouth manager ought to sound: "I've been accused of being lucky and being Cornish and all sorts of things," he said after the match on Saturday. "Well, we didn't have any luck today ... and we were a lot better than what they were."

Right on, Mr Hore. Derby were awful, so awful they were playing for time, with all those boring little mucking-about tricks with an hour left to play. Plymouth and Hore were deserted by their personal bringers of good fortune (who had been so assiduous in shepherding them through previous rounds with a ninety-third minute penalty against Newport and a win against the run of play at home to Darlington of the fourth division), when Gordon Stainiforth's shot hit the goalkeeper's fingers, the inside of one post, the line and the inside of another post. No goal in defiance of the laws of physics.

John Hore's luck began this season when he thought he might just as well answer the advert for the vacant post of Plymouth manager. Around 50 or so others had the same idea, but Hore got the nod. "They knew about me, knew I was keen, knew I'd work hard, knew I'd work without a contract," Hore said. There is, he has heard, a contract ready for him in the chairman's briefcase, but life at Plymouth has been a little too hectic of late to bother with such things.

"When I moved into Plymouth Argyle I felt at home at once. Many people I knew from my playing days were still there. I'm a local man. I supported Plymouth as a boy. I played for East Cornwall schoolboys and was spotted by Plymouth when playing for Cornwall schoolboys. I was always a limited player but I always made up for my limitations with determination".

The league needs more John Hores, more honest battlers, more men who actually care about the club as well as their own precious, precarious careers. Hore has played 593 league games, most of them for Plymouth, and his managerial philosophy is all about players giving 100 per cent.

"I can't stand cheats". Hore said, and Derby, I might interpose, with their time wasting and their timidity certainly behaved like men keen to defaud and devalue the tumultuous ethics of cup football. Plymouth played for the West Country and for football, and as totally biased reporter, I hope very much they sneak the 1-0 win they deserve'

Come what may, Plymouth have a few other tasks to complete satisfactorily before the season is out: They must garner a few more points to keep the fourth division bogeyman at bay. "My main aim is to get Plymouth out of the third division next season", Hore said. "I want to build and push". But now is time that would try to most experienced: the tensions and excitement of the Cup, and the wait for the chairman to open his briefcase and bering out that lovely contract.

Still, if Hore needs something to sooth his nerves and to tell him he is doing all righ at the same time, he has eight pints of scotch on the sideboard.

Simon Barnes

Hore: is that Wembley I see in the distance?

Woods run likely to finish

Chris Woods, the Norwich City goalkeeper, looks likely to lose a three-year record in tomorrow's rearranged home game with Notts County. Woods, who has not missed a game since joining Norwich from Queen's Park Rangers in 1981, is almost certain to be ruled out with a hamstring injury. Baker stands by. Devine and Bertschin are also doubtful with injuries.

Luton Town could be without three recognized midfield players for tonight's first division match against Ipswich Town. Horton has torn calf muscles fibres, Daniel is under treatment for a thigh strain, and Hill pulled up in training yesterday with a recurrence of a hamstring strain. However, Moss may return after a five month absence. For Ipswich, Putney is having treatment for a calf muscle injury and Parkin could replace him.

Aston Villa are trying to get their recent signing, Foster, fit for th rearranged first division match at Coventry. Foster, troubled by a thigh strain since his £200,000 transfer from Brighton 10 days ago, came through a training session on Monday.

Greenhoff resigns from Rochdale

Jimmy Greenhoff, the manager of Rochdale for less than a year, resigned yesterday. Rochdale are fourth from the bottom of the fourth division and Greenhoff had been at *variance with the club's directors for* some time. He said he was "dissatisfied at some of the decisions taken by the board". Greenhoff's brother Brian, who was assistant manager, will remain at the Spotland ground until the end of the season when his contract runs out.

Rochdale have given the team management to their full back, Les Chapman, in a caretaker capacity.

But the chairman, David Kilpatrick, *said that there would be no* rush to find a new manager.

Rochdale are one of the few clubs operating without a bank overdraft after having cleared debts of £200,000 in the last year. Two years ago they faced extinction.

The Yugoslav defender Ante Rajkovic trained with his former Swansea City team mates yesterday before returning to seek his release from Sarajevo.

The struggling Welsh club want 31-year-old Rajkovic to become the cornerstone of their rebuilding plans. Rajkovic returned to Yugoslavia 10 months ago at the end of a two-year contract.



Greenhoff: dissatisfied

● Birmingham City, winners of the two previous soccer six indoor tournaments, have been drawn against Southampton in the first round of this season's competition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, on March 27 and 28.

DRAW: March 27: Southampton v Birmingham City; Watford v Ipswich Town; Arsenal v West Bromwich Albion; Nottingham Forest v Aston Villa; Southampton v Arsenal; Watford v Nottingham Forest; Birmingham v West Bromwich Albion; Ipswich Town v Aston Villa. March 28: Southampton v West Bromwich Albion; Watford v Aston Villa; Birmingham City v Arsenal; Ipswich Town v Nottingham Forest.

Scots warn unruly managers

Scotland's football managers and coaches were warned yesterday by the Scottish FA not to step out of line. *Jimmy Brown, chairman of the* SFA's referee disciplinary committee, told a council meeting in Glasgow that five managers or coaches had recently appeared before his committee for offences, adding: "It is quite clear that the Association should not permit this trend to continue.

"If some of them persist in wild and unruly conduct and a total lack of discipline whenever matters on *the field go against them, it is the* clear duty of the Association to ensure they mend their ways. Nothing is more calculated to bring disrepute on our game than the sight of managers or coaches jumping about on the track spluttering and fuming like spoiled children."

● Frank McAvennie, the St Mirren forward, was called into the Scotland under-21 squad yesterday morning for the European Championship *quarter-final first leg* against Yugoslavia at Aberdeen, was called in because Russell, Ian Ferguson and Charlie Nicholas withdrew because of injury.

CRICKET

Australians are kept waiting by the rain

Pointe-a-Pierre – The Australians were taking the upper hand on the final day of their four-day match *against Trinidad and Tobago* when rain stopped play 13 minutes before lunch here yesterday. Nearly four hours' play had been lost to the weather on Sunday.

Trinidad and Tobago, who were 34 runs behind on first innings, were 79 for three when the rain came, 42 of the runs having come from their opener, Simmonds.

Progress was slow against steady bowling by Alderman and Maguire, with only 12 runs added in 45 minutes to the overnight score of 24

TINIDAD AND TOBAGO: First Innings 336 (A Rajah 100, C Rampersad 61)

Second Innings

R S Gabriel c Matthews b Maguire	10
P V Simmons c Hogg b Maguire	42
H A Gomes c Woolley b Alderman	8
A L Logie not out	13
A Rajah not out	1
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 1)	5
Total (3 wkts)	79

P Moosai, *R Nanan, †C Rampersad, A Gray, H Joseph and D St Hilaire to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–36, 2–55, 3–65.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

K C Wessels c Rajah b St Hilaire	89
S B Smith c Rampersad b Gray	10
G M Ritchie st Rampersad b Joseph	46
*K J Hughes c Nanan b St Hilaire	73
W B Phillips c Gomes b Nanan	19
G R J Matthews b St Hilaire	45
†R D Woolley b Gray	18
T G Hogan c Simmonds b Nanan	25
J N Maguire l-b-w b Joseph	19
T M Alderman not out	0
R M Hogg c Moosai b Nanan	0
Extras (b 5, l-b 9, w 2, n-b 10)	26
Total ()	370

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–39, 2–135, 3–163, 4–193, 5–284, 6–316, 7–328, 8–370, 9–370, 10–370.

BOWLING: Gray 23-4-89-2; St Hilaire 18-1-90-3; Joseph 28-5-80-2; Nanan 21.2-2-62-3; Gomes 7-1-28-0; Simmonds 2-0-7-0.

● KANDY: New Zealand will be looking to their spinners, Boock and Bracewell, to maintain the pressure on Sri Lanka's batsmen when the first Test match resumes at the Asgiriya Stadium here today after the rest day.

SCORES: New Zealand 276; Sri Lanka 50 for 2.

CYCLING

Kelly takes lead from Planckaert

From John Wilcockson
La Seyne-sur-Mer

The fifth stage of the Paris-Nice race yesterday produced so many incidents that it would need a computer to decide which one should take precedence. On the racing front, Robert Millar lost his overall lead to Sean Kelly, Eddy Planckaert had his twelfth victory of the season, and Bernard Hinault proved that he has regained his position as boss of the European circuit.

On a social plane, demonstrating shipbuilders blocked the race at a critical stage, and then blackmailed the organizers with the threat of preventing the stage from finishing.

All seemed well in the Peugeot camp of Millar: his team mates Sean Yates and Dominque Garde were policing the break in front, while Millar himself was comfortably riding alongside Hinault and Kelly at the head of the pack. Over the top of the pass, an acceleration saw Millar in the wrong part of the bunch, and 14 men went clear

They caught the leaders, with the two Peugeot men dropping back to assist Millar. The gap increased from 31 to 35 seconds by the top of the Col de L'A, where a 200 stong mob of workers from La Ciotat naval dockyard rushed across the road in front of the riders.

Hinault was involved with a short scuffle before the rest of the 103 competitors arrived. The officials neutralized the race for 40 minutes, and restarted if five miles later, just 17 miles from the finish. At La Seyne, the defict for Millar had increased to more than two minutes, the stage victory went easily to Planckaert, who outsprinted Kelly and Hinault.

FIFTH STAGE (Miramas to La Seyne, 114 miles): 1, E Planckaert (Bel), 5hr 1min 57sec; 2, S Kelly (Ire); 3, B Hinault (Fr); 4, J Vandenbroucke (Bel), 5, R Van holen (Bel); 6, S Roche (Ire), all same time. Other placings: 13, A Peiper (Aus), 5:1:57; 15, P Anderson (Aus), 5:1 57; 31, J Herety (GB), 5:04.15; 33, R Millar (GB); 68, S Yates (GB), 5.04.15; 82, G Jones (GB), same time.

OVERALL: 1, Kelly, 21hr 40min 22sec; 2, Rooche, 21.40.54; 3, Hinault, 21.41.03; 4, M Laurent (Fr), 21:41.24, 5, Anderson, 21:41 27; 6, Millar, 21-42.15; 13, Peiper, 21:43.28, 81, Yates, 22.00.58; 90, Herety, 22:04.05. 99, Jones, 22.15.00.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New Jersey Nets 105, Seattle Supersonics 105; Boston Celtics 117, Phoenix Suns 109; Philadelphia 76ers 120, Utah Jazz 97; Atlanta Hawks 108, Milwaukee Bucks 94; Denver Nuggets 149, Portland Trail Blazers 123; Golden State Warriors 115, Kansas City Kings 109; Houston Rockets 108, Cleveland Cavaliers 101.

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	49	15	.766	–
Philadelphia	39	24	.619	9½
New York	38	25	.603	10½
New Jersey	34	30	.531	15
Washington	28	36	.438	21

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit	38	26	.594	–
Milwaukee	38	27	.585	½
Atlanta	32	34	.485	7
Chicago	23	39	.371	14
Cleveland	22	40	.355	15
Indiana	18	45	.297	19

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Dallas	35	30	.538	–
Utah	35	31	.530	½
Kansas City	29	34	.460	5
Denver	29	36	.446	6
San Antonio	27	38	.415	8
Houston	25	38	.397	9½

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	41	22	.651	–
Portland	39	26	.600	3
Seattle	32	32	.500	9½
Phoenix	31	34	.477	11
Golden State	30	34	.469	11½
San Diego	24	40	.375	17½

HANDBALL

English National League: Leicester '73 13, Birkenhead 14.

English National Trophy: Semi-final, first leg: Ashford Tanners 14, Carlsberg MK 80 28; University of Essex 13, Great Danes 12.

Midland League: Stafford Olympic 17, SU Wolves Poly 16.

CURLING

CORNWALL, CANADA: World junior men's championship: first round: Sweden 7, Norway 2; Scotland 6, United States 7; Denmark 3, France 7, West Germany 0, Canada 6; Switzerland 9, Italy 2.

CRICKET

BULAWAYO: One-day match: *Young India 181* (R Shastri 53; D Fletcher 4 for 41); Zimbabwe 185 for 9 (G Paterson 62). Zimbabwe won by 1 wicket.

SNOOKER

EBBW VALE: Welsh professional championship, Final: D Mountjoy bt C Wilson, 9-3.

PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE: J Virgo drew with J Spencer, 5-5.

MOTOR CYCLING

DAYTONA BEACH: Daytona 200: 1, K Roberts (US), Yamaha, 52 laps, 113.143kph (course record); 2, F Spencer (US), Honda, 52, 3, R Haslam (GB), Honda, 52.

TENNIS

MANAMA: Bahrain International championships: Men's singles, final: T Wilkinson (US) bt T Moor (US), 7-5, 6-0.

BOCA RATON, Florida: Grand masters tournament, final: K Rosewall (Aus) bt R Laver (Aus), 7-5, 7-5.

ROTTERDAM: Grand Prix, first round: S Glickstein (Isr) bt C Roger-Vasselin (Fr), 6-1, 6-4; J Nystrom (Swe) bt R Van't Hof (US), 6-1, 6-3; M Ostoja (Yug) bt S Davis (US), 6-3, 3-6, 6-1; A Jarryd (Swe) bt M Edmondson (Aus), 6-3, 6-3.

CYCLING

ANCONE: Two Seas race C Tyrrhenian to Adriatic fourth stage (217km): 1, A van der Popel, (Neth) 5hr 47min 5sec; 2, G Mantovani (Italy); 3, L van Vliet (Neth); 4, G Lemond (USA); 5, P Gavazzi (Italy); 6, E Schepers (Bel) all same time.

Overall: 1, T Prim (Swe), 22:49.26; 2, E Maechler (Switz), 22:49.36; 3, van der Poel, 22:49.45; 4, J van der Welde (Neth), 22:49.47; 5, R Visentini (It) and G Zadrocliek (Austria), 22:49.49.

FOOTBALL

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Luxembourg 1, Turkey 3.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 6, Pittsburgh Penguins 4; Winnipeg Jets 6, Quebec Nordiques 5; Philadelphia Flyers 3, Calgary Flames 2, Buffalo Sabres 4, Hartford Whalers 3; Washington Capitals 2, Boston Bruins 1; Edmonton Oilers 12, Vancouver Canucks 2; Los Angeles Kings 4, Chicago Black Hawks 3.

NORRIS DIVISION

Minnesota Nth Strs	35	29	6	305	299	76
Detroit R'wngs	28	35	7	262	284	63
St Louis Blues	27	37	7	253	288	61
Chicg Blck Hwks	26	37	8	242	273	60
Tornto Mple Lfs	24	38	8	267	342	56

SMYTHE DIVISION

Ed Olrs	50	16	5	413	265	105
Calgary Flames	30	27	13	270	270	73
Vancver Cancks	29	37	7	281	313	65
Winnipg Jets	26	32	10	303	322	62
L Angls Kings	20	40	12	275	336	52

PATRICK DIVISION

New Yrk Islndrs	44	24	2	318	247	90
Washngtn Captls	42	25	4	274	207	88
New Yrk Rngrs	37	25	9	276	269	83
Phldlph Flyrs	36	24	10	296	255	82
New Jrsy Dvls	16	47	6	208	300	38
Ptsbrgh Pengn	14	50	6	223	340	34

ADAMS DIVISION

Buffalo Sbrs	43	21	7	284	232	93
Bstn Bruins	42	23	5	287	230	89
Quebc Nrdqes	38	25	8	320	244	84
Montrl Cndns	32	32	5	260	258	69
Hrtfrd Whlrs	23	36	9	251	280	55

IN BRIEF

Ovett loses again in 1,500 metres

Steve Ovett, world record holder in the 1,500 metres, was beaten for the second time within a week in an athletics meeting in Sydney on Sunday.

Michael Hilardt (Australia) won *in 3min 34.20sec, going away from* Ovett, whose time, in a strong crosswind was 3min 35.36sec. Ovett is in Australia training for the Olympic Games and said he was not disturbed at being beaten again over the distance. Last Tuesday he was second to Peter O'Donoghue (New Zealand) in Sydney. Their times were 3min 37.08sec and 3min 37.54sec.

Wilbert Greaves (Britain) won *the 110 metres hurdles in 14.09sec.*

MOTOR CYCLING: Kenny Roberts on a Yamaha won the Daytona 200 race in Florida, finishing 1min 23.98secs ahead of the world champion, Freddie Spencer Ron Haslam, of England, Spencer's Factory Honda team colleague, was third.

SQUASH: Hiddy Jahan has regained his position England No 1 in the Squash Rackets Association ranking list for March. This follows his omission from the December list because of his absence from the mandatory event, the British closed championships.

RANKINGS (last year's position in brackets): 1, H Jahan (-); 2, P Kenyon (1); 3, G Briars (2); 4, G Williams (3); equal 5, N Harvey (5) and A Naylor (4); 7, M Bodimeade (11); 8, J Hickox (7); 9, C Wilstrop (8), 10, J Le Lievre (19).

● *England are to meet Pakistan in* a five-string match, sponsored by Davies and Tate, at Wembley Conference Centre on April 11. The last official international matches in England were in 1974/75, when a Great Britain amateur team met Pakistan three times.

OVERSEAS FOOTBALL RESULTS

AUSTRIAN: Grazer AK 2, Wiener Sportclub 1; Admira Wacker 1, Eisenstadt 0; Linzer ASK 1, Voest Linz 0, St Veit 1, SSW Innsbruck 1; Austria Salzburg 0, Austria Wien 1; Neusiedl 0, Sturm Graz 1; Favoritner AC 1, Austria Klagenfurt 1.

BULGARIAN: Etur 3, Lokomotiv Plovdiv 1; Trakiya 1, Beroe 0; ZSKA Spartak 2, Chernо More 1; Belasitsa 2, Sliven 1; Lokomitiv Sofia 2, Shumen 0; Botev 0, CSKA Sofia 0; Levski-Spartak 1, Slaviya 0; Chernomorets 4, Haskovo 0.

CZECHOSLOVAK: SKLO Union Teplice 1, TJ Vitkovice 6, Dukla Prague 1, Bohemians Prague 3; Lokomotiva Kosice 1, Inter Bratislava 0; Plastika Nitra 1, Sparta Prague 3, Dukla Banska Bystrica 3, Tatran Presov 1; Slovan Bratislava 3, RH Cheb 2; Banik Ostrava 3, ZVL Zilina 0; Slavia Prague 4, Spartak Trnava 2.

DUTCH: PEC Zwolle 1, Ajax 1; Helmond Sports 0, Haarlem 0; Den Bosch 2, Excelsior Rotterdam 0; Sparta 2, Roda JC Kerkrade 2; Utrecht 1, AZ '67 Alkmarr 7; Dordrecht 1, PSV Eindhoven 5; Fortuna Sittard 0, Feyenoord 4; Volendam 2, Groningen 1.

EAST GERMAN: Magdeburg 2, Dynamo Dresden 3; Karl-Marx-Stadt 1, Lokomotive Leipzig 1; Chemie Leipzig1, Wismut Aue 0; Vorwärts 0, Hansa Rostock 0; Stahl Riesa 2, Dynamo Berlin 3; Union Berlin 0, Rot-Weiss Erfurt 0; Karl Zeiss Jena 3, Chemie Halle 0.

BELGIAN: Beerschot 1, Molenbeek 0; Lierse 2, Waregem 2; FC Liege 4, Lokeren 2; Ghent 1, Beveren 0; FC Bruges 4, Beringen 1; Seraing 3, Malinois 2; Kortrijk 0, Antwerp 0; Anderlecht 1, Standard Leige 3. Postponed, Waterschei v CS Bruges.

FRENCH: Brest 0, Sochaux 0, Metz 1, Nancy 2, Saint-Etienne 3, Nimes 1, Monaco 1, Lille 1; Paris Saint Germain 3, Rennes 2; Auxerre 1, Bastia 1; Nantes 3, Toulouse 1; Laval 1, Strasbourg 1; Lens 3, Bordeaux 1; Toulon 1, Rouen 0.

GREEK: Olympiakos 1, Apollon 0, Panserraikos 1, Larissa 0; Panathinaikos 3, Ioannina 1; Iraklis 0, PAOK 1; Doxa Drama 0, Ethnikos 0; Panionios 0, Aris 1; AEK 2, OFI 0; Kalamaria 3, Egaleo 0.

ITALIAN: Catania 1, Avellino 1; Fiorentina 2, Verona 0; Inter Milan 3, Pisa 0; Lazio 0, A.C. Milan 0; Napoli 1, A.S. Roma 2; Sampdoria 1, Juventus 1; Torino 2, Genoa 1; Udinese 0, Ascoli 0.

POLISH: Ruch Chorzow 1, Gornik Zabrze 2; GKS Katowice 1, Gornik Walbrzych 1; Wisla Krakow 0, Lech Poznan 0; Szombierki Bytom 1, Zaglebie Sosnowiec 0; Pogon Szczecin 3, Cracovia Krakow 0; Slask Wroclaw 2, Motor Lublin 0; Widzew Lodz 2, Baltyk Gdynia 1; Legia Warsaw 4, LKS lodz 2.

ROMANIAN: Rapid Bucharest 4, Chimia Rimnicu Vilcea 2; Dynamo Bucharest 3, Dunarea CSU Galati 1; FC Baia Mare 2, Corvinul Hunedoara 1, Politehnica Iasi 0, Steaua Bucharest 2; Petrolul Ploesti 2, ASA Tirgu Mures 0; Universitatea Craiova 4, Sportul Studentesc 1; Jiul Petrosani 3, Bihor Oradea 0; CS Tirgoviste 2, SC Bacau 2; Arges Pitesti 1, FC Olt 0.

SWISS: Aarau 0, Neuchatel Xamax 0; Basle 1, Sion 1; Chiasso 0, Lucerne 2; Lausanne 1, Bellinzone 0; Servette 0, Zurich Grasshoppers 0; Vevey 0, Young Boys Berne 3; Zurich 0, Saint Gallen 0.

PORTUGUESE: Sporting Lisbon 2, Vitoria Guimaraes 0, Rio Ave 1, Boavista Porto 0; Porto 3, Benfica 1, Braga 1, Farense 0, Vitoria Setubal 2, Salgueiros Porto 0; Portimonense 3, Espinho 0; Estoril 4, Varzim 2, Agueda 1, Penafiel 0.

SPANISH: Español 1, Cadiz 1; Valencia 1, Salamanca 0; Malaga 0, Barcelona 1; Betis 1, Atletico Madrid 0; Real Madrid 2, Sevilla 2, Valladolid 0, Osasuna 1; Sporting Gijon 0, Real Majorca 3; Real Murcia 0, Athletic Bilbao 1, Real Sociedad 2, Real Zaragoza 1.

TURKISH: No first division games played because of the international in Luxembourg.

Kickers Offenbach 0, Hamburg 4, Werder Bremen 2, Eintracht Frankfurt 3; Eintracht Brunswick 1, Nuremburg 0; Waldhof Mannheim 0, Bayern Munich 0; VfL Bochum 2, Cologne 3, Bayer Leverkusen 3, Bayer Uerdingen 1; Arminia Bielefeld 0, Borussia Dortmund 0; Fortuna Dusseldorf 1, Kaiserslautern 5, Borussia Mönchengladbach 2, VfB Stuttgart 0.

YUGOSLAV: Red Star Belgrade 7, Dynamo Vinkovci 1; Rijeka 3, Partizan Belgrade 0; Dynamo Zagreb 3, Pristina 1; Olimpija Ljubljana 3, Buducnost Titograd 1; Vojvodina Novi Sad 3, Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 1; Sarajevo 2, Sloboda 0; Osijek 3, Radnicki Nis 0; Vardar Skopje 4, Velez Mostar 2; Celik Zenica 0, Hajduk Split 1

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP: Ivory Coast 0, Cameroon 2; Egypt 0, Togo 0, Ghana 1, Malawi 0; Nigeria 0, Algeria 0. Cameroon, Egypt, *Nigeria and Algeria qualify for semi-finals*

ARGENTINE: Boca Juniors 1, Ferrocarril Oeste de La Pampa 0; Newell's Old Boys 2, Talleres Cordoba 0; San Lorenzo 1, Union Del Chaco 1; Temperley 1, Gimnasia Y Esgrima Mendoza 1; Central Norte de Salta 0, Velez Sarsfield 2; Belgrano Do Cordoba 2, Rosario Central 1; Atletico Uruguay 0, River Plate 6; Altos Hornos 0, Ferrocarril Oeste 1; Chacarita Juniors 0, Independiente 1, Atletico Tucuman 2, Kimberley Mar Del Plata 1; Estudiantes de la Plata 3, Atlanta 1; Argentinos Juniors 1, Atletico Ledesma 1, Estudiantes Rio Cuarto 1, Huracan 3; Instituto Cordoba 0, Platense 0; Union Santa Fe 2, Racing Cordoba 2; Olimpo Bahia Blanca 4, Union San Vincente 0.

HUNGARIAN: MTK-UM 0, MSC Pecs 0; Vasas Budapest 3, Diosgyoer 0; Szeged 4, Honved 3; Zalaegerszeg 2, Tatabanya 0; Ferencvaros 1, Csepel 2; Raba Gyder 7, Nyiregyhaza 2; Volan 3, Videoton 0; Haladas Szombathely 1, Ujpest Dozsa 0.

Briefcase found

Bobby Robson's stolen briefcase containing his contacts book and other vital papers has been found, but the documents were rather wet.

It was found by a patrolling policeman floating ithe canal at Sandy Lane in Birmingham and had to be dried out at Bradford Street police station.

BOWLS

Champions face each other again

By Gordon Allan

David Bryant, the holder, plays Richard Roylands in the first round of the singles at the English indoor championships at Hartlepool next week. Roylands, an England international, belongs to the Mansfield club in north London and won the inaugural Champion of Champions tournament at Crystal Palace last winter.

John Bell, of Cumbria, winner of the national outdoor singles last August, has qualified for the singles and triples at Hartlepool. If he wins the singles he will be the first man to hold the indoor and outdoor titles simultaneously since Bryant in 1972. Cash prizes are being awarded for the first time at these championships, which are sponsored by Lombard North Central.

Roylands has failed to qualify for the closing stages of this season's Champion of Champions event, which are being played at the recently opened Arun indoor club at Bognor Regis on April 10 and 11. He was beaten by Antyony Cradock, of Hounslow, in the southern area preliminaries at Tonbridge.

Cradock will be joined at Bognor by Ken Wood (Margate), Tony Allcock (Gloucester) Graham Standley (Atherley) Roger Denny (Diss), Richard Hart (Essex County), Roy Staples (Scunthorpe) and Tony Horobin (Huddersfield) a nice mixture of the familiar and the unfamiliar.

Lastly, the World Indoor Bowls Council have made up their minds about the future of the world indoor championship. Subject to the usual guarantees, it is staying at Coatbridge for the next three years. All the interested parties seem happy about that. The Coatbridge club make good hosts.

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to Resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Davos	80	170	Good	Varied	Worn	Sun	-2
Excellent skiing							
Flaine	180	350	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	3
Piste skiing still excellent							
Gstaad	45	145	Good	Varied	Fair	Sun	1
Excellent snow and weather							
Kitzbühel	45	175	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	0
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Klosters	90	180	Good	Spring	Good	Sun	-1
Excellent piste skiing							
Les Arcs	150	205	Good	Varied	Good	Fair	-7
Good skiing on all pistes							
Seefeld	75	140	Good	Fair	Good	Fine	3
Occasional worn patches							
Soldeu	75	155	Good	Varied	Good	Sun	2
Good skiing on all runs							
Sauze d'Oulx	40	80	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	3
Good skiing off-piste							
Val d'Isère	112	208	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	1
Lower south facing slopes icy							
Verbier	50	200	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	1
Skiing conditions superb							
Wengen	30	120	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-1
Good snow some icy patches							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, *L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report* has been received from tourist boards:

NORWAY

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Finse	-	240	Good	-	-9
Geilo	-	85	Good	-	-5
Gol	-	70	Good	-	-2
Lillehammer	-	92	Good	-	-8
Norefjell	-	100	Good	-	-4
Oslo	-	100	Good	-	-3
Voss	-	140	Good	-	-3

FRANCE

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpe d'Huez	200	380	-	-	-
Chamonix	95	290	-	-	-
La Clusaz	160	260	-	-	-
Les Contamines	125	320	-	-	-
Les Deux Alpes	150	380	-	-	-
Les Gets	110	240	-	-	-
Les Menuires	145	250	-	-	-
Megeve	143	200	-	-	-
Meribel	145	225	-	-	-
Montgenevre	80	150	-	-	-
Morzine	130	250	-	-	-
St Gervais	50	210	-	-	-
Superdevoluy	150	270	-	-	-

SWITZERLAND

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Adelboden	70	150	Pwdr	-	-17
Arosa	120	170	Pwdr	-	-11
Braunwald	160	210	Pwdr	-	-11
Champery	30	150	Pwdr	-	-5
Château d'Oex	100	180	Pwdr	-	-11
Disentis	100	200	Pwdr	-	-7
Engelberg	90	200	Pwdr	-	-14
Kandersteg	60	150	Pwdr	-	-13
Laax-Flims	90	210	Pwdr	-	-9
Lenk	60	180	Pwdr	-	-18
Lenzerheide	100	150	Pwdr	-	-8
Les Diablerets	100	150	Pwdr	-	-14
Pontresina	50	120	Pwdr	-	-24
St Gergue	100	170	Pwdr	-	-6
Savognin	50	110	Pwdr	-	-8
Unterwasser	80	160	Pwdr	-	-11
Zermatt	100	150	Pwdr	-	-15

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: All runs complete, wide cover of wet snow. Vertical runs 1,800ft. Hill roads: clear. Main roads: clear. Snow level 2,000ft. Glenshee: Upper and middle runs complete, wet snow on a firm base. Lower slopes ample nursery areas, wet snow on a firm base. Vertical runs 1,000ft. Hill roads: clear. Main roads: clear. Snow level 2,000ft.

Lecht: Upper and middle runs, complete wide cover of wet snow. Lower slopes ample nursery areas wet snow. Vertical runs: 700ft. Hill roads: clear. Main roads: clear. Snow level 2,000ft.

ICE SKATING: The Soviet Union have dropped two pairs, one in ice dancing, the other in the pairs competition, from their team for the world championships in Ottawa this month.

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CRICKET

England stick well to task but doubts about pitch give Pakistan advantage

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Faisalabad

With the resources at their disposal, England did pretty well to contain Pakistan to 257 for four when the second Test match began here yesterday, even after taking the first three wickets for only 70 runs.

They did so under the captaincy of Gower, Willis being unfit to play, and in spite of dropping Zaheer, who made 68, when he was 34. They were troubled, too, by some unconvincing umpiring, although the decision which went against Zaheer helped to offset one or two others that had gone Pakistan's way.

Dilley, who was feeling far from well, put in a lot of hard work. The only pity was that he bowled a dozen no-balls. Although he looks as thin as a rake, Foster also bowled nobly. Having seen him yesterday I have much higher hopes of him than after the Lord's Test match last July. More than anything, he needs to fill out. Cook took a wicket in his second over and could well have had others. In the field no one spared himself and things were much improved by Gower's thoughtful handling of them.

It is a splendid ground – spacious, colourful, and with as good a modern pavilion as there can be anywhere. The weather was delightful. There must be sufficient doubts, though, about the durability of the pitch to make it a big advantage to be batting first.

A week ago students vandalized it, a fact which has been a closely guarded secret. From looking at it no one would know. It played easily enough, once the ball had lost its initial hardness. It resembles a strip of hardboard, 22 yards long by 10 feet wide, but there can be no certainty how long it will last.

With Willis confined to bed, mainly because of a bug – though partly, perhaps, as a consequence of recent events – England had only 12 players to choose from. Cowans (strained groin) was also out of the reckoning, and without Botham the party is down anyway to 14. The one fit player to be left out was Tavaré – in the sort of conditions which, were he in form, would be right up his street.

When Gower lost the toss England took the field with a side containing eight beards – only Marks, Foster and Randall are without one – and with the strong prospect of a marathon ahead of them. Gower was leading England for the second time, the other having been against Pakistan at Lord's in 1982. He anticipated Zaheer's decision to bat by saying to him, with a smile: "I don't have to ask, I imagine".

The second over of the match did little to cheer England up. Bowled by Dilley, it lasted for 12 balls, six of them no-balls. Off the fourth ball, too, Mudassar, on the back foot, looked leg-before, the ball cutting back and keeping a shade low. Yet within 90 minutes Mohsin, Mudassar and Omar were all out.

In his fourth over Dilley had Mohsin, playing rather casually, nicely caught in the gully, low down. Gower's intention being to alternate Dilley and Foster down the breeze, he brought on Cook to bowl the ninth over of the day. Almost at once the move was successful. Cook conceded two fours in his first over and had Mudassar caught at short leg off bat and pad in his second.

Foster's turn came when, having relieved Dilley for the first time, he had Omar well caught at first slip by Gatting, diving to his right. England had had a good constructive team meeting on Sunday night, at which the importance of making the batsmen come to fetch their runs was stressed. It was this which accounted for Omar.

At lunch, after 26 overs, Pakistan were 105 for three, with Zaheer in his twenties. It had been an enjoyable morning's cricket.

In the first hour of the afternoon, the bowlers were denied their true deserts. First, Salim, seemingly caught off the middle of the bat at silly mid-off off Cook, was given in, and then Zaheer survived a painfully straightforward chance to Gower at second slip off Foster.

At 150 for three Marks bowled for the first time, taking over from Cook, who had had successive overs and taken one for 37. At 163, for the first time, Cook and Marks bowled together. At tea (188 for three) the life given to Zaheer looked to be weighing Gower down.

A quarter of an hour afterwards he could forget it. Gatting appealed for leg-before, more in hope, I would think, than expectation. Zaheer had to have his attention drawn to the umpire's decision. In the 75 minutes that remained Salim played very well, as he had from early in his innings, and Wasim Raja made 28 in that wristy, loose-limbed, rather disarming way of his.

If England were disappointed to take only one wicket in the last four hours, after collecting three in the first hour and a half, that is the way of the world in Pakistan, and they had stuck well to their task.


Dilley: hardworking

PAKISTAN: First innings

Mohsin Khan c Lamb b Dilley	20
Mudassar Nazar c Gatting b Cook	12
Qasim Omar c Gatting b Foster	16
Salim Malik not out	92
*Zaheer Abbas lbw b Gatting	68
Wasim Raja not out	28
Extras (lb-8 w-2 nb-11)	21
Total (4 wkts)	257

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-35, 2-53, 3-70, 4-200.

†Anil Dalpat, Sarfraz Nawaz, Abdul Qadir, Tauseef Ahmed and Azeem Hafeez to bat.

BOWLING: Foster 19-5-72-1; Dilley 14-1-60-1; Cook 30-9-62-1; Marks 10-3-25-0; Gatting 3-0-17-1.

ENGLAND: C L Smith, G Fowler, *D L Gower, A J Lamb, M W Gatting, D W Randall, †R W Taylor, G R Dilley, V J Marks, N A Foster, N G B Cook.

Umpires: Mahboob Shah and Javed Akhtar.

Call for game to put its house in order

Mike Turner, a member of the Test and County Cricket Board's executive committee and the secretary-manager of Leicester, yesterday called for the game to put its house in order. Otherwise, he said, lucrative sponsorship could be in jeopardy.

Mr Turner's plea comes after allegations of drug taking by England's players in New Zealand and the unsatisfactory level of their performances on the winter tour. He said: "Apart from the present serious allegations, the time has now come for us to examine the whole situation as, otherwise, the good will which cricket has generated over the years will quickly evaporate.

"Traditionally, the game has been associated with high ideals and support from local companies and sponsorship has been based on these old values. In more recent times, the games image and Englands performances have deteriorated and this could have serious consequences".

Ian Botham is expected to be fit to lead Somerset at the start of the season after an operation on his injured knee. The opening championship match is at Taunton on April 28.

Botham, who returned home from the England tour of Pakistan on Sunday is seeing a specialist in Birmingham today. Tony Brown, the Somerset secretary, said yesterday that with modern surgery Botham should have recovered to play in Somerset's opening matches.

Mr Brown said: "The exploratory tests will determine the extent of the trouble.

Botham was at home at Epworth, Humberside, yesterday morning but was refusing to see callers. A handwritten notice pinned to the gate warned: "Trespassers will be prosecuted".

An executive meeting of the TCC has, for some time, been fixed for Friday, but other private gatherings of leading officials are certain to take place before then to discuss allegations described by Alan Smith, the England manager, as "serious and damaging".

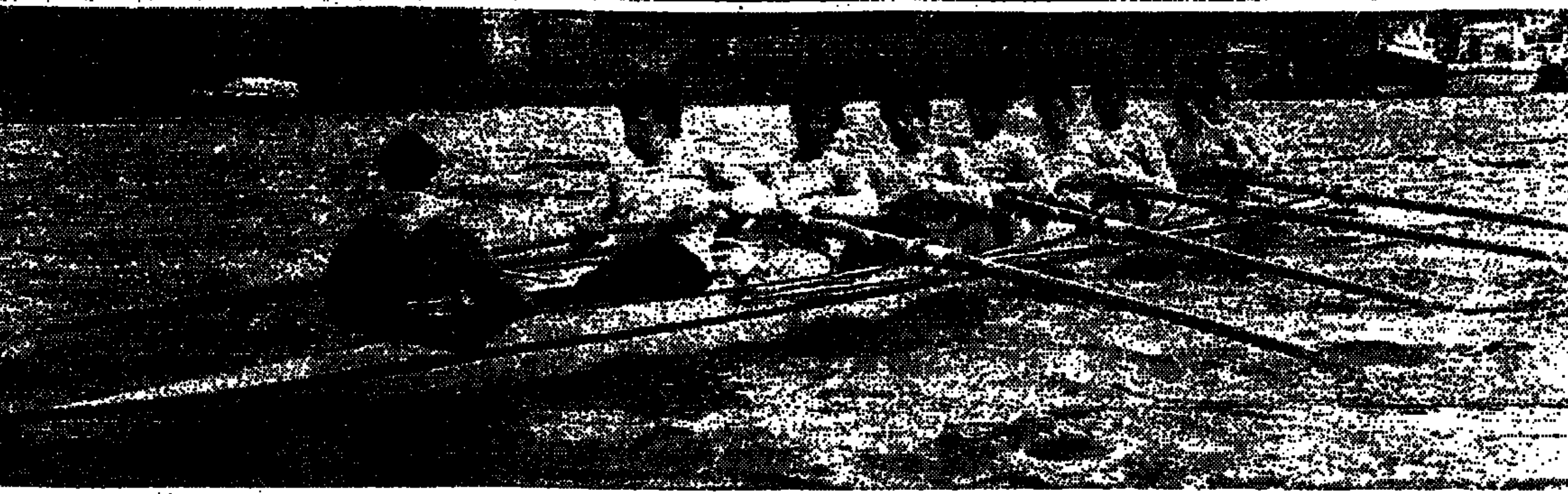
W Australia left 223 for victory

Perth – Western Australia need to score 223 on the final day to win the Sheffield Shield after dismissing Queensland for 154 on the fourth day of the final here yesterday. MacLeay, who bowled unchanged for 21 overs, took for 58 and Graf three for 34 in 18.2 overs.

Queensland, who have never won the Shield, had scored 431 for seven in their first innings, but only Smart, with a career bes 62, showed the necessary application yesterday. Western Australia added 34 runs to their overnight total; Thomson finished with five for 85.

SCORES: Queensland 431 for 7 dec and 154 (C Smart 62; K Macleay 4 for 58); Western Australia 363 (G Marsh 107, B Laird 63, G Wood; J Thomson 5 for 85).

● Rodney Marsh has been severely reprimanded for throwing his bat during play on Sunday. The disciplinery committee of Western Australia players said they believed a reprimand was sufficient penalty in view of the fact that Marsh is playing "the last game of an illustrious career".


Testing the water: The Cambridge crew in practice yesterday for the Boat Race (Photograph: Chris Cole).

BOXING

Credibility of Bruno at stake

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

It is not one of those classic Wembley crackers tonight, and why should it be. Now that boxing has split into two bitterly-opposed promotional camps the naturals and needles are becoming harder to find. All the same, the bill is interesting enough to keep the troops happy.

Bruno is back from his study trip in the United States and they will want to see what he has learnt when he meets Juan Figueroa, the Argentine champion.

Trevor Berbick, the world-rated boxer who beat Mohmmed Ali in the Bahamas, meets Mark "White Lightning" Lee; Funso Banjo faces Leroy Diggs, the man Noel Quarless did not want to box on Barrett's show; and Mark Kaylor, Britain's world No 7 middleweight, takes on an unknown boxer, Randy Smith, a late substitute for Bobby Rico Hoye, who will be boxing Errol Christie.

This will be a good chance for the fans to see how good Bruno is: not so much from the way he is going to dispose of the Argentine as by comparing him with Berbick. Let us hope that Berbick's opponent Lee does not live up to his name "White Lightning" in making an exit.

Figueroa does not look a bad opponent for Bruno. He has won 20 of his 26 bouts. Angel Ortes, the Argentine's manager says he has never been knocked down, though records show that he was knocked out by two compatriots. "Bruno has been knocking over a lot of palookas" Orres said.

Figueroa's trainer, Syd Martin, from The Times Square Gym, New York, is as sharp as his diamond tiepin and one of those men who answers questions with questions. If you ask him to forecast he says: "What day you gonna die?"

The Argentine at 6ft 5in is tall enough to look Bruno in the eye but if he is not quick on his feet he could soon be out on his ear. Bruno must win well as Barrett has already signed him up to face Bonecrusher Smith at Wembley in May.

The main event is between Kaylor and Randy Smith. Smith is a nobody but he has a cheeky enough personality to try to do to Taylor what Don Lee did to Sibson.

Smith, who came to Gloucester with the United States team two years ago, lost a hard bout to Steve Johnson. But the American claims he has improved 100 per cent since then and he has won all his 15 professional bouts, 11 of them by clean knockouts.

Smith's trainer Kid Casey said: "We know about British referees. You've got to knock a man out to win."

"We ain't heard of your Taylor" Casey said deliberately getting Kaylor's name wrong. "But Taylor is going to hear from us." Ernie Terrell who promotes Smith in Chicago, is in town to see how his protege does. Terrell too, once got a name wrong, that of Mohammed Ali, and was severely punished for his pains.

RUGBY UNION

Bristol and Bath avoid each other

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The intriguing possibility remains that the West Country will contest the Rugby Football Union's two major competitions this season after yesterday's draw for the semi-finals of the John Player Cup kept Bristol, the holders, and Bath apart. Bristol will entertain Harlequins at the Memorial Ground on March 24 and Bath must travel to Beeston to play Nottingham.

The week following these two games; Gloucestershire and Somerset contest the Thorn EMI county championship final at Twickenham, which is Bristol/Gloucester v Bath in another guise. The besetting problem for Bath and Somerset at the moment is the fitness of Hill, their scrum half, and Cunningham, the hooker. Both of whom were injured in Saturday's semi-final at least.

For the third time this season Harlequins will play away from home attempting to take the final step which has eluded them in two previous semi-finals. Their confidence must have been enhanced considerably by their success against Coventry and the fluid style of both themselves and Bristol could make for a compelling game. Equally, they will have been encouraged by the brinkmanship which Bristol were forced to adopt in surviving against Waterloo in their quarter-final.

Of the four semi-finalists, Nottingham are the only ones to have come through from the first round. They do not have regular fixtures with Bath yet the two clubs met in the cup three years ago when Nottingham won 4-3.

Nottingham have changed since then, in players and in pitch. The club have spent £15,000 better drainage and are expecting a crowd of 5,000 at Beeston.

For the fifth time in six games they will be at home in the cup and will take considerable delight in being the Midland's sole representatives in the later stages of the competition, a role more frequently occupied by Leicester, Coventry or Moseley.

Leicester, interestingly, having been involved in five of the last six cup finals, propose to close their season in an altogether different style. Wheeler, their hooker and England's captain, has been invited to take a team to Bahrein and Dubai to play a Gulf XV on April 24 and Dubai on April 29.

Semi-final draw

Bristol v Harlequins
Nottingham v Bath
Matches to be played on March 24.

Crawshay's XV call on Burgess

Clive Burgess, capped nine times as a flanker by Wales, will be returning from Brescia, his Italian club, to represent Captain Crawshay's Welsh XV which will play the Welsh President's team at Llanelli on April 3 in the warm-up game which precedes the official opening of the renovated National Stadium at Cardiff on April 7 (David Hands writes).

Crawshay's team is packed with several exciting young backs in Wales, notably Webbe, the Bridgend wing, and Turner, whose flamboyant play at stand-off half has done so much for Newbridge in recent seasons.

Norster, the Cardiff lock and Dacey, Swansea's stand-off half, received knocks in club games over the weekend but hope to be fit to train with the Welsh squad tomorrow before the game with England at Twickenham on Saturday.

CRAWSHAY'S WELSH (v WRU President's XV, April 3): M Gravelle (Llanelli); G Webbe (Bridgend), K Hopkins (South Glamorgan Institute), D Richards (Swansea), P Jones (Maesteg); P Turner (Newbridge), Gerald Williams (Bridgend; L Delaney (Llanelli), M Richards (Neath), M James Bridgend), C O'Callaghan (Bridgend, captain), A Martin (Aberavon), P May (Llanelli), C Burgess (Brescia), Gareth Williams (Bridgend). Replacements: N Devonald (Newport), C Williams (Newport), C Morgan (Cimla), K Townley (Llanelli), P Langford (Neath), D Arthur (Maesteg).

ROWING

Oxford go ahead at weigh-in

By Jim Railton

Ladbrokes, sponsors of the Boat Race, once again organized an official weigh-in yesterday for the crews in next Saturday's race (1 pm). This almost meaningless exercise tells us that both crews are heavyweights in boxing terms, with Oxford (average weight 13st 12½lb) heavier-than Cambridge by 11lb a man.

If Oxford pull their weight per stroke, this could be a considerable advantage. But Oxford will have to pull their weight against a canny Cambridge crew. After the weigh-in Ladbrokes, bearing the weekend's performances in mind, have shortened Oxford to 5-2 on; Cambridge go out to 15-8.

Oxford's President, Graham Jones, will recognize that weights really are to some extent meaningless. No one can measure guts in objective terms.

OXFORD: *R C Clay (Eton and New College), bow, 13st; C L B Long (St Paul's and Oriel), 12st 4lb; J A G H Stewart (Harrow and Pembroke), 14st 7lb; D M Rose (Queensland University and Balliol), 15st 2½lb; *W M Evans (Queen's University, Canada, and University), 14st 5lb; *G R D Jones (Sydney University and New College), 14st ½lb; *W J Lang (Wallingford and Magdalen), 14st ½lb; *J M Evans (Princeton and University), stroke, 13st 10lb; S Lesser (Princeton and Magdalen), cox, 8st 1lb.

CAMBRIDGE: A Reynolds (Imperial College and Pembroke), bow, 12st 2lb; *A R Knight (Hampton and Clare), 12st 5lb; *S W Berger (Dartmouth College, US, and Trinity), 14st 10¼lb; G A D Barnard (Lakefield CS, Canada, and Robinson), 12st 11lb; *J L Garrett (Shrewsbury and St John's), 14st 4lb; J Pritchard (St Clement Danes and Robinson), 13st 9lb; *E M O Pearson (King's, Canterbury, and Jesus), 12st 5lb; J D Kinsella (Bedford Modern and St Catharine's), stroke, 12st 11lb; P Hobson (Belle View, Bradford, and Christ's), cox, 7st 6lb.

GOLF

Bob Hope Classic abandoned

By Mitchell Platts

A reduction in television coverage has ruined the prospect of a new sponsor being found to take over the Bob Hope British Classic. It now seems certain that the Sanyo Open, which is played in Barcelona, will be moved forward in the 1984 PGA European tour calendar to occupy the September 20 to 23 date vacated by the demise of the Bob Hope which was played at Moor Park.

Ken Schofield, secretary ofthe PGA European tour, had worked energetically on finding a replacement but his plans were demolished at the 11th hour by a wrangle over ITV's allotted coverage of the golf that week.

Schofield says: "Our plans were scuppered, but we are looking to Sanyo's continued support and their tournament is opened to all of our 250 members, whereas the Bob Hope event was a limited field.

"I'm disappointed with the current situation regarding television coverage which has certainly proved a nail in our sponsorship coffin as far as tournaments in Britain are concerned. But John Jacobs (originally in charge of the European tour) predicted 12 years ago that our expansion area would be Europe and with the advent of cable TV I can visualise an even bigger future there."

Peter German, a spokesman for the International Management Group, said: "We had a sponsor if television had come into the event in the same way that they covered the Bob Hope. But from four days coverage we were being cut back to virtually nothing."

I understand that the Sanyo Open prize money could be increased by as much as 50 per cent from last year's £80,000 figure – falling in line with other continental Opens like the Scandinavian's, which recently announced a 50 per cent increase.

Meanwhile, all British and European professionals will be eligible for a £1,000 hole in one prize, sponsored by J and B Rare Whisky and available in all tournaments this season.

Pairs take a swing for popularity

By John Hennessy

After a preliminary testing of the water at Roehampton last week, the women's season takes a full plunge at the Berkshire today with the Avia foursomes tournament, an event of such growing popularity that the oversubscription has embarrassed the sponsors. A total of 450 players applied for entry this time and many will remain disappointed in spite of an increase in the fields for both divisions from 72 pairs to 84.

The Curtis Cup team to meet the United States at Muirfield this summer has entered in strength, although Jane Connachan has been denied a place by the scratching of her Italian partner, Emanuella Braito.

The conditions at the Berkshire are flattering for this time of the year and we may expect scores to match. Even in such powerful company, Claire Hourihane (Ireland) and Wilma Aitken (Scotland) would always be a combination to fear, particularly so now on the evidence of yesterday's practice.

If bookmakers were allowed to intrude on such an essentially amateur occasion these days, they would probably still install Beverley New and Claire Waite as favourites, on the strength of their first and third places respectively in the Roehampton Gold Cup, of their many winter weeks of sunshine in Florida and Spain, and of their close West Country rapport.

The holders are the two Surrey Jills, Thornhill and Nicolson.

PHOENIX: Woman's Samaritan Turquoise Classic, final round (US unless stated): 278: C Johnson, 67, 68, 69, 72. 281: P Hayes, 71, 71, 68, 71; 282: S Barrett, 69, 74, 70, 69; C Morse, 69, 73, 68, 72. 283: P Pulz (Aus), 70, 73, 73, 67; B Solomon, 71, 72, 71, 69; D Dailey, 69, 71, 71, 71; J A Washam, 71, 70, 69, 73. 284: A Hikage (Jap), 70, 74, 71, 69; B Thomas, 71, 73, 70, 70; V Fergon, 70, 72, 72, 70; D Massey, 70, 70, 72, 72; P Bradley, 68, 69, 75, 72.

Nicklaus sees one more lead vanish

From John Ballantine
Miami

For Jack Nicklaus, at 44, winning again is beginning to seem a bit like that old film serial *The Perils of Pauline* or, in his case, *The Frustrations of the Golden Bear.*

Two years ago, Tom Watson pitched in from the rough at the short seventeenth at Pebble Beach to snatch a fifth US Open win from Nicklaus's jaws. Last month, Nicklaus was pipped by Dave Edwards and Jack Renner in the Los Angeles Open on one of his favourite courses, Riviera. And finally on Sunday here at Doral, a course Nicklaus loves and on which he has an unrivalled record, Tom Kite scored a best-of-the-week 65 in his final round to beat Nicklaus by two strokes.

The wonder, of course, is that Nicklaus is still with us at all as a serious contender. His multitudinous businesses bring in a reported £200m turnover a year and that kind of money cannot be earned without putting in long hours at a desk and wearing a hard hat in golf course construction.

Nicklaus would have won his seventieth American title here had he cemented leads of two and three strokes that he secured early in his third and fourth rounds and then threw away, in the first instance by bad driving, and in the second by poor chipping and bunker play. It is tempting to believe that the old Nicklaus would not even have allowed Kite the chance, so admirably taken, of making a final run at him.

Kite, who had been in a slump since last year's Masters had four birdis in his last nine holes and also holed a 15-footer on the 15th green to save a par and a 30-footer on the last for birdie he did not need. "Strangely, in the six tournaments I have won, Jack has been in second place three times," Kite said.


Nicklaus: beaten by Kite

Nicklaus took his usual plain look at what happened. "Sure, I wanted to win very badly. But it doesn't hurt as long as somebody really beats you and you don't do anything dumb to lose. And I didn't do that."

Bernhard Langer was paired with Nicklaus and perhaps let the great crowd and the tense situation get him in his last nine holes, for after going out in 35 he finished with 74. This put the German into a tie for 15th place with Sandy Lyle and each won £4,500. The Scot had a fine finish of 67, 71, spoiled only by fluffing a little chip from a yard off the last green

FINAL LEADING SCORES: (US unless stated): 272: T Kite, 68, 69, 70, 65. 274: J Nicklaus, 67, 69, 70, 68. 275: B Lietzke, 71, 67, 67, 70; G Archer, 71, 65, 69, 70. 276: G Hallberg, 67, 70, 69, 70. 277: B Crenshaw, 69, 71, 71, 66; A Bean, 72, 69, 69, 67; B Shearer (Aus), 70, 66, 73, 68; J Miller, 68, 70, 69, 71. Other scores: 281: S Lyle (GB), 71, 71, 67, 72; B Langer (WG), 72, 67, 68, 74. 282: L Ten Brock, 69, 71, 72, 70; T Nakajim (Jap), 69, 70, 72, 71. 285: D Watson (Zimbabwe), 75, 68, 72, 69; G Norman (Aus), 70, 74, 69, 72. 286: I Aoki (Jap), 68, 71, 75, 72. 287: D Graham (Aus), 69, 72, 73, 73.

● Jack Nicklaus and Hale Irwin will play an exhibition golf match in Jersey on Sunday, July 15, just a few days before the start of the Open Championship.

SKIING

Switzerland top thanks to Räber

By John Hennessy

Bill Johnson's spectacular finish to the Alpine skiing downhill season, with three successive victories for the United States, has tended to overshadow the greater consistency over the whole season of Urs Raber, who won World Cup downhill title for Switzerland with 94 points. He beat Erwin Resch, of Austria, by three points, Johson by seven and the distant Franz Klammer, also of Austria, by 14.

MEN'S DOWNHILL: 1, W Johnson (US), 2min 2.85sec; 2, H Höflehner (Austr), 2:3.17; 3, P Zurbriggen (Switz), 2:3.18; 4, T Brooker (Can), 2:3.52; 5, S Podborski (Can), 2:3.73; 6, P Müllwer (Switz), 2:3.86. British placing: 33, M Bell. World Cup: Downhill: 1, U Räber (Switz), 94 points; 2, E Resch, 91; 3, Johnson, 87; 4, F Klammer (Austr), 79; 5, Podborski, 76; 6, Höflehner, 74. Overall: 1, P Zurbriggen (Switz), 248; 2, I Stenmark (Swe), 217; 3, M Girardelli (Lux), 184; 4, A Wenzel (Liech), 182; 5, A Steiner (Austr), 145; 6, F Heinzer (Switz), 129.
WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM (at Waterville Valley): 1, T McKinney (US), 2 min 9.86 sec; 2, E Hess (Switz), 2:10.18; 3, C Cooper (US), 2:10.30; 4, E Kirchler (Austr), 2:10.98; 5, C Merle (Fr), 2:11.20; 6, A Leskovsek (Yug), 2:11.31. World Cup: Giant slalom: 1, E Hess, 92 points; 2, C Cooper, 90; Equal 3, T McKinney and H Wenzel, 69; 5, M Kiehl (WG), 61; 6, E Kirchler, 53. Overall: 1, E Hess, 234 points; 2, H Wenzel, 217; 3, I Epple (WG), 178; 4, T McKinney, 167; 5, C Cooper, 161; 6, O Charvatova (Cz), 148.

TODAYS FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

First division
Coventry City v Aston Villa
Luton Town v Ipswich Town (7.45)

Second division
Barnsley v Shrewsbury Town

Fourth division
Bristol City v Rochdale

Associate Members' Cup
Second round
Bristol Rovers v Port Vale (7.45)
Burnley v Darlington
Colchester United v Southend United
Doncaster Rovers v Preston North End
Hull City v Bury
Millwall v Bournemouth (7.45)
Scunthorpe United v Crewe Alexandra
Sheffield United v Bradford City
Swindon Town v Walsall

Scottish first division
Brechin City v Clydebank

Scottish second division
Albion Rovers v Cowdenbeath

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Frickley v Kidderminster. Bob Lord Trophy: Third round, second leg: Telford (0) v Runcorn (3).
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: AP Leamington v Chelmsford; Corby v Bedworth; Hastings v Fisher; Witney v Cheltenham. Midland division: Bridgnorth v Coventry Sporting. Southern division: Ashford v RS Southampton; Crawley v Woodford.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harlow v Bognor Regis, Hendon v Billericay; Leytonstone and Ilford v Slough; Sutton United v Walthamstow; Worthing v Hayes. First division: Epsom and Ewell v Metropolitan Police; Kingstonian v Windsor and Eton; Leatherhead v Cheshunt; Lewes v Woking; Oxford City v Hampton; Walton and Hersham v Farnborough. Second division: Basildon v Hornchurch (7.45); Corinthian-Casuals v Uxbridge, Hemel Hempstead v Ware; Hungerford v Dorking; Rainham v Southall; St Albans v Barton.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Burnham v Chalfont St Peter, Chertsey v Thatcham; Harefield v Kingsbury; Haringey v Berkhamstead; Malow v Hoddesdon
HERTS SENIOR CUP: Semi-final: Hitchen v Hertford
LONDON SENIOR CUP: Second round: Harrow v Dulwich Hamlet
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Chorley v Goole; Matlock v Horwich. Cup: Third round: South Liverpool v Macclesfield
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Leeds v Aston Villa; Manchester United v Newcastle; Sheffield Wednesday v Stoke (7.0) Second division: Grimsby v Port Vale; Manchester City v Rotherham (6.45); Middlesbrough Bradford City (7.0); Oldham v Notts County (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham v Chelsea (2.0); Crystal Palace v Brighton; Fulham v Charlton (2.0); Ipswich v Queen's Park Rangers (2.15); Southampton v West Ham; Tottenham v Arsenal (2.0).
SOUTH WEST COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Army FA v Gloucestershire FA (at the Military Stadium, Aldershot).
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: FA XI v UAU (at Altrincham FC).
OTHER MATCH: Tooting and Mitcham v Molesey.

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCHES: Leicester v Loughborough Students (7.15), Newbridge v South Met Police (7.15)

OTHER SPORT
BOXING: Levene/Duff Promotion (at Wembley Arena, 8.0)
RACKETS: Open Doubles (at Queen's Club, West Kensington, 5.30).

VOLLEYBALL

Clash of giants for title

By Paul Harrison

The match between Murray International Metals, the reigning champions, and Volvo Trucks in Edinburgh on March 24, will decide the Royal Bank League title. No other team in the league is capable of living with them and both had 3-0 wins at the weekend, Volvo at home to Dundee Kirkton and MIM at Airdrie, who have slipped after leading the league at one stage.

At the other end of the table, Whitburn recorded their first league victory of the season, 3-2 at home to DV 81, but will probably still be relegated after one season in the first division. Team Tak won 3-2 at Falkirk to ease their worries.

Next weekend, attentions turns to the annual matches between England and Scotland, with the English men travelling north of the border and the Scots women coming South.

The men meet on Sunday in Irvine in the Royal bank International, with home advantage and a recent victory in Luxembourg over England giving Scotland the favourite's role.

England have not won in Scotland for 13 luckless years, but the match in Luxembourg was hard fought and gave England some hope. For Scotland, two players, Kenny Barton, of MIM, and Donny McPherson, of Volvo, will collect their fiftieth caps. The women meet in two matches in the Midlands at Nottingham and Leicester on Saturday and Sunday.

Channel 4's first volleyball series, featuring last year's women's Spring Cup and broadcast last May, Justified the channel's confidence in it, attracting audiences of more than 1.2 million. The programmes were also sold overseas.

The company are hoping to repeat that success with their current coverage of the women's international tournament in Bremen earlier this year. Next Sunday, the match being covered is the United States, the favourites for the Olympic title, versus Cuba. The final, the United States against China, is being shown on April 1.

ICE HOCKEY

Fireworks from Dundee Rockets

By Robert Pryce

After their two wins at the weekend, Dundee Rockets need only two more points from their last four away games to retain the championship of the British League, sponsored by Heineken.

"I guess we're not quite ready for them yet," Paul Bedard, the Ayr player-coach, said after this team's 9-3 defeat at Dundee. Although Dailly scored after only 30 seconds, and Ayr held the lead throughout the first period, Dundee's opportunism soon gave them control of the game. Halpin scored four goals.

It was Walker who did most of the damage at Murrayfield on Sunday. When he scored his third goal with nearly 13 minutes to play, Dundee led 7-4. With 66 seconds remaining, two goals from Tony Hand had pulled the Edinburgh team back to 7-6. With 25 seconds to go, Alex Dampier, the Murrayfield coach, took off his netminder and replaced him with an extra forward. And in the last moments, Murrayfield's biggest crowd of the season was brought to its feet twice as Ward denied them an equaliser.

Dundee had taken control in the second period, in which Murrayfield were allowed only five shots on goal, and were outscored 4-1. "We came out far to slack." Dampier said.

Nevertheless, he remains optimistic about the play-offs next month, when the past will be wiped clean for the top six teams. "It's just like a new season," he said. After at least 40 games already, the players will welcome any evidence of spring.

BRITISH LEAGUE: Premier division: Cleveland 7 (Earle 5), Whitley Bay 5; Dundee 9 (Halpin 4), Ayr 3; Fife 5, Murrayfield 11 (Lynch 3); Nottingham 4, Streatham 11 (Stefan 5); Ayr 6 (Murphy 3), Durham 5; Murrayfield 6 (A Hand 3), Dundee 7 (Walker 3); Whitley Bay 2, Streatham 7. First division: Crowtree 31, Grimsby 0; Glasgow 10, Southampton 8; Glasgow 3, Solihull 8; Peterborough 12, Richmond 0.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Hanley put on transfer list at £75,000

By Keith Macklin

Ellery Hanley, the Bradford Northern half back who was winning praise for his attacking skills before injury a month ago, has been surprisingly placed on the transfer list. The fee is £75,000, a steep one but understandable in view of the speed, elusiveness and appetite for scoring tries that are Hanley's trademarks.

Bradford Northern, however, are not a club to be trifled with, and the chairman, Jack Bates, said yesterday: "We think that Hanley was fit to play against Leeds in the Challenge Cup game on Sunday. He has also been making demands on the club which we are in no position to meet."

These demands are presumably financial in nature, and Hanley commented yesterday: "What the club are saying is absolute rubbish. I have been injured since the Great Britain v France international match last month. I wanted to play against Leeds, but I wanted to be sure that I was 100 per cent fit in order not to let the team down.

The draw for the semi-finals of the Challenge Cup, sponsored by State Express, will be made today on Breakfast Television in the best possible setting: Wembley Stadium. Widnes are the new favourites.

TENNIS

British players trumps at Queen's

By Jerome Caminada

The eternal quest for a future British tennis champion has put its mark on the 1984 grass court tournament at Queen's Club, London, from June 11 to June 17. Three of five "wild cards" at the discretion of the tournament director will go to British players who seem to hold out most promise in March, April and May.

"Wild cards" are an entry ticket in tournaments for players whose record does not automatically qualify them, or who have not come through qualifying rounds. In the past at Queen's they have gone to men on the basis of their championship records, or their loyalty to the club's tournaments, but this time it is a question of "choose British" mainly if you can.

Sponsored by Stella Artois, the annual tournament at Queen's has become the outstanding introduction to Wimbledon for men. Jimmy Connors, who has won there in the past two years; John McEnroe, the Wimbledon champion who for some years has had a monopoly of appearing in the Queen's Club finals; and Ivan Lendl, the Czechoslovak who burns to outdo the other two on grass but never quite succeeds, will all be there again.

TABLE TENNIS

Prean chosen for European championships

By a Special Correspondent

Carl Prean, aged 16, the England No 2 from Isle of Wight, has apparently been forgiven by the selectors for not playing for his country at Brighton in January during his boycott of the plastic ball. He has won one of the last two places in the men's team for next month's European championships in Moscow. The other remaining place goes to Kenny Jackson, the England No 8, an unexpected choice.

Prean's selection, which follows his inclusion in the European League squad last week only to be left on the bench all night, may represent merely a truce between him and the establishment.

Another controversial player, Carole Moore, the three times former national champion who temporarily retired last season because of alleged lack of encouragement by the selectors, has been included as a reserve after failing to reach last week's semi-finals. Mrs Moore may still go to Moscow because the England No 1, Karen Witt, will only travel if the results of a bone scan prove satisfactory.

SQUAD: Men: D Douglas, G Sandley, A Cooke, C Prean, K Jackson. Reserve: J Hilton. Women: K Witt, L Bellinger, A Gordon, J Grundy. Reserves: C Moore, F Elliott.

Golden monsters for silvery Thames

By Conrad Voss Bark

FISHING

Fisherman can at times exhibit a dedication to their cause that even the celebrated St Thomas might have envied. Take the case of A E Hobbs who spent all his life trying to catch Thames trout. Not just for a year or so, nor just for an occasional week-end, but every year, every week-end, spring, summer and autumn, from 1880 to 1946. Mr Hobbs sat on the weirs at Chertsey, Marlow and Bray, fishing.

During those 66 years Mr Hobbs caught fewer trout than the ordinary competent reservoir fisherman of today will catch in one. Not that he was a bad fisherman, not at all, for if he had been it is certain he would have caught none. He was highly skilled. The fact that he averaged only abut two trout a year was simply that there were so few of them to catch. They are very large and savage fish, cannibals all, ruthless as a piranha, and one long-toothed beast taken by a Mr Lewndes at Sonning Lock in 1888 weighed over 21lb.

Not that Mr Hobbs ever did as well as that. His top ten fish were around the 10lb mark – averaging just over 9lb. He took 56 between 6lb to 8lb and 78 over 3lb. Those 144 trout represented Mr Hobbs achievement. The work of a lifetime.

Thames trout are taken, if they are taken at all, by sitting perched uncomfortably on the wet timber of weirs, allowing a dead bait to flicker around below in the waters fo the weirpool and especially in the white water uner the sill.

The dead bait should preferably be a dace – for they are larger than bleak or gudgeon – mounted on the four trebles of a Thames trout trace in such a way that it spins or flickers up and down and sideways through the bright water.

But who – you might well ask – is catching Thames trout today? Who flies the banner of Mr Hobbs over Chertsey, Marlow and Bray? One has doubts. There is at least a grophic description of what a Thames trout looks like in that invaluable reference book, *The Haig Guide to Trout Fishing in Britain*, by David Barr:

"... in a Thames flood at Goring I floated three little pink worms down the coloured water in search of perch. The rod was nearly wrenched from my hand ... and I saw just for a second this enormous, golden, spotted creature framn the floodwater, before, with a shake of its head, it took off for mid-river. No wonder I could never think of these fierce and lovely fish except as uncatchable monsters ..."

One wonders, in an idle kind of way, whether it might not be a good thing if the Thames Water Authority stopped putting in salmon for a bit – at a cost at 1979 prices of some £20,000 a year – and spent a tenth of that by stocking up the Thames with a few more trout. It would be nice to see these golden monsters from time to time, and – Mr Hobbs, from some weir-side seat by the Elysian meadows, is not the only one who would approve.

RACING: FIRST DAY OF CHELTENHAM

Dawn Run to produce a champion performance

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Without Gaye Brief in the field, Dawn Run looks set to become only the second mare ever to win the Waterford Crystal Champion Hurdle at Cheltenham today.

Her overall form is far and away superior to any of her rivals, especially bearing in mind that For Auction, a previous winner of this race, does not appear to be the force of old. Furthermore, as a mare, Dawn Run will be claiming a 5lb weight allowance. This is the first time that these conditions have applied, and they look like being a most influential factor.

Take Dawn Run's last race at Leopardstown, for instance. There she gave Boreen Prince, who was runner-up to Gaye Brief in last year's Champion Hurdle, 5lb and a five lengths hiding. Now she will be receiving that amount from him. Also the ground at Leopardstown was good, which blows holes in the theory that she needs it much softer. Dawn Run's only defeat this season was at Naas in December when she failed to give 22lb to Boreen Deas. The latter's subsequent easy win at Leopardstown put that performance into perspective.

With that effervescent front-runner Desert Orchid in today's field, we are assured of a cracking gallop from the word go. But that will only play into Dawn Run's hands as it will enable her to make full use of her stamina. Much as I admire Desert Orchid, I cannot envisage him staying in front all the way.

When he won his last race at Wincanton, Desert Orchid gave Stan's Pride 5lb and a four length beating. In my opinion, that is not the sort of form that one associates with a budding champion, and I am sure that he will find the same weight concession to Dawn Run an infinitely harder task.

In contrast to the Champion Hurdle, the Waterford Crystal Stayers Hurdle looks more open, with good chances being sported by Crimson Embers, the winner of the race two years ago; Daring Run, at his best; Gaye Chance, Buckbe, Mayotte, and Mellie.

Fulke Walwyn is worried that the ground will not be soft enough for Crimson Embers, which is an out-and-out stayer capable of surviving even the hardest of slogging matches. So my choice rests with Gaye Chance again, even though he will be meeting Crimson Embers on 4lb worse terms than when they had the finish of a similar race to themselves at Kempton last month.

At Cheltenham in January Gaye Chance was beaten a length and a half by Buckbe over 2½ miles. Over today's much longer distance he should be capable of getting his revenge, especially as he will be meeting her on better terms.

With seven consecutive victories to their credit, the Irish have dominated the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices Hurdle in recent years. This time, though, I believe, the host country, has a good chance of keeping the prize at home with either Browne's Gazette or Townley Stone. My preference is for Townley Stone, whose only defeat this season was at Warwick on December 1, when he was attempting to give Rose Ravine 19 lb.

When one recalls that Rose Ravine then beat Bucko, the subsequent winner of the Philip Cornes Saddle of Gold Hurdle final at Newbury, Townley Stone's only defeat becomes all the more excusable. More recently, Townley Stone has been victorious by 10 lengths at Ascot, and by 30 at Stratford, and it will take a good novice to topple him.

Knock Hill, a stable companion in John Webber's well-run Oxfordshire yard, is not without a chance of winning the Kim Muir Memorial Challenge Cup, now that he will be meeting Sointulla Boy on 11 lb better terms than when they clashed last at Worcester.

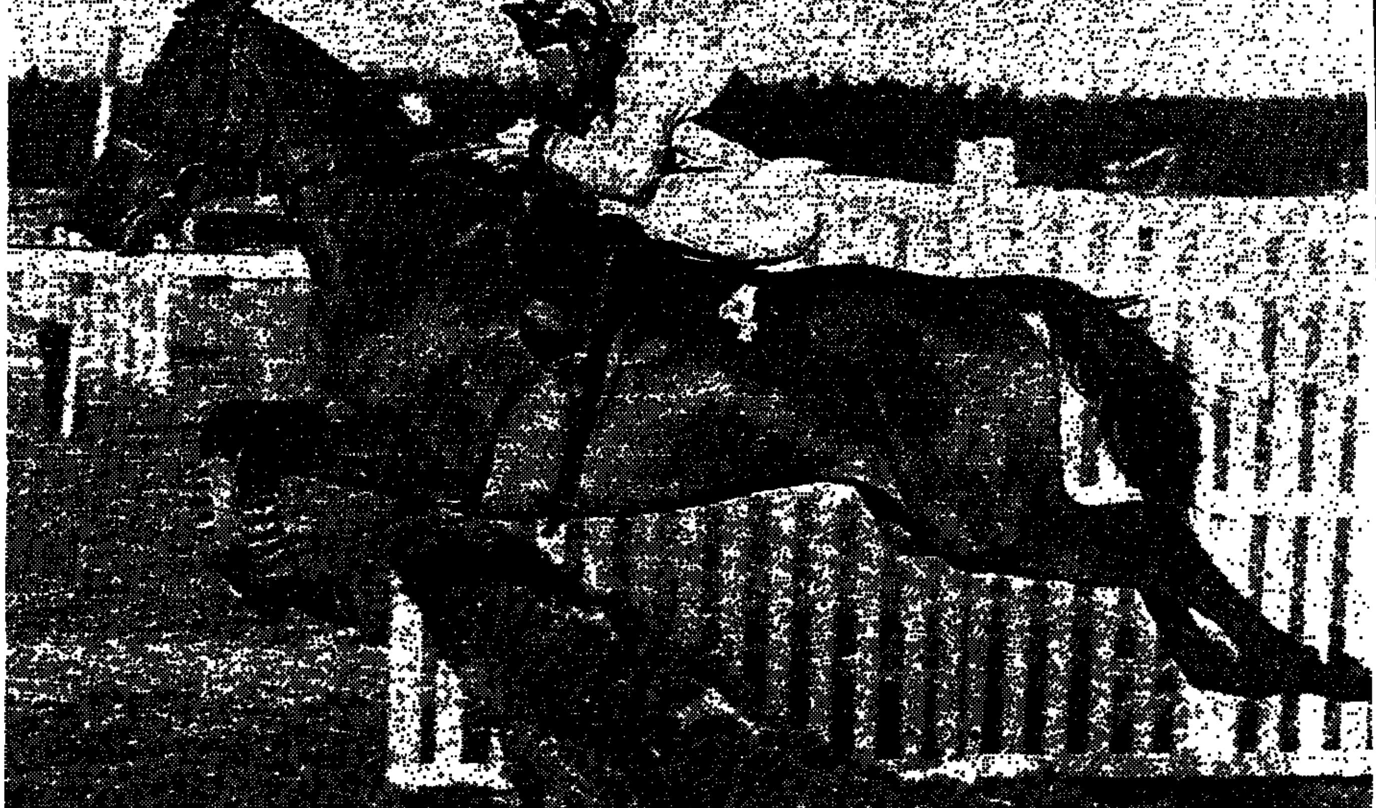
A victory for Spinning Saint in the Grand Annual Challenge Cup, could see the day end on an unforgettable note for the Webber family because my selection will be ridden by their son Anthony. Those morale boosting wins at Hereford, Kempton and Sandown have ensured that Spinning Saint is in the right frame of mind to cope with much improved Mossy Moore, especially as he will be meeting that horse on better terms than in future handicaps.

With Bobsline, Noddy's Ryde and Voice Of Progress all standing their ground, the chase for the Arkle Challenge Trophy promises to be a thriller. Although Bobsline is widely regarded as the Irish banker of the meeting, he and Noddy's Ryde, the highly regarded hope of Cumbria, might cut one another's throats if they adopt their normal attacking roles, and leave the way open for Voice Of Progress to cut them down to size

It transpired that Voice Of Progress was running a temperature when he was beaten at Cheltenham in January. But according to his trainer, David Nicholson, he is absolutely right now and best judged on the way, bordering on the distainful, that he brushed Duke Of Milan aside twice at Newbury earlier in the season. A repetition of those performances, which were good by any standards, could see him give his owner, Mark Vestey, who is in hospital, paralysed after a hunting fall, something to smile about.

● Burrough Hill Lad continued to drift in the ante-post betting for Thursday's Cheltenham Gold Cup. Ladbrokes, the bookmankers, have now pushed Jenny Pitman's chaser out to 9-2 having laid the favourite, Wayward Lad, to lose £40,000 at 6-4 and now offer him at 11-8.

● The Tote offer 33-1 against the winners of the Champion Hurdle, The Triumph Hurdle and the Gold Cup all being trained in Ireland.



Townley Stone: fancied to end Ireland's domination of the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices Hurdle at Cheltenham

CHELTENHAM PROGRAMME — BBC

[Televised: BBC1: 2.15, 2.50. BBC2: 3.30]
Tote: double 3.30, 4.40. Treble 2.50, 4.5, 5.15.

2.15 WATERFORD CRYSTAL SUPREME NOVICE HURDLE (Grade I: £16,774: 2m) (18 runners)

102 321119 BEACHCOURT LAD (D) (F Smyth) A Moore (Ire) 5-11-8 ... T J Taaffe
103 21103 BOB TISDALL (D) (Mrs N O'Meara) W Harney (Ire) 5-11-8 ... Mr P J Finn
104 11111 BROWNE'S GAZETTE (D) (J Poyntom) M Dickinson 6-11-8 ... Mr D Browne
105 0-1021 FAR ROCKAWAY (D) (V Rabin) Mrs M Rimell 5-11-8 ... S Morshead
106 341030 GAYS DELIGHT (D) (N McGrady) M Cunningham (Ire) 6-11-8 ... Mr C Magnier
107 00002 HERBERT UNITED (R Bell) D Nicholson 6-11-8 ... P Scudamore
108 1200 HILLBILLY (BF) (D Samuel) N Henderson 6-11-8 ... S Smith Eccles
110 112 KEELEY KAVALIER (Mrs J Durrant) M Lambert 6-11-8 ... P A Charlton
111 1110 MOTOR ON (O Frearney) P Mullins (Ire) 6-11-8 ... A Mullins
112 1 NORE PRINCE (D) (S O'Farrell) R Whitfield (Ire) 5-11-8 ... J P Byrne
113 142 POETS CORNER (Mrs K Berry) E O'Grady (Ire) 5-11-8 ... Mr F Codd
114 000 RHYMER'S TOWER (F B Betts) J Gifford 5-11-8 ... R Rowe
116 433-030 RIDGEFIELD (R Doughty) D Thom 6-11-8 ... C Brown
117 211042 STRAY SHOT (D) (BF) (G Hubbard) J Gifford 6-11-8 ... [illegible]
118 2-11211 TOWNLEY STONE (D) [illegible] 6-11-8 ... [illegible]
119 0313 WINART (S Sheehan) J Clark 5-11-8 ... B Powell
121 224 CHEEKY RUN (Mrs M O'Toole) M O'Toole (Ire) 5-11-3 ... T Carmody
122 40023 FIELD RIGHT (Sheikh Amin Dahlawi) D Nicholson 4-11-0 ... P Scudamore
1983: Buck House 5-11-8 T Carmody (8-1) M Morris 27 ran.

4 Townley Stone, 5 Poets Corner, 6 Nore Prince, 7 Browne's Gazette, 8 Motor On, Gay's Delight, 10 Cheeky Run, 12 Far Rockaway, 14 Stray Shot, 16 Beachcourt Lad, 20 others.

FORM: Nore Prince (11-4) won 1l from Poets Corner (gave 4lb) with Bob Tisdall (gave 4lb) 3rd [illegible] SELECTION: Townley Stone.

2.50 ARKLE CHALLENGE TROPHY CHASE (Grade I: £17,750: 2m) (9)

201 21-1111 BOBSLINE (D) (R Kelsey) F Flood (Ire) 8-11-8 ... F Berry
202 30/1u1 DRUM RULLAGH (D) (Mrs M Lambert) M Lambert 9-11-8 ... P A Charlton
203 [illegible] GOLDEN FRIEND (D) [illegible]
205 111311 NODDY'S RYDE (C,D) (P Hinchliff) G Richards 7-11-8 ... N Doughty
206 002121 ROCK SAINT (C,D) [illegible] 7-11-8 ... [illegible]
208 0-0141 THE ELLIER (C,D) [illegible]
209 0-11112 VOICE OF PROGRESS (C) (BF) (M Vestey) D Nicholson 6-11-8 ... P Scudamore
211 26008 WEALTHY (M Low) M Scudamore 8-11-3 ... Mr M Low
212 121221 [illegible] (D) (P Bennett) E Alston 5-11-0 ... M Brisbourne
1983: [illegible]

5-4 Bobsline, 7-4 Noddy's Ryde, 8 Voice Of Progress, 12 The Ellier, 16 Rock Saint, 20 Drum Rullagh, 25 others.

FORM: [illegible] SELECTION: Noddy's Ryde.

3.30 WATERFORD CRYSTAL CHAMPION HURDLE (Grade I: £36,680: 2m) (15)

301 123130 AMARACH (C,D) (Mrs E Duggan) R Fisher 6-12-0 ... J Duggan
302 0-10202 BOREEN PRINCE (D) (W Lenehan) A McNamara (Ire) 7-12-0 ... N Madden
303 021001 BUCK HOUSE (C,D) (Mrs S Purcell) M Morris (Ire) 6-12-0 ... T Carmody
304 0-4450 CIMA (C,D) (R Padmore) [illegible] 6-12-0 ... [illegible]
305 120-121 CUT A DASH (C,D) (D Lake) Mrs N Smith 5-12-0 ... J Francome
306 112011 DESERT ORCHID (D) (R Burridge) D Elsworth 5-12-0 ... C Brown
307 [illegible] FINE SUN (B) [illegible] M Lambert 7-12-0 ... P A Charlton
308 33043-0 FOR AUCTION (C,D) [illegible] M Cunningham (Ire) 8-12-0 ... Mr C Magnier
309 10-0010 FREDCOTERI (T Murphy) A Moore (Ire) 8-12-0 ... T J Taaffe
310 0-10210 RA NOVA (D) [illegible] Mrs N Kennedy 5-12-0 ... DOUBTFUL
312 223414 ROBIN WONDER (C,D) (BF) (A Hunt) D Elsworth 6-12-0 ... R Linley
313 2041f4 SULA BULA (D,B) (BF) (G Pratt) M H Easterby 6-12-0 ... Mr T Easterby
314 0p0020 THE FOODBROKER (C,D) (Food Brokers) P Haynes 8-12-0 ... R Rowe
315 1-30203 VERY PROMISING (D) (R Mann) Mrs M Rimell 6-12-0 ... S Morshead
316 1-11211 DAWN RUN (D) (Mrs C Hill) P Mullins (Ire) 6-11-9 ... J J O'Neill
1983: Gaye Brief 6-12-0 R Linley 7-1 Mrs M Rimell 17 ran.

Evens Dawn Run, 7 Desert Orchid, 12 Very Promising, For Auction, 14 Boreen Prince, 16 Buck House, Amarach, 20 Cut A Dash, 25 Sula Bula, 33 others.

FORM: Dawn Run (11-9) won 5l from Boreen Prince (rec 5lb) with Ra Nova (rec 8lb) 5th beaten 14¾l 8 ran. Leopardstown 2m hdle Feb 18 good. Buck House (12-0) won ½l from Mrs Playfair (rec 10lb) 14 ran. Thurles 2m 2f hdle Feb 23 heavy. Cut A Dash (11-7) won 8l from Jade And Diamond (rec 9lb) 8 ran. Fontwell 2m 2f hdle Feb 20 good. Desert Orchid (11-2) won 4l from Stans Pride (rec 5lb) with Very Promising (gave 10lb) 9 ran. Wincanton 2m hdle Feb 23 good to soft. For Auction (10-5) 4th beaten 3½l to Prince Wo (rec 9lb) 16 ran. Auteuil 2m 3f 110yd hdle May 30 soft. Ra Nova (10-6) won 3l from Stans Pride (gave 2lb) with Fredcoteri (gave 8lb) 10th beaten over 10l and Amarach (gave 8lb) unplaced 26 ran. Newbury 2m 100 yd h'cap hdle Feb 11 good to soft. Fine Sun (11-1) 3rd beaten 6l to I Haventalight (level) 8 ran. Kempton 2m nov hdle Feb 25 good to firm.
SELECTION: Dawn Run.

4.5 WATERFORD CRYSTAL STAYERS HURDLE (Grade I: £18,962: 3m 1f) (15)

401 40-10u2 CRIMSON EMBERS (C,D,B) (Mrs S Smart) F Walwyn 9-11-10 ... S Shilston
402 121323 DARING RUN (Mrs H Doyle) P McCreery (Ire) 9-11-10 ... T Carmody
403 3-0111 DARK IVY (Mrs S Catherwood) J Cox (Ire) 8-11-10 ... Mr C Magnier
404 4000-00 FARMER (C,D,B) (R Hawker) R Hawker 9-11-10 ... M Richards
405 2-24211 GAYE CHANCE (Mrs M Curtis) Mrs M Rimell 9-11-10 ... S Morshead
406 3-23343 GOLDSPUN (Lord Vestey) D Nicholson 6-11-10 ... P Scudamore
407 u-3p0f3 HASTY STORM (Mrs G Brazier) F Winter 7-11-10 ... J Francome
408 210043 INDIANA DARE (B) (Mrs D Cousins) J Jenkins 8-11-10 ... J J O'Neill
409 2d3341 PERMABOS (M Walker) K Stone 5-11-10 ... A Brown
411 ff1102 SKEWSBY (B) (A Philipps) M W Easterby 8-11-10 ... P Tuck
412 0-111b BUCKBE (C) (R Tory) D Elsworth 5-11-5 ... C Brown
413 024422 CAMDEN (R McDonald) R McDonald 10-11-5 ... K Jones
414 002002 FIVE AGAIN (J Groome) J Groome (Ire) 9-11-5 ... Mr J Groome
415 032-441 MAYOTTE (C,D) (Bram Davies) R Holder 9-11-5 ... P Richards
416 /101-24 MELLIE (C,D) (R Blake) R Blakeney 9-11-5 ... G McCourt
1983: A Kinsman 7-11-12 T G Dun (50-1) J Brockbank 21 ran.

5-2 Gaye Chance, 100-30 Buckbe, 5 Crimson Embers, 7 Mayotte, 10 Daring Run, 12 Dark Ivy, 14 Goldspun, 16 Hasty Storm, Permabos, 20 others.

FORM: Gaye Chance (11-5) won 1½l from Crimson Embers (gave 4lb) with Hasty Storm (level) 3rd beaten 21½l and Indiana Dare (level) 4th beaten 4ol 6 ran. Kempton 3m hdle Feb 25 good to firm. Daring Run (1-5) 3rd beaten 20l to Bobsline (gave 4lb) 10 ran. Leopardstown 2m 2f chase Feb 18 good. Dark Ivy (11-10) won 1½l from Straight Air (rec 7lb) 16 ran. Fairyhouse 2m 2f h'cap hdle Feb 11 good to soft. Mayotte (11-13) won ½l from Mossmorran (rec 5lb) with Goldspun (level) 3rd beaten 4½l Permabos (rec 5lb) 4th beaten 9½ 8 ran. Ascot 3m hdle Feb 8 good. Skewsby (11-3) 2nd beaten 8l to Bois Rouge (rec 15lb) 18 ran. Wetherby 3m h'cap hdle Feb 29 good. Buckbe latest brought down earlier (11-5) won 1½l from Gaye Chance (gave 9lb) 10 ran. Cheltenham 2m 4f hdle Jan 28 good to soft Camden (10-12) 2nd beaten 3l to Chatel (rec 4lb) 17 ran. Newcastle 2m 4f h'cap hdle Feb 17 good to soft. Five Again (11-1) 2nd beaten nk to Hard Case (gave 5lb) 12 ran. Naas 3m h'cap hdle Mar 3 yielding. Mellie (10-12) 4th beaten over 30l to Dalmore (gave 5lb) 5 ran. Ascot 3m nov chase Jan 14 good.
SELECTION: Crimson Embers

4.40 KIM MUIR MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (amateurs: £8,336: 3m) (18)

501 p0pp11 SOINTULLA BOY (D) (Mrs H Houlbrooke) Mrs H Houlbrooke 9-12-2 (6 ex) ... T Houlbrooke
503 020341 MISTER DONOVAN (J McManus) E O'Grady (Ire) 8-11-5 (6 ex) ... F Codd
504 1p0201 SICILIAN ANSWER (D) (Lt Cdr G Lennox Cotton) J Cox (Ire) 7-11-4 ... C Magnier
505 10/11-0 BROOMY BANK (D) (Capt J Lumsden) J Edwards 9-11-4 ... A J Wilson
506 4-111f3 FATHER DELANEY (C,D) (H Johnson) Denys Smith 12-11-4 ... T Thomson Jones
507 uf0-03 FELICITY'S PET (D) (W Brennan) J Murphy (Ire) 10-10-8 ... W P Mullins
508 02fp-p0 PILOT OFFICER (C,D) (R Padmore) Mrs M Rimell 9-10-8 ... A Sharpe
509 p3-2313 HONOURABLE MAN (D) (Mrs P Russell) Mrs P Russell 11-10-6 ... C Cundall
510 1-30p30 MASTER SMUDGE (C,D) (A Barrow) A Barrow 12-10-5 ... S Sherwood
511 131104 DALTMORE (D) (N Coburn) N Meade (Ire) 6-10-5 ... T M Walsh
512 p0330f CANFORD GINGER (A Sykes) D Elsworth 9-10-5 ... M Bosley 7
513 0-14f11 PLANETMAN (C,D) (Mrs J Lane) M Dickinson 7-10-6 (6 ex) ... D Browne
514 4-21022 KNOCK HILL (P Thompson) J Webber 8-10-5 ... G Mernagh 7
515 223443 BASHFUL LAD (D) (Mrs F Parkes) M Oliver 9-10-5 ... R Dunwoody 4
516 1121p0 MR SNUGFIT (D) (A Greenwood) M W Easterby 7-10-5 ... R J Beggan 4
517 000020 PAY FREEZE (Mrs C Watson) S May 8-10-5 ... G Watson 7
518 0-41010 MAN ALIVE (D) (Mrs R Peacock) R Peacock 13-10-5 ... M Meagher 7
521 043012 BUJOJI (BF) (R Ledger) R Ledger 11-10-5 ... Mrs N Ledger
1983: Greasepaint 8-11-5 C Magnier (8-1) M Cunningham (Ire) 16 ran.

5 Mister Donvan, 11-2 Felicity's Pet, 6 Planetman, 13-2 Sointulla Boy, 7 Daltmore, 8 Sicilian Answer, 10 Knock Hill, 12 Honourable Man, Father Delaney, 14 Mr Snugfit, 16 others.

FORM: Sointulla Boy (11-7) won 2l from Knock Hill (rec 14lb) 16 ran. Worcester 3m h'cap chase Feb 29 good to soft. Honourable Man (10-0) 3rd beaten 5l to Lucky Vane (gave 11lb) 14 ran. Newcastle 4m 1f h'cap chase Feb 18 good to soft. Mister Donovan (11-8) won 6l from Starquogan (rec 4lb) 9 ran. Punchestown 2m 4f chase Feb 25 heavy. Sicilian Answer (12-0) won 1l from Marntin (rec 12lb) with Daltmore (rec 81lb) 4th beaten 2l 17 ran. Leopardstown 3m chase Feb 18 good. Felicity's Pet (10-0) 3rd beaten 2½l to Drumlargan (gave 28lb) 12 ran. Punchestown 3m h'cap chase Feb 25 heavy. Bashful Lad (10-7) 3rd beaten 4½l to Observe (gave 14lb) 7 ran. Worcester 2m 4f h'cap chase Feb 29 good to soft. Man Alive (10-2) 5th beaten 28½l to Final Argument (gave 19lb) 8 ran. Carlisle 3m h'cap chase Dec 8 good to firm. Bujoji (10-0) 2nd beaten 3l to Drops O'Brandy (gave 10lb) 8 ran. Folkestone 3m 7f h'cap chase Feb 28 soft. Planetman (12-2) won 3l from Powder Horn (rec 25lb) 10 ran. Catterick 3m 1f nov chase Mar 7 good.
SELECTION: Mister Donovan.

5.15 CHELTENHAM GRAND ANNUAL CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (£8,865: 2m) (13)

602 211p-22 KATHIES LAD (,D) (J Clayton) A Jarvis 7-11-8 ... G Newman
603 000f00 THE BROCKSHEE (C,D) (T Murray) A Moore (Ire) 9-10-11 ... T J Taaffe
604 331224 WESTERN ROSE (C,D) (J Curtis) Mrs M Rimell 12-10-10 ... S Morshead
606 424111 SPINNING SAINT (C,D) (Miss S Wills) K Bailey 10-10-6 ... A Webber
607 211ppp WALNTUT WONDER (C,D) (R Hickman) R Hickman 9-10-4 ... P Scudamore
608 341434 RESTLESS SHOT (C,D) (R Richmond-Watson) J Webber 9-10-4 ... G McCourt
609 004140 HAMERS FLAME (D) (E Farrell) M Neville (Ire) 8-10-3 ... J Brassil
610 111f34 FALKLAND PALACE (D) (A Elsey) D Gandolfo 7-10-1 ... P Barton
611 1-21113 TOIRDEALBHACH (C,D) (BF) (H Harpur-Crewe) P O'Connor 10-10-0 ... F Berry
612 301232 FOR GOOD (D) (Lord Cadogan) N Crump 7-10-0 ... C Hawkins
615 b30111 OYSTER POND (D) (K Martin Clarke) M McCourt 7-10-0 ... Mr R Dunwoody 4
616 411111 MOSSY MOORE (D) (B Chinn) B Chinn 8-10-0 (3 ex) ... J J O'Neill
617 0221p3 BARFLY (D) (Mrs T Cleary) J Murphy (Ire) 8-10-0 ... T J Ryan
1983: Churchfield Boy 7-10-0 J Byrne (8-1) M Cunningham (Ire) 18 ran.

3 Spinning Saint, 4 Mossy Moore, 9 Toirdealbhach, 6 Western Rose, 8 The Brockshee, 10 Kathies Lad, 12 Oyster Pond, 14 Barfly, 16 others.

FORM: Kathies Lad (10-13) 2nd beaten 8l to Iden Green (rec 13lb) 3 ran. Huntingdon 2m 100yd h'cap chase Feb 21 good. Western Rose (11-7) 4th beaten 12l to Restless Shot (rec 16lb) 10 ran. Cheltenham 2m h'cap chase Dec 10 good to firm. Spinning Saint (11-5) won 10l from Dishcloth (rec 23lb) 6 ran. Hereford 2m h'cap chase Mar 3 good to soft. Restless Shot (11-7) 4th beaten 10l to Spinning Saint (rec 5lb) with Toirdealbhach (rec 11lb) 3rd beaten 2l 7 ran. Sandown 2m h'cap chase Feb 17 good. Falkland Palace (10-1) 4th beaten 11l to Classified (gave 10lb) 11 ran. Newbury 2m 4f h'cap chase Mar 3 good. Oyster Pond (10-12) won 3l from Leander Blue (rec 2lb) 9 ran. Wincanton 2m 5f h'cap chase Feb 23 yielding. Mossy Moore (11-13) won 6l from Ten Bears (rec 15lb) 10 ran. Lingfield 2m nov chase Mar 1 good to soft. The Brockshee (10-11) 5th beaten 7l to Running Slave (rec 6lb) 10 ran. Naas 2m h'cap chase Mar 3 yieldig. Hamers Flame (10-8) 14th beaten over 25l to Travelowen (rec 7lb) 15 ran. Punchestown 2m h'cap chase Feb 25 heavy. For Good (10-6) 2nd beaten 2½l to Sea Merchant (gave 15lb) 5 ran. Catterick 2m h'cap chase Feb 22 good.
SELECTION: Oyster Pond.

Cheltenham selections

By Michael Phillips

2.15 Townley Stone. 2.50 Voice Of Progress. 3.30 Dawn Run. 4.5 Gaye Chance. 4.40 Knock Hill. 5.15 Spinning Saint.

Sedgefield selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 My Habat. 2.30 Price Of Peace. 3.0 Stand Back. 3.40 Carouser. 4.10 Nicky Tam. 4.45 Roman Mariner.

Sedgefield

GOING: good

2.0 YARM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£513: 2m) (21 runners)

1 0440 BEDLAM HILL (D) J Blundell 10-12-7 ... D Dutton
2 pp0 BEL HARBOUR Mrs E Adair 5-12-7 ... D Shaw 4
3 00/p0 MAYNOTE (D) Mrs E Andrews 8-11-10 ... Mr S Andrews 4
5 0302 MY HABAT (D) (B) F Watson 5-11-3 ... C Grant
6 0f0b LEX KELLY Denys Smith 8-11-3 ... D Thompson 7
7 0000 MR SHOW (D) W Tinning 9-11-1 ... C Bell 4
8 1300 HALLO CHEEKY (C,D) W Storey 8-11-0 ... K Teelan 4
9 4002- PERICULO LUDOS (D) J L Harris 8-10-12 ... Vicki Harris 7
11 p/000 BOYNE HILL (D) O O'Neill 8-10-10 ... M Caswell 7
12 0p40 WARREN GORSE (D) S Avery 10-10-9 ... -
13 020p CHARITY RUN Mrs K Coulman 7-10-8 ... C McIlfatrick 7
17 u001 YO-HO (D) O Brennan 5-10-3 ... M Brennan
18 00f0 SECRET MINSTREL J Parkes 7-10-3 ... R Balfour 7
19 000u BOBBING STAR B McMahon 8-10-2 ... T Wall
20 0/00 ALLIED OLDHAM S Avery 7-10-2 ... -
21 0000 PRIESTCROFT BOY Mrs G Reveley 11-10-1 ... M Pepper 4
22 0300 KAMENEV (B) R Thompson 7-10-1 ... Jayne Thompson 7
23 fpap ANN'S HIGHLIGHT (B) Lady Arbuthnot 7-10-1 ... D McCaskill 7
24 0/pp0 CARD PALMER S Avery 8-10-1 ... -
25 4334 LITTLE TYRANT (D) (B) B McMahon 7-10-1 ... P Dever 4
26 000p CAVEMAN B Charnley 10-10-1 ... T Donnelly 7
1983: No corresponding race.

4 My Habat, 5 Boyne Hill, 6 Bedlam Hill, Yo-Ho, 7 Periculo Ludus, 8 Bobbing Star, 10 Charity Run, Hallo Cheeky, Little Tyrant, 16 others.

2.30 DARLINGTON NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £590: 2m 4f) (13)

1 2102 MR DENETOP (CD) F Musgrave 6-12-13 ... Mr P J Dun 7
2 0001 MAINSFORTH QUEEN (CD) W A Stephenson 7-11-12 ... G W Gray
3 00 ANCHOR MAN Mrs A Hamilton 9-11-7 ... B Storey 4
4 9002 BARLEY BRAKE R Barr 8-11-7 ... P Dever 4
5 000 BEAM OF LIGHT R Bethell 7-11-7 ... A Dickman
7 3440 BIG BROWN BEAR G Barlow 7-11-7 ... R Lamb
9 0004 KING'S HOLT N Waggott 5-11-7 ... Mr D Franks 7
12 3-324 PRICE OF PEACE J Doyle 6-11-7 ... S Youlden 7
14 u0/0- SWORD EDGE (B) W Watts 7-11-7 ... P Armitage
15 0000 THE RIDINGS R Tate 5-11-7 ... Mr R Tate
17 0000 WHATS WHAT B Bousfield 5-11-7 ... C Pimlott
18 0 DYNA DRUENI T Bill 6-11-2 ... -
19 2204 HATTERAS G Richards 4-10-12 ... D Coakley 7
1983: Newlife Connection 4-10-10 G Gray (9-2) W A Stephenson 16 ran.

11-4 Mainsforth Queen, 7-2 Mr Denetop, 9-2 Price Of Peace, 5 Big Brown Bear, 7 Barley Brake, 8 Hatteras, 10 King's Holt, 16 others.

3.0 STEETLEY BRICK HANDICAP CHASE (£1,485: 2m 4f) (10)

1 1032 KUMON SUNSHINE (CD) D Yeoman 7-11-13 ... Mr M Thompson 7
3 u401 TWIFLIGHT (C) B Wilkinson 9-11-7 (10 ex) ... R O'Leary
4 4p0f MISS WOOD (CD) R Robinson 9-10-11 ... M Brennan
5 pf1p BOOK OF KELLS (D) (B) J Blundell 8-10-9 ... D Dutton
6 0133 STAND BACK (CD) W A Stephenson 7-10-6 ... R Lamb
7 3204 THELMAS SECRET T A Barnes 7-10-4 ... M Barnes
8 21u4 CHEF MARCEL (CD) N Bycroft 6-10-0 ... D Oldham
10 pf00 VICTORY PRIZE Denys Smith 6-10-0 ... C Grant
11 0311 STRAWHILL (D) E Alston 9-10-0 (7 ex) ... K Doolan 7
13 000f RED GEM (B) P Courage 8-10-0 ... C Fairhurst
1983: Kumon Sunshine 6-10-8 N Doughty (4-1) D Yeoman 9 ran.

3 Stand Back, 7-2 Twiflight, 9-2 Thelmas Secret, Chef Marcel, 8 Book Of Kells, 10 Strawhill, Kumon Sunshine, 16 others.

3.40 NEW FURROW NOVICE CHASE (£848: 2m) (13)

1 4012 CAROUSER (D) J Doyle 7-11-10 ... S Youlden 7
2 4300 FRIENDLY GLEN J Kettlewell 8-11-5 ... S Kettlewell 4
3 1000 ALLI-RECO F Watson 6-11-0 ... J Hansen 4
5 0100- BOBBY BROWN D Lamb 7-11-0 ... T G Dun
6 0-p0f BOX OF TRICKS D Metcalfe 9-11-0 ... M Pepper 4
8 p003- COEUR VALLIANT V Thompson 6-11-0 ... Mr M Thompson 7
9 0p0-0 ESSEX D McCain 9-11-0 ... K Doolan 7
10 0b04 FLAREY SARK P O'Connor 7-11-0 ... J Doyle
11 0032 FROSTY TOUCH Mrs E Slack 6-11-0 ... B Storey 4
12 u401 GOLDEN TY J Parkes 5-11-0 ... R Balfour 7
13 00b4 GO ON JOE J Richardson 10-11-0 ... D Oldham
14 0000- HERON'S REFLECTION W A Stephenson 6-11-0 ... R Lamb
15 2004 SAMPSON Denys Smith 7-11-0 ... C Grant
1983: Royal Radar 7-11-10 J Walton (4-11 fav) D Moorshead 13 ran.

5-2 Carouser, 7-2 Frosty Touch, 5 Flarey Sark, 5 Friendly Glen.

4.10 SOUTH DURHAM OPEN HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £781: 3m 600yd) (12)

1 0pp/u MASTER MILAN Miss C Caroe 12-12-8 ... Miss C Caroe 7
2 1-23p NICKY TAM (CD) (B) A Scott 11-12-8 ... J Walton
3 410-p THE WRESTLER B Straight 14-12-8 ... Dr G Straight 7
4 020-0 WILLOW BURN R Brewis 10-12-8 ... A Dudgeon 7
5 4p0p/ FOOLISH HERO C Hall 8-12-5 ... Mrs G Minto 7
6 1pp0- KING TUD (CD) J Swiers 10-12-5 ... P Swiers 7
9 60fu- CHOCOLATE BISCUIT R Swiers 7-12-0 ... -
11 03/0-p GOLDEN LANE T Dalgetty 10-12-0 ... R Shiels 7
12 0/3f-0 LINAMAC Mrs H Aitkin 9-12-0 ... G Harker 7
13 4010 OLD MILL LADY J Swiers 9-12-0 ... R Blame 7
15 f0-0f WHISKEY PETE W A Stephenson 9-12-0 ... P J Dun 7
18 2 ZANLANDER Miss P Willis 9-12-0 ... M Sowersby 7
1983: Casa Knipe 8-11-7 G Halder (100-30) J Thompson 10 ran.

2 Foolish Hero, 3 Willow Burn, 4 Zanlander, 5 Whiskey Pete.

4.45 DARLINGTON NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £578: 2m 4f) (14)

1 0000 KANISA (CD) W Smith 6-11-12 ... Mr F Dalton 7
4 000 BLUE SLAVE H Gill 6-11-7 ... Mr H J Gill
5 00/0- BORDER SPOIL W Watts 6-11-7 ... P Armitage
6 0000 DIPALLINO B Charnley 8-11-7 ... T Donnelly 7
8 2p00 MOBILE C Booth 7-11-7 ... S Charlton
9 02-43 ROMAN MARINER (B) G Richards 5-11-7 ... D Coakley 7
10 00/0-0 SPARKLING BARRON N Waggott 7-11-7 ... Miss J Simpson 7
12 0 BUSH WIRE C Hall 9-11-2 ... Mrs G Minto 7
13 0-000 DYNADEE Mrs A Hamilton 6-11-2 ... B Storey 4
14 p000 HANSELS MUSIC P O'Connor 6-11-2 ... -
15 0009 LADY ROMOHA Mrs E Adair 7-11-2 ... Jayne Thompson 7
16 p-p ROYAL FEATURE Mrs E Andrews 6-11-2 ... Mr S Andrews 4
17 DONALABOO J S Wilson 4-10-12 ... C Grant
18 62 TAXODIUM V Thompson 4-10-12 ... Mr M Thompson 7
1983: Bobby Brown 6-11-3 P Grant (11-2) D Lamb 18 ran.

5-4 Roman Mariner, 9-4 Taxodium, 3 Mobile, 6 Hansel's Music, 14 others.

Ayr results

2.0 SLAPHOUSE NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £728. 2m)
TOT ch g by Dragonara Palace – Silver Cygnet (T Gledson) 4-10-1 D Thompson (7-1) 1
Gennaro ... J J O'Neill (7-4) 2
Faskin ... Mrs A Robertson (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £8.40. Places: £1.30, £1.10, £8.70. DF: £8.90. CSF: £18.21. Denys Smith at Bishop Auckland. First knowe (50-1) 4th. 11 ran.

2.30 ROSEMOUNT HANDICAP HURDLE £1,232. 2m
PENNY'S DREAM b g by Dawn Review – Orabella II (Mrs V Thompson) 5-10-6 Mr M Thompson (17-2) 1
Tarchin ... M Barnes (17-2) 2
Fernez ... Mrs A Robertson (12-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £9.30. Places: £3.00, £3.00. DF: £34.70. CSF: £67.74. V Thompson at Newton-on-Sea. 4l, 3l. Karenomore (8-13 fav) 4th. 7ran.

3.0 ARTHUR CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (£2,330: 2m 4f
TUDOR FOLLY br g by Mummy's Pet-Anna Boleyna (J Lisle) 8-11-7 R Lamb (10-11fav) 1
Mountain Hays ... A Brown (5-2) 2
Ronan-Paul ... D Nolan (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.90. DF: £2.60. CSF: £3.25. W A Stephenson at Bishop Auckland 8l, 25l. only Money (9-2) 4th. 4 ran.

3.30 SLAPHOUSE NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £738: 2m)
RESPIGHI b h by Sun Prince – Rotisserie (Goodfellow Enterprises) 5-11-2 M Ennis (10-1) 1
The Langholm Dyer ... N Doughty (4-1) 2
Shaw Brow ... C Grant (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £12.60. Places: £1.60, £1.60, £2.90. DF: £44.50. CSF: £50.56. T Craig at Dunbar. 3l, 4l Jobroke (4-6fav) 4th. 10 ran.

4.00 HOLLYBUSH NOVICE CHASE (£1,160: 3m 110yd)
GREAT HEAD BOY b g by Rubor– No Commission (Hitchins For Kitchens Ltd) 7-11-3 Mr M Meagher (9-4) 1
Birtley Boy ... Mr T Reed (50-1) 2
Sea Spice ... R Earnshaw (4-7 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £1.60, £6.10, DF: £61.40. CSF: £47.40. R Fisher at Ulverston. 8l, 8l. Starmase (12-1) 4th. 6 ran.

4.30 AYRSHIRE HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £757: 3m 110yd)
URSER b g by Regusa–Wild Trump (M W Easterby) 10-11-11 R J Beggan (1-2 fav) 1
Panegyrist ... P Craggs (9-2) 2
Vulgan's Strike ... J Gilmour (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.20. Places: £1.10, £1.20, DF: £2.80. CSF: £3.25. Mr W Easterby at Sheriff Hutton. 8l, 4l. Loch Brady (10-1) 4th. 5 ran.

5.00 GRUNWICK STAKES (Flat: £632: 2m.)
ZULU DAWN gr g by Warpath–Enchanting (G Reed) 4-10-7 J D Davies (8-11 fav) 1
Pettoch ... P J Dun (7-1) 2
Antarctico ... W Irvine (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £1.10, £1.40, £5.80. DF: £12.80. CSF: £8.14. C Thornton at Middleham. 12l, 1½l. Clannad (6-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: La Margerite. 0 ran.

Southwell

2.15 EGMANTON NOVICE HURDLE (£811: 2m)
MISTER BOOT br g by Arapaho-Nevada-Credo (R Weatherwell) 5-11-6 J Suthern (11-4) 1
Dyna Drueni ... Mr G Williams (16-1) 2
Regency Tam ... Mr R Dunwoody (9-4) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.80. Places: £1.80, £19.00, £1.50. DF: £133.50. CSF: £43.03. O O'Neill at Cheltenham. 8l, nk. Capley Wood (50-1) 4th. 16 ran

2.45 KENSALE SELLING HURDLE (£673:2m)
GREENACRESJOY b f by Tycoon II-Moon Lady (A Parton) 4-10-50-0 P Dever (9-2) 1
Hard Kingdom ... A Webber (8-1) 2
Mesa Kid ... M Brennab (6-4) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.00. Places: £1.90, £1.90, £1.50. DF: £8.70. CSF: £35.93. B Preece at Telford. 1½l, 5l. Lambwath Flyer (33-1) 4th. 16 ran, no bid.

3.15 LANGFORD NOVICE HANDICAP CHASE (£793: 2m 74yd)
SEA SPLASH br g by Menelek-Zeta's Daughter (Mrs M Brennam) 8-11-2 M Brennan (price) 1
Pretty Tough ... C Mann (33-1) 2
FlyingMistress ... G McCourt (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.20. Places: £1.40, £3.60, £1.00, £9.00. DF: £57.80. CSF: £118.22. Tricast: £598.17. O Brennan at Newark. 2l, ½l. Easy Fella (20-1) 4th. 16 ran.

3.45 HOLSTEN PILS HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,282: 2m 4f)
CROWECOPPER b g by Netherkelly-Cammy (Peter Crowe Ltd) 5-11-1 R Strong (11-2) 1
Double Discount ... G McCourt (11-2) 2
Rival ... S McNeill (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.60. Places: £1.60, £1.10, £3.60, £3.30. DF: £12.80. CSF: £34.81. Tricast: £514.04. B Preece at Telford. 2½l. Menforc (12-1) 4th. Sudbrooke Park (7-2 fav) 17 ran.

4.15 FOSS WAY HUNTER CHASE (amateurs) £1,142: 3m 110yd
BA BA BELLE ch m by Petit Instant-Conchita II (R Nicholls) 9 11-1 A Walter (11-8 fav) 1
Titan Wood ... P Greenall (3-1) 2
Bankside ... R Dunwoody (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.20. Places: £1.20, £1.90. DF: £3.40. CSF: £5.62. R Nicholls at Wedmore. 3l, ½l. Double Earning (25-1) 4th. 6 ran.

4.45 OSSINGTON HANDICAP CHASE (£1,476: 3m 110yd)
FLITTERMERE b g by Hill Clown-Kentucky Blues (Miss N Taylor) 13-10-0 R Crank (14-1) 1
Mr Gumboots ... M Gaswell (20-1) 2
Goldenogen ... Miss G Armytage (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £11.00. Places: £19.00, £3.70, £3.00, £5.10. DF £266.30. CSF. £253.05. Tricast: £2,598.82. R E Peacocke at Tarporley. 2l, 2½l. Wendys Whuzz Kid 5-2 fav. Playfields (16-1) 4th. 18 ran.
PLACEPOT: £16.75.

TOMORROWS ADVANCE GOING:
Newton Abbot: good to firm

POINT-TO-POINT

Turner lands family treble

By Ian Reid

Riding at his brilliant best, never conceding a yard to his oppents at the Essex Union, David Turner brought off a Marks Tey treble on Courtnergh, Hill Point and Barstick, all three owned by his father.

On Hill Point in the open Turner took up the running a mile from home andd went clear, leaving Adam's Brake (John Hickman) and Scorching Wind (William Wales) to fill the minor berths. Bar Stick, unchallenged in the Spillers' Horse Feeds restricted open, won in a time five seconds faster than the open, but all the old Turner magic was needed to get Courtnergh home half a length ahead of Flasheen.

When Sir Byrn (4-5) and Elmboy (5-4) pulled away from the rest of the field in the Oakley open, we looked forward to a battle royal between them. Unfortunatley, Sir Bryn broke down, this time on a hitherto sound leg and Elmboy cantered in by a distance, nevertheless recording a fast time and confirming the excellent impression he had made at Leicester.

Jenny Pidgeon effortlessly repeated her Twesel double on French Peacock (in the adjacent) and Random Leg (in the RMC Group ladies' open), taking her score to eight.

Richard Mann is riding the crest of a wave. Having won the Warwich Hunter Chase and the Ross restricted open earlier in the week, he very nearly monopolized the Massey Ferguson maiden. He won two divisions for Mrs Cockburn on Heshould and Motorbike Man, but on his father's Gold Mist he was caught in the line by Master Beau.

A good race for the Avon Vale men's open resulted in a two-length win for Stormy Dell, claiming the 5lb mare's allowance and ridden by Justin Farthing. Avantic and Pencraig dead-heated for second place. Alec Luff's Brent Mystery, with Julie Barrow up, started at 3-1 on for the Ladies' but only scraped hame by a neck from Mister Bosun, with the 50-1 Fool's Testimony 10 lengths away third.

Penniless Bill, owned by the VWH Field Master, Alex Malon, and again well ridden by Craig Pilgrim, justified favouritism by winning the first restricted open by eight lengths. Though flat footed at the start, the greatly improved Canford Rose, ridden by Eddie Whettam, was equally easy winner of the second division.

Canford Rose is half sister to Special Cargo who had won the Grand Military Gold Cup on the previous day. In the last division Gerrard Matthews, son of the Taunton Area Secretary Franey Matthews, had his first win on their 20-1 outsider Trust Rose.

The Ross Harriers' new and picturesque course at Garnons was generally agreed to have ridden well. The most spectacular "runner" of the day was a greyhound who led the ladies' race for a circuit, ending by jumping two fences, including the formidable open ditch.

Easterby pair prove a bitter disappointment

Peter Easterby, who mounts one of his smallest ever Cheltenham raids this week with just three horses – Sula Bula, Prominent King and Clayside – was not a popular trainer at Ayr yesterday.

His horses, Karenomore and Jobroke, both odds-on favourites, could finish only fourth, and there were ugly crowd scenes as his son Tim rode each into the unsaddling enclosure afterwards. Tim Easterby would say only: "I will know more tomorrow."

Karenomore trailed in 13 lengths behind Penny's Dream in the Rosemount Handicap Hurdle. The stewards called an inquiry after Karenomore, who had a commanding position entering the straight, suddenly dropped out rapidly. The stewards accepted the jockey's explanation that: "When I asked the horse to quicken there was absolutely no response. As the horse was not right I did not punish him." the stewards, however, ordered a routine dope test.

Jobroke, disappointing behind Respichi in the second division of the Slaphouse Novices Chase, also disappointed. The stewards viewed the film of the race but decided to take no further action.

Great Head Boy booked his place in the Scottish National with a smooth eight lengths victory from Birtley Boy in the Hollybush Novices Chase.

● A 35-1 double with Greenacres Joy and Crowecopper at Southwell put Bill Preece in high spirits for his Cheltenham raid with Paperacer in tomorrow's Coral Golden hurdle

Court of Appeal — Law Report March 13 1984 — Queens Bench Division

No water rate on shop with no water

South West Water Authority v Rumble's

Before Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice O'Connor

[Judgment delivered March 12]

Water authorities were not entitled to make a charge under section 30 of the Water Act 1973 (as amended by the Water Charges Act 1976) on the occupier of premises that formed part of a larger building and which were not supplied with water and did not contain any appliances which drained into a public sewer.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment dismissing an appeal by the South West Water Authority from a decision of Judge Chope in the Truro County Court on August 25, 1983, that the charge on Mr Rumble, occupier of a shop called Rumble's, of £196 for water services was not lawful. The water authority brought the appeal so as to obtain the court's ruling on the proper interpretation of the charging provisions of general importance affecting numerous occupiers of premises similar to those occupied by Rumble's.

The water authority were granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords on terms as to the payment of Mr Rumble's costs.

Section 30 of the 1973 Act, as amended by the 1976 Act, provides: "(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a water authority shall have power to fix such charges for the services performed, facilities provided or rights made available by them (including separate charges for separate services, facilities or rights or combined charges for a number of services, facilities or rights) as they think fit, and to demand, take and recover such charges– (a) for services performed, facilities provided or rights made available in the exercise of any of their functions, from persons for whom they perform the service, provide the facilities or make the rights and (b) without prejudice to paragraph (a) above,– (i) for services performed, facilities provided or rights made available in the exercise of functions under section 14 above from persons liable to be rated in respect of hereditaments to which this sub-paragraph applies. . . .

"(1A) Subsection (1) (b) (i) above applies to a hereditament if– (a) it is drained by a sewer or drain connecting, either directly or through an intermediate sewer or drain, with a public sewer provided for foul water or surface water or both, or (b) the person liable to be rated in respect of the hereditament has the use, for the benefit of the hereditament," of facilities which drain to sewer or drain so connecting, or (c) it is subject to special rating."

Mr Roger Toulson for the water authority; Mr Rumble in person.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that Mr Rumble was the tenant of a ground floor shop in Newquay. There was no water, no sink, no toilet or draining facilites.

It was a unit of property shown as a separate item in the valuation list and thus a hereditament within the meaning of section 2 of the Water Charges Act 1976.

Above the shop was another hereditament: two floors of residential accommodation with toilet and washing facilities connected to the main sewer. Above was a roof off which surface water ran and went down a down pipe, into a gulley and then into the authority's sewer.

The authority sought to charge Mr Rumble £196 for water services which they alleged they provided to him. Mr Rumble said that as there was no water supply to the shop and there were no appliances inside the shop that drained to a sewer, he should be charged nothing.

In *Daymond v South West Water Authority* ([1976] AC 609) the House of Lords held that section 30 (1) of the Water Act 1973 did not give power to water authorities to require payment of sewerage charges from those whose premises were not connected to public sewers.

As a result of that decision the Water Charges Act 1976 was enacted. That provided for the refund of charges for sewerage levied from 1974 to 1976 on properties not connected to the public sewers. That Act also contained provisions to clarify water authorities' charging powers. Section 2 (1) substituted new subsections for section 30 (1) of the 1973 Act.

The authority made three separate submissions as to their entitlement to charge Mr Rumble.

Under section 30 (1) (a), they submitted that the removal of surface water from the building by means of the public sewerage system constituted a service performed and/or facility provided for the occupiers of the building as a whole. It was accordingly submitted that Mr Rumble was therefore liable to a charge under that provision.

However, the words of section 30 (1) (a) were essentially the same words as those contained in the original section 30 (1), namely that the authority might demand, take and recover charges "for services performed, facilities provided or rights made available".

A natural inference to be drawn from that last provision was that the authority could only charge those who availed themselves of their services, facilities and rights.

Mr Rumble was not availing himself of the services, facilities or rights. No water came into his premises or went out of them let alone into the authority's sewerage system. Accordingly that submission was unacceptable.

Under section 30 (1) (b) (i) by virtue of subsection (1A) (a) the authority submitted that they were seeking to recover charges from Mr Rumble who was a person liable to be rated in respect of the shop which was a hereditament within the meaning of the Act (see section 3). Next, it was argued, relying on section 30 (1A), that the shop was drained by a sewer or drain connecting with a public sewer in as much as the building as a whole was so drained, and that the shop was so drained, and that the shop was an integral part of that building.

Accordingly, it was argued, the service was performed or the facility was provided in the exercise of the authority's functions under section 14 of the 1973 Act. However it could not be said that the shop was drained by a sewer. There was no water coming out of it.

If Parliament had intended that there should be liability where the hereditament, although not itself drained, formed part of a building which was drained into a public sewer, it could and should have been so stated. Section 30 (1A) (a) had no application.

Under section 30(1)(b)(i) by virtue of subsection (1A)(b) the authority contended that Mr Rumble, being the person laible to be rated in respect of the shop, had the use, for the benefit of the hereditament, of facilities which drained to a sewer, because he had the benefit of the drainage system which collected water from the roof over the building in which his shop was situated and that discharged into a public sewer.

It might have been of benefit to Mr Rumble that the water falling on the roof over the premises above him was effectively drained away from the building, but that did not mean that he had the use of that drainage system. It was the owner or occupier of the hereditament which included the roof who used, that is, availed himself of that drainage system, primarily for his own benefit, but maybe indirectly for the benefit of other occupants of the building. It was that owner or occupier who had the control of the drainage system who could disconnect it from the sewerage system, or otherwise alter it at his will.

The authority accepted that that was the weakest of their points and that subsection (1A)(b) appeared to be designed for the case of a person who was liable to be rated, having the use in some other premises of a facility which benefitted his hereditament, for example, the use of a lavatory in other premises which drained to a sewer. The submission was rejected. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice O'Connor agreed.

Solicitors: Mr I. A. D. Todd, Exeter.

Basis of costs against third parties

Deutsche Tiefbohr AG v National Supply Company (UK) Ltd

Before Mr Justice Neill

[Judgment delivered March 12]

Where a third party was liable to indemnify a defendant in respect of damages for which the defendant was liable to the plaintiff, the defendant was entitled to recover its own costs of defending the action from the third party on a common fund basis, even though the action had been brought in the Commercial Court, provided that it had been reasonable for the action to be defended.

Mr Justice Neill so held in a reserved judgment in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division awarding the defendant, National Supply Company (UK) Ltd, its costs of defending an action brought by the plaintiff, Deutsche Tiefbohr AG, against the fifth party, Elken Norserope Ltd. The substantive claim had been compromised, and it was agreed that the defendant was entitled to be indemnified by the third pasty, Turmeric Ltd, in respect of the plaintiff's damages and costs, and that the third party was in turn entitled to be indemnified by the fifth party in respect of all sums for which it was liable to the defendant.

Mr Richard Siberry for the defendant; Mr Nicholas Lyell, QC and Mr Andrew Popplewell for the fifth party.

MR JUSTICE NEILL said that it had been argued for the fifth party that the defendant was entitled to be indemnified in respect of its own costs on a party-and-party basis only. The defendant had contended that it was entitled to its costs on a solicitor and own client basis. There had been a number of cases where, on such facts, a defendant had been held to be entitled to be reimbursed his own costs "as between solicitor and client": see *Bowater (Commercial) Ltd v Day* ([1965] 1WLR 1396, 1398).

However, that was not the same as the solicitor and own client basis for which the defendant had argued. The nearest equivalent to costs "as between solicitor and client" was the common-fund basis set out in Order 62, rule 28(3) of the Rules of the Supreme Court. Support for that approach was to be found in *Agius v Great Western Colliery Company* ([1899] 1 QB 413, 424), where Lord Justice Chitty had said that the defendant was entitled to be indemnified in respect of costs reasonably incurred in defending the action.

There was no rule or practice of the Commercial Court which prevented costs from being awarded on a common-fund basis, and accordingly the defendant was entitled to recover its costs from the fifth party on that basis.

Solicitors: Freshfields; Norton Rose Botterell & Roche.

Counsel should press clients on ability to pay

Regina v Coughlin

It behoved counsel when presenting a plea in mitigation not merely to repeat his client's instructions as to his intentions to make restitution but also to press his client as to the veracity of those instructions.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Griffiths and Sir John Thompson) so stated on February 28, quashing a compensation order which had been made against Mr Stephen Anthony Coughlin but which he did not have the means to pay.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Legal Appointments

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To apply, send a curriculum vitae quoting reference S/Ac to Cambridge Recruitment Consultants, 1a Rose Crescent, Cambridge CB2 3LL, who are advising the Company on this appointment.

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Lord Chancellor's Department
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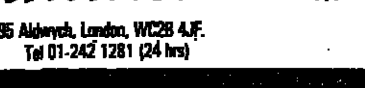
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All applications will be treated in confidence.

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also on page 30

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For Application Form and Job Description please contact the Personnel Section, New Bridge House, Dover, Kent, CT16 1JS. Tel: Dover (0304) 206090.

Closing date: 26 March, 1984. Interview date: 12 April, 1984.

ALL ENGLAND LAW REPORTS

SUB-EDITOR

The All England Law Reports require a Sub-Editor to prepare cases for publication as law reports.

The Sub-Editor will be required to undertake all phases of manuscript preparation from receipt of transcript to publication, including copy-editing, checking case citations, revising head notes and proof reading.

The qualifications required are an incisive legal mind (as evidenced by good academic qualifications), the ability to express difficult legal concepts in concise but clear and readable English, keen attention to detail and the ability to work to a weekly schedule. Applicants must have a law degree or legal professional qualifications.

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BIRTHS

ALEXANDER - On 11th March 1984 to Belinda (nee Francis) and Hamish a daughter Martha.

ELKIN - On February 24th at the Maidstone Hospital, to Sara (née Sykes) and Denis - a daughter (Kate Emily Louise) a sister for Thomas.

GOODMAN - On 11th March 1984 at Basingstoke, to Sarah (née Robinson) and Robert - a daughter

HARLOW - On March 11th to Tim and Caroline (nee Hely Hutchinson) a son (Alastair Michael)

MACMILLAN-SCOTT - On 7th March, 1984 to Meredith (née Godsal) and Adam - a daughter, Charlotte Meredith Lucy

PARKES - On March 5th at Winchester to Jenny (née Macleod) and Roger a son (William)

WALKER - On January 29th to Rosemary (nee Pratley) and Graham, at St Albans, a son Guy Frederick, a brother for Amy and Giles.

WILSON. - On March 8th, to Lynn (nee Tandford) and Thomas Holt, a daughter, Emily Claire Holt.

GOLDEN WEDDING

TURNER-YERBURGH - On March 12th 1934, William Aspinall to Dorothy Joan. The Old Rectory, Cheselbourne, Dorchester

DEATHS

CARTER.-On March 12th, suddenly at home in Keston, Professor Cedric Carter, FRCP, dearly loved husband of Peggy, father of Cedric John Miles, Timothy, Margaret, Jane Thomas and Rosamund and grandpa to 14

DAVENPORT. On 10th March, peacefully after an illness accepted with great courage, Neil Duncan, artist. Very dear brother of Roddy, Colin and Rachel, second son of the late Major J. A. Davenport, of Marlborough. Funeral at 11.30am on Saturday, 17th March at Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Worth nr Crawley, Sussex. Family flowers only please. Donations to C. T. Scanner, Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Road, London, SW3

DOCKER - On March 9th 1984, George Andrew Brougham, dearly loved husband of Diana father of Carolyn and Andrew. Funeral ...

DEATHS

WEIGHTMAN - On March 10th, Edith Maria, 96, beloved wife of the late Herbert Weightman of Highbury, London, and mother of Barbara, Peter and Jack. Funeral at 11.45 am Wednesday, March 14th at Hillhead Baptist Church, Glasgow. Enquiries to 041 332 2653.

WILTSHIRE. - On March 9th, peacefully in hospital, Arthur, dearly loved husband of Ara, dear father of Ron and Jim, and loving grandfather to his 6 grandchildren. Cremation at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, on Thursday, March 15th at 11.30am. Flowers maybe sent to James & Thomas Ltd, Mill Rd, Cobham, Surrey.

WORTLEY. - On March 10th 1984, Violet Ane Rose (VI) aged 80 peacefully at home of Bunchfield, Lynchmere, Sussex, beloved widow of Donald and mother of Anne. Funeral private.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CLAY, Rosalind. - A memorial service for Lady Rosalind Clay will be held in the chapel of Worcester College, Oxford, at 3.00 pm, on Friday, April 13th.

IN MEMORIAM

HODGSON, Mary - To my beloved mother on her birthday, 13-3-1888 to 15-10-67. Always my very deepest love and thanks. Sweetheart. - Joyce

MILLAR, Nicola Glen. - Remembering with love dearest Nicki, died 13th March, 1969

RODDON, DOROTHY TAITE RODDON (nee Jarvis), March 11th, 1884 to December 25th, 1945. In loving memory of my Mother, Guy.

SOSNOW - in loving memory of our dear Son Norman, who was killed in an air crash, on 13th March 1967 at the young age of 23. Lovingly remembered by his mother, father, sister and all family

TOOTH - Melissa died March 13th 1981. In loving memory, so sadly missed by Simon, Tara, John, Claire and Alexa

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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LIMERSTON ST, SW10

Recently dec garden flat. Dble bed, recep, bath, kit. Use of patio. £125 pw

PEMBROOKE RD, W8

Newly dec house. 3 bed, 2 bath, cloakroom, 2 recep, mod kit/break, utility rm £260 pw.

ORR-EWING
01-581 8025

CHELSEA, SW3. Pretty family house. 4 beds, double recep, 2 baths, kit, patio garden. Immac throughout. £400 pw Cootes 828 8251.

CHELSEA very pretty period house. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, 2 bath, gas ch, patio, well furnished. £300 per week. Telephone: 01-245 6302.

HAMMERSMITH. Super 3 bed hse delight furn with antiques. 2 recep, kit, bath, gdn, close all amenities. £145. Lipfriend 499 5334.

HEYCOCK & CO. Urgently require flats & houses, for international companies & banks, for long & short lets. Tel: 584 6863.

REGENTS PARK Beautifully furn. apart. mod. block fantastic recep area, 2 dble bedrms, k & b inc c.h. £170 Lipfriend 499 5334.

LUXURY FLATS Short/long lets. Enhanced Properties 01-629 0601.

KENSINGTON HEIGHTS W8 Campden Hill Rd. Delightful ...

£375 pw South Kensington unfurn. Brand new lovely bright spacious mansion flat. Fabulous carpets & curtains. 3 beds, 2 receps, 3 bath, cloak, kit/b'fast. Aylesford & Co 351 2383

PIMLICO, SW1. Small 1st floor flat with 1 dble bedroom, 1 bathroom, sitting-rm, kitchen, balcony; avail end of March; long let: £90pw Maskells, 581 2216.

KING WOOD & CO - continuously require high quality furnished & unfurnished properties in prime central London areas for 1st-class tenants. 730 6191.

EAST DULWICH. Bright comfortable furnished flat, 2 bed, 1 recep, k & b utility room and cellar. Gas CH. Min 1 year Pref co let. £75 pw. 01-639 6832.

W8 lovely well furnished top flr flat in lux block, 2 beds, dble recep, kit, bath, clkrm, ch, chw, lift, porter. £360pw for 6 months. Adrian Bloor & Co 370 6773/4.

A FREE SERVICE to Landlords we urgently need accomodation for our company let, Embassys, & Overseas Tenants. Ring Premium Props. 794 5656 435 8687.

RENTALS

URGENTLY REQUIRED

£800 pw

Immaculate 3 bed mews house or apt with gge. Required from 1st April for 6 mths for co let. Well equipped mod kit & bath essential.

£500 pw

In Bryanston or Montague Sq & similar areas. Really lovely 3/4 bed, 2 recep, family residence req for English family. Co let for 1 yr min.

(They are also looking to purchase a similar property).

£400 pw

Company director requires mod well furn 2 bed apt for 2/3 yrs in SW1, 3, 7 or W8.

£350 pw

4 bed, 2 recep flat in W1, 2 for long co let. Good size kit.

£200 pw

Unfurn flat in pb block with 2 bed req for long let up to 5 yrs. Pref in SW3.

Please contact Lisa or Jane,
ASCOT PROPERTIES
01-486 5741

DE VERE MEWS W8
Delightful mais, in unique mews development. Suit exec. 1 dble bed, 1 sgle bedrm, recep rm, well equipped kit, bath with shower, gas ch, interior designed roof terr. £225pw neg.

LENNOX GDNS SW1
Short let superbly interior designed lwr gdn flr flat, 2 dble beds, 1 en-suite with shower, 2nd with own clk rm, recep rm, kit and bathrm, gas ch, cleaner incl. Avail April only and Aug-Oct. £350pw.

REDCLIFFE GDNS SW10
Bright and quiet 3rd flr flat in newly converted house, 1 spacious dble bed, recep rm, kithcen with wash mach, bathrm, gas ch. £130pw neg.

STANHOPE GDNS SW7
Ideal family house on 5 flrs, 2 dble beds, 2 sgle beds, 2 bathrooms, clk rm, 2 recep rms, fully fitted kit, gas ch, roof terr, use of sq gdns, gge. Rental £400pw.

MALVERN 01 589 8122

KEITH CARDALE GROVES

KENSINGTON SW7

Pretty little mews house which must be viewed. Reception, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, only £150 p.w.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE SW3

Spectacular 2 storey maisonette with minstrel gallery & ornate pillars, 2 receptions, kitchen, kitchenette, bar, study, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, dressing room, storage room, patio. £600 NEG.

CALL JENNIFER RUDNAY
01-629 6604

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WEYMOUTH HOUSE W1. Choice of 2 excellent 3-bedroomed, 2 bathroomed units. Would consider unfurnished rents £260/320 pw. Phillips Kay & Lewis 01-839 2245.

BROMPTON SQ. Excellent house available on carpets and curtains basis. 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, 3 bathrooms and garden. Rent £470 p w Phillips Key & Lewis. 839 2245

F. W. GAPP (Management Services) Ltd. require quality properties in Central, South and West London areas for waiting applicants. 01 589 3674.

HIGHGATE. Large detached house on private estate: 5 bed, 2 recep, 2½ baths, garden & garage. Full details on application. £700pw. Nathan Wilson & Co 794 1161.

LOOKING FOR A HOME? We can help you or your Company secure a suitable residence of good quality. Ring Gascoigne Pees on 730 8682

HART RESIDENTIAL LETTINGS. We have furnished flats and houses in N. NW. Central London £75-600 pw 01-482 2222.

HAMMERSMITH W6 Large 3 bed mais. in quiet gdn. square, ideal family home. ...

SERVICED APARTMENTS in Kensington with colour T.V. 24hrs switchboard & Telex. Collingham Apts. 01-373 6306.

HOME OWNERS. We constantly require quality flats & houses in central areas for holiday & long term Co lets. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1665.

YORK ESTATES. We have many properties to let all over London and urgently require more. From £80pw to £1,000pw. 724 0335

HOLIDAY FLAT SERVICES carefully selected for immed and advanced service apts. Central London 01-937 9886

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WANTED short lease unfurnished flat W1 area. Minimum 3 rms, best possible price paid for F & F. Tel 486 7327 Office hrs or 954 3331 eves

MULTI-NATIONAL Company seeks superior family residence £250/£500 pw Hudson Real Estate. 629 6636.

PIMLICO, SW1. Newly dec & furn s/c patio flat. Dble bedroom with bath en suite, recept, kit, sep clks, wc, own entrance £90 pw. Co let. 821 7977

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE seeks luxury flat or house up to £400 pw. usual fees required. Phillips Kay & Lewis 839 2245.

STUNNING new furnished apartments - Mayfair. £400-£600 p.w minimum 3 months lets. 01-491 2626

CHELSEA. Quiet flat 2 bedrms, lounge, K & B, C.H., long let. £200 pw, studio 1 person £75 pw Tel: 01-730 8932

CENTRAL FLATS, HOUSES studios, flatshare, long & short lets, Premium Properties 794 5655/435 8687.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE seeks luxury flat/house W1, W2. Globe Apartments 936 9512.

BENHAM & REEVES. Lettings from £80-£800 p.w. Consult the Hampstead specialists on 435 9681.

COVENT GARDEN. Luxury service flats, 2 rooms, k & b. Available April 946 7188.

SAMUEL & CO. Knightsbridge, elegant flat, lge rec, superior dining rm, 3 bed, 2 bath. £600 p.w. 736 5000.

AMERICAN BANK urgently requires high calibre house or flat £400/£800 per week. Burgess 748 1710.

CHELSEA SW3 delightful flat super position, 1 bedrm, lge recep & garage. £160pw 221 4938 (T).

CHELSEA Nr Harrods attractive small house, 2 beds, all amenities. Co. let £140 pw. Tel: 01-584 7109.

W8. Light mod dble flat. Co let. £135 p.w incl c.h./c.h.w. Andrews 486 7961.

KENSINGTON. Large newly decorated single room, c.h. Ring after 10.30 am. £38 p.w. 937 0610.

SUPERBLY furn & dec. 3 bed P.B. flat. Co let £200 p.w. Andrews 486 7961

ALLEN BATES who have numerous flats available, 1 week to 3 yrs in good central locations. 499 1665.

W14. Super mod. 2 dble bed P.B. maisonette. Co let. £125 incl., c.h./c.h.w. Andrews 486 7961.

KENSINGTON immaculate mansion flat, 4 beds, 2 baths, 2 receps, £300pw. 493 2091 (T).

SAMUEL & CO Fulham SW6. lge 6 bed, 3 rec family hse, furn or unfurn. Price neg. 736 5000.

HUDSON REAL ESTATE has a wide selection of luxury properties. £150/£1,500 pw. 629 6636.

LAMBETH, luxury 1 bed, 1 recep, k & b, CH, burglar alarm. £90pw Tel 231 0947 Day

BAYSWATER W2 furnished 3 bed maisonette £175 p.w. Tel. 731 5015.

RENTALS

KENSINGTON CHURCH ST, W8

Lovely bachelor flat in excel brand new conversion, all newly dec & furn. Quiet. Dble bed, mod bathrm, recep with sofa bed & mod kit. Avail now for 1/2 yrs.
£160 per wk neg.

HYDE PARK GATE, SW7

Superb, beautifully dec & elegant 1st flr flat with own entrance & lovely terrace in new development, close Hyde Pk. Furn with excel mod furniture. Lrge dble recep, 1 dble, 1 sgle beds, bath, clkrm, mod kit. Avail now for 6-12 mths.
£376 per week neg.

CHESTERTONS
01-937 7244

MAYFAIR, W1

Tastefully refurbished 2nd flr flt in heart of Mayfair. 1 dble, 1 single bed, elegant recep/dining rm, newly fitted kit/b'fast rm, bath, ch. £250 pw.

MAIDA VALE, W9

Bright & spacious family flt. 2 dble, 1 single bed, dble recep, f kit, 2 bath (1 en suite), mod furn, lift, porter, ch/chw.inc. £250 pw.

BRITTON POOLE & BURNS
01-581 2987

EATON MEWS, NTH SW1

Fashionable mews house, beautifully decorated in premier location providing 2 dble beds, recep, 2 bath (1 en suite), fully equip kit, jacuzzi, integral gge. £350 pw. 6 mth co/vis.

HOLLAND PARK, W11

Sunny garden flat consisting 2 dble beds, large recep, mod fully equip kit & bath. £170 incl. 6 mths co/vis.

AROUND TOWN
01-229 9966/0033

BEAUFORT GDNS, SW3

Attractive furnished maisonette with 2 patio. Close to Harrods. 1 recep, 1 dining, 2 dble bed, 2 bath en suite. Fitted kitchen, sep wc. Company let 6-12 months. £260 pw.

MONTROSE COURT, SW7

Spacious flat in good block with lift & porterage. 1 recep, large dining/hall, 2 dble bed, 1 bath, sep wc, good sized kitchen. Available 6-12 months+. £200 pw.

KENNETT TURNER
584 2531

HOLLAND PARK. Exceptionally attractive 2 bedroomed flat, in period building. Very bright & sunny, with views over gardens. Spacious living room with study area. Large kitchen/dining room, fully equipped, modern bathroom. Extremely well decorated & furnished to a good standard. Available for a minimum of 8 months to 1/2 years. £220 p.w. negotiable. 01-937 8294 day. 243 0306 eves

FLAT SHARING

LOW RENT in exchange for occasional puppy sitting. Girl required to share chaotic flat with young couple. Riverside, Barnes. Ring 878 8603.

HAMPTON COURT. Prof. M/F. O/R in comfortable maisonette. All amenities. Garden. 3 mins stn. £36 p.w. Tel 941 6621 after 6.30pm.

W.2 S/c studio flt, suit 2 mature student sharers by Ind. llc. Refs. req Tel: 01-723 7977 (bet. 11 am-2 pm) (T)

TOOTING. Graveney Common Person to share lge hse. Own lge furn B/rm. £100 pcm excl. Tel; 672 7681 (eves).

SW12. F. Lge Hse. O/r. Gdn. Cleaner etc. £25 pw 439 4557 day. 673 8470 eve.

PARSONS GREEN 2nd girl share lux mais. 3-6 mths. O/R £35 p.w + bills Tel: 381 5716 (after 6.30).

SW1 comfortable accommodation Monday to Friday suitable executive. 834 7425

SW1. Good company and hse. Share for sociable male grad: comf o/r: £145pw excl 730 8743.

KENSINGTON prof F o/r, ch £115pcm. excl. close tube Tel 727 5078 after 6.

SW11 CLAPHAM female, own room, in attractive house, £126pcm. Tel 921 7122 Daytime

BATTERSEA. - 2 to share mod 3 bed maisonette. £36 or £38 pw excl. Phone 228 2363 after 6 pm

CLAPHAM dble rm, couple or 2 girls to share £125 p c.m. Tel 01-627 4274.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

'A' Level English/History? Need the Grades?

Exam technique seminars based on examiners reports. Central London hotel. Easter hols. Phone Course Director, John Jennings, on 01-244 9920 now!

CREME DE LA CREME

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 326 Brighton Rd. S. Croydon. 01-688 3513.

THE PIANO WAREHOUSE, 100 2nd hand upright & grands. £250-£5,000. Restoration, tuning, transport. 23 Castlehaven Rd, NW1. 01-267 7674.

THE PIANO WORKSHOP. Agents for all leading makes of new pianos. Credit terms. Hire Plan. Catalogue. 2 Fleet Rd, NW3. 01-267 7671. 7 days.

PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 326 Brighton Rd., S. Croydon. 01-688 3513.

STEINWAY Boudoir Grand. Model M. Serial No 249257, in fine condition. £3,900. 061-224 8018.

ANTIQUES AND COLLECTABLES

LIMITED signed prints - Montague Dawson & David Sheppard. Offers 0242 573328.

U.K. HOLIDAYS

CAMP BEAUMONT American style summer camps for children, residential, day. Brochure/Parents Guide. 01-870 9866. 24hr brochure phone.

DORSET. 17th c cottage in National Trust country. Unspoilt beach 7 mins' walk, pretty garden, sleeps 4. From £120 p.w. 01-743 6996.

CORNWALL. Peaceful farmhouse nr Liskeard (slps 8). Convenient sea/moors/golf. Also cottage 1 mile away (slps 6) Sneyd. 05034-261.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG COMPANY DIRECTOR 25 years, seeks position to fulfill ambition of work / travel overseas. Intelligence and enthusiasm for varied and interesting employment. Tel: 0926 882 434.

LADY PRIMARY TEACHER 28, seeks immediate position in America, preferably California at least until September. Anything considered except housework. References and C.V. gladly given. Box No. 24644.

AMBITIOUS GRADUATE (arts) female 23, typist, 1 years recruitment experience, wishes to study for IPM, seeks job in personnel with career prospects. Box 2463 H, The Times.

AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE Wye College, 26, excellent references urgently seeks additional experience on a farm, available immediately. Tel 0273 559774.

I AM VERSATILE, 31 with experiance in catering, admin, law, advertising and open to offers. Tel: 381 2963.

SHORT LETS

SW5 Luxury 1 bedroom apartment in purpose built block close to Cromwell Hspital. £150 pw to include TV, CH, H & CW Tel: 373 7406.

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DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

COUPLE REQUIRED for country house in Surrey. Gardening, maintenance and general domestic duties. Self-contained 3-bedroomed cottage. Additional work chauffeuring and with horses available. End April start essential. Write, in first instance, Box 1235 L, The Times.

COTSWOLDS. Country hotel requires Gen Asst. Live-in. Car advisable Phone Bibury 337

WORLD'S LARGEST Au Pair Bureau offers m'helps, doms: all live-in staff. UK & Overseas Au Pair Agency Ltd. 87 Regent Street, W1 01-439 6534.

EXP CORDON BLEU COOKS wanted, age 28/30 Tel: Blues Agy 731 4353.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity - Bequest of Elizabeth Costain in connection with The Womans Abstinence Educational Union Limited. The Charity Commissioners have made a Scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref: 209423-A1 L1).

LEGAL NOTICES

No 00481 of 1984
In the High Court of Justice
Chancery Division
IN THE MATTER OF SHEAFBANK PROPERTY TRUST PLC
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 20th February 1984 confirming the reduction of the capital of the above-named Company from £1,450,000 to £532,023.40 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above-mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of the Companies on 23rd February 1984.

Dated this 13th day of March 1984.
ADDLESHAW, SONS & LATHAM
Dennis House, Marsden Street,
Manchester M2 1JD
Solicitors for the above-named Company

MALCOM AUTO ELECTRICS LIMITED
NOTICE IS HEARBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above-named company, which is being wound up voluntary, are required, on or before Tuesday the 10th day of April 1984, to send their names, addresses and particulars of their claims to the undersigned Howard Votsy of Pannell Kerr Forster, Lee House, 6a Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 3ED ...

Legal Appointments

Solicitor

Private Investment group with world-wide interest (financially orientated) seeks to recruit Solicitor with sound commercial experience to take control of legal matters. Must be free to travel to European Headquarters.

Excellent terms and prospects Ref. (S).

Box 1236 L The Times

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Salary £10,000-£18,000

Send CV to the Legal Department

Telephone 0273 202828

BEE PROFESSIONAL STAFF LIMITED
51 QUEENS ROAD, BRIGHTON BN1 3XE

also on page 29

General Appointments

FRERE CHOLMELEY

Litigation and Aviation Solicitors

Able and experienced litigation solicitors required to join substantial commercial litigation department. The work is varied and demanding, with a strong international basis.

Candidates should have a good academic record and, ideally, 2 to 4 years relevant post qualification experience.

Candidates with relevant qualifications are also required for the firm's aviation department where the emphasis is on airline and general aviation liability insurance work, inter-insurer disputes, air transport licensing and aircraft financing.

Applications with full C.V. to:-

The Partnership Secretary, Frere Cholmeley, 28 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3HH.

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KARIN PARNABY and GINNY LING on 01-629 7262

GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS LTD.

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

BLOOMSBURY THEATRE, Gordon St, W1 01-387 9629. Festival General 388 7727 Wed 21, Fri 23, Sat 24, March, 7.30 JUDITHA TRIUMPHANS VIVALDI. CAMDEN FESTIVAL 1984.

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Ton't Thur 7.30 THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Tomor, Sat 7.30 GLORIANA. Fri 7.30 PATIENCE. Some seats avail at doors each day

LOGAN HALL, 20 Bedford Way, WC1 01-388 7727 Sat 17 March, 7.30 ADRIANA LECOUVREUR Cilea. ...

THE ROYAL BALLET

THE ROYAL OPERA

CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL, Barbican Centre EC2 01-638 8891, 01-628 8795. Ton't 7.45 L.S.O. Bush YUFI Tchaikovsky Cycle. SIMONOV cond Tchaikovsky: Symphony No 1 "Winter Daydreams" Ov "Hamlet". Suite "Swan Lake"

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191) CC 928 8800 Tonight 7.30 LPO Jesus Lopez-Cobos Angel Romero Ravel: Rapsodie espagnole; Villa-Lobos: Concerto for guitar & orch. Rodrigo: Concierto de Aranjuez. Ravel: Bolero

SHAW THEATRE (01 388 7727, 387 6293 cc) INTERNATIONAL MUSIC & DANCE ...

THEATRES

CONCERTS

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; the day's television previewed at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; exercises at 7.25; horoscopes at 8.33; cooking hints and financial advice between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Craft of the Weaver. Programme two of the five-part series illustrating the techniques of leading weavers (r). 9.25 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, (r). 10.55 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish. 12.57 Regional news. (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes Dr David Delvin weighing the pros and cons of plastic surgery to improve one's looks. 1.45 Chock-a-Block. (r).

2.00 The Cheltenham Festival. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of three races from the first day's card – the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices' Hurdle (2.15); the Arkle Challenge Trophy Steeplechase (2.50); and, continued on BBC 2, the Waterford Crystal Champion Hurdle Challenge (3.30).

3.00 Budget 84 – A Sixty Minutes Special. Coverage and comment of Mr Lawson's first budget. Studio analysis from economist Peter Oppenheimer and chartered accountant Philip Hardman; Sir Robin Day assesses the reaction at Westminster with leading politicians; Nick Clarke is at the Stock Exchange; Nicholas Woolley hears industry's point-of-view from Aston Science Park; and Sally Magnusson is with the man on the Clapham Omnibus. (Ceefax page 101).

5.40 Sixty Minutes, presented by Nick Ross and Sarah Kennedy, includes the main details of the Chancellor's budget measures from Richard Whitmore followed by news from Moira Stuart.

6.40 Harty. Mr Harty's guests tonight include actress Katherine Helmond, best known for her role as Jessica in Soap.

7.10 The District Nurse. Episode ten and Megan sets the village tongues wagging by moving in with Gwen and David.

7.40 A Question of Sport. Bill Beaumont and Emlyn Hughes captain two teams of sporting celebrities in a test of sporting knowledge.

8.10 Dallas. Sue Ellen tries to discover who is the father of the baby she has lost. (Ceefax titles page 120).

9.00 News with Sue Lawley.

9.25 The Budget. The Chancellor explains the measures he announced this afternoon.

9.35 Play for Today: Desert of Lies, by Howard Brenton. Starring Cherie Lunghi. Obscure story of two ill-fated expeditions to the Kalahari desert, one by a missionary and his family in 1848, the other by three adventurers in 1983. Directed by Piers Haggard. (Ceefax titles page 120).

11.00 The Rockford Files. The private detective, on the trail of a missing man on behalf of the man's sister, finds himself harassed by both police and crooks (r).

11.50 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; consumer affairs at 6.40 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day, Miriam Stoppard at 7.40; pop music news at 7.50; pop video at 7.55; old anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; inside Ronnie Scott's house at 8.10; video report at 8.35; baby talk at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Arithmetic. 9.45 How to talk about the future. 10.04 A day in the life of a police woman. 10.21 Going to school in Germany. 10.43 Evolution. 11.05 Finding and collecting things. 11.25 How cocoa beans become chocolate. 11.38 Shopping in Paris.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Puppet adventures of the Cockle twins. 12.10 Rainbow. (r). 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Plus. Kay Avila and an invited audience discuss the ups and downs of being a step-parent. 2.00 Crown Court: Big Deal. Joe McGoldrick, a band manager, is accused of assaulting recording engineer, Dennis Boyle, and of the possession of drugs with intent to supply. 2.30 Mr and Mrs. Quiz game for married couples.

3.00 Budget 84. Coverage of the Chancellor's speech presented by Alastair Burnet. Martyn Lewis with a computer that analyses the Chancellor's measures; and Alastair Stewart with a studio panel ready to impart instant words of wisdom from the point-of-view of the unions and industry. Among those appearing are Roy Hattersley, David Owen, Peter Rees, Sir Nicholas Henderson and Sir James Clemison.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of SHAPE, a community arts organization which helps elderly people and those with physical or mental disabilities to participate in arts activities.

6.30 Crossroads. The Hunter brother and sister have an acrimonious exchange.

6.55 Reporting London. Jackie Spreckley reports from the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in Lincoln's Inn Fields on the progress being made in discovering the causes of cancer.

7.30 Give Us a Clue. A new series of the celebrity mime game.

8.00 The Sweeney. Detectives Regan and Carter find themselves up against a computer expert who has devised a system for revenge (r).

9.00 The Jewel in the Crown: Travelling Companions. Episode 11 and Barbie Batchelor lies in Ranpur hospital in a distressed state. (Oracle titles page 170).

10.00 News.

10.30 The Budget. The Chancellor explains the measures he announced this afternoon.

10.40 Terror and the State. Part two: Tyrant. How far would Western government go in support of an ally they knew was a tyrant? Professor Benno Schmidt of Columbia Law School is the moderator.

11.40 The Levkas Man. Part four and Paul and Sonia fall in love.

12.35 Night Thoughts from Rabbi Julia Neuberger.

Wendy Morgan and Frederick Treves: Jewel in the Crown: ITV 9.00 pm.

CHOICE

● Years of unemployment haven't dulled the wits of residents of Liverpool's Netherley estate. They have created a thriving unofficial economy to supplement their dole money and talk with disarming frankness about the way it works in Brass Tacks Reports's A FAIR DAY'S FIDDLE (BBC2 8.10pm). Dezzy, a plasterer who hasn't worked for eleven years, typifies the mood of the men of the estate when he opines that jobs are a thing of the past and justifies the fiddling that goes on as a necessity. These fiddles range from stealing copper and other valuable materials from derelict flats, tampering with the electricity meter, to working unofficially. Dezzy, just one of a garrulous group of men and women willing to talk on camera, claims that being on the dole gives him a feeling of inadequacy. Others have had to resort to petty crime to pay-back the odious loan-sharks, one of whom allowed himself to be interviewed in connexion with the hounding of an elderly relative of Harry, a recently-made-redundant drain engineer who has discovered that the giro cheque doesn't cover his mortgage or his household bills. He still has enough spirit in him to see the funny side of receiving an Access application form in one post followed in the next by the same bank threatening to take him to court unless he repays the money he owes them. Single mothers, too, talk of their financial struggles, but they seem to over-compensate their fatherless children by plying them with expensive toys. If there is anyone who doubted the existence of characters in Alan Bleasedale's series of plays, Boys from the Blackstuff, then this powerful documentary by Rob Rohrer confirms that they do exist and are alive and thriving and fiddling to make ends meet.

● The world of artist David Inshaw is the subject of a commentary-free Arena profile, BETWEEN DREAMING AND WAKING (BBC2 9.50pm). Directed by Geoffrey Haydon; the programme brings to life, through the camerawork of John Hooper, scenes from Inshaw's paintings – most of which, naturally enough for a former member of the Brotherhood of Ruralists, are on English pastoral scenes. Inshaw himself appears in the programme as do his friends and the artist's favourite places in deepest Hardy country. A visually stunning insight into a haunting and imaginative world.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Pissarro. 6.30 Potsdam 2: The Confrontation. 6.55 Biology: Membranes. 7.20 Science: Drifting Continents. 7.45 Mutations and Mutants. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Ceefax.

9.09 Daytime on Two: German conversation. 9.26 The problems of post war Europe. 9.48 Maths: graphs. 10.10 Part eight of The Boy from Space. 10.35 Blackburn's industry. 11.00 Watch. 11.17 Industry in the Amazon region. 11.40 Life and work in a medieval town.

12.03 Bellamy's New World. 12.35 The treatment of prisoners in Japan. 1.05 Maths: Matrices II. 1.19 Energy utilisation. 1.40 The seabirds of St Abbs and the Bass Rock. 2.00 You and me. 2.15 Grasslands. 2.40 Patterns.

3.00 The Cheltenham Festival. Coverage of the main race of the festival's first day – The Waterford Crystal Champion Hurdle Challenge Trophy.

3.50 Magic Roundabout. (r) 3.55 Play School. 4.20 Cartoon: Laurel and Hardy. 4.25 Jackanory. 4.40 Charlie Brown (r). 5.00 John Craven's Newsround.

5.05 Treasure Houses. Mark Curry visits Lacock Abbey.

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 That Was the Year. Chris Serle takes a modern look at the year 1793.

6.10 The Story of Afanti. A Chinese made cartoon.

6.40 Tucker's Luck. Part one of a new series featuring the out-of-work teenager.

7.05 Sparks. A new series about enterprising young people.

7.30 Jane. The Daily Mirror comic strip heroine made flesh (r).

7.40 Top Gear. A special edition devoted to the problems of rust on cars. Sue Baker visits manufacturers struggling with the problem while William Woollard reads the small print in the guarantees against rust.

8.10 Brass Tacks: A Fair Day's Fiddle. How some of Liverpool's unemployed are not letting that fact lower their standard of living (see Choice).

9.00 Marti Caine. The entertainer begins a new series with guests who include Buck's Fizz and Gerard Kenny.

9.50 Arena: Between Dreaming and Waking. A documentary about the paintings of David Inshaw. (see Choice).

10.35 The Budget. The Chancellor explains the measures he annnounced this afternoon.

10.45 Newsnight.

11.30 The Cheltenham Festival. Highlights of the first day's racing.

11.50 Open University: Personality and Learning: Is It Significant?. Ends at 12.20.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Night Beat News. More lunacy from the staff of the most inept television news station.

5.15 Years Ahead. A magazine programme for the older viewer, introduced by Robert Dougall. There are items on pensioners who offer their services in helping slow readers at school; on Mr and Mrs Kettle who collect postage stamps to help buy guide dogs for the blind; a film about diabetes followed by a cookery item on a steak and kidney pie for diabetics. In the archive spot there is film of budget days of long ago.

6.00 Bewitched. Darren is having trouble with his sorceress mother-in-law who wants to break up his marriage to her daughter.

6.30 Cautionary Tales. The third programme in the series illustrating our lawful rights concentrates on immigration. Presenter Bernard Simons, Fiona McTaggart of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants and Sushma Lal of Manchester Law Centre examine the cases of three people whose lives have been deeply affected by our immigration laws.

7.00 Channel Four News. Peter Sissons introduces a full report and analysis of today's budget measures.

7.50 Comment. With his view on a subject of topical importance is museum curator, Ray Batchelor.

8.00 Brookside. The Collins' decide to spend their premium bond winnings on a night out but change their minds when they receive an invitation from Robin Tate.

8.30 Tom Keating on Impressionism. In the penultimate programme in his series the late Tom Keating traces the career and illustrates the techniques of Vincent Van Gogh.

9.00 Film: Ice Castles (1978) starring Robby Benson and Lynn-Holly Johnson. The first showing on British television of an emotional story about a young girl whose dreams of becoming an Olympic skating champion are shattered when she begins to lose her sight. Directed by Donald Wrye.

11.00 Black on Black presented by Pauline Black. There is a news item on Jesse Jackson's performance in the Super Tuesday primaries of the Democratic nomination race and an exclusive interview with Andrew Young, mayor of Atlanta; film from last week-end's Trinidad Carnival. Studio guests include screenwriter Trevor Rhone and sports commentator, Miles Aiken. There is also a review of the latest video by Galaxy Star, featuring Phil Fearon.

12.00 Closedown.

Radio 4

5.00 News briefing; Weather.

6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.

6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. Today's topic is dressmaking. Questions answered by Betty Foster, a fashion and sewing consultant.

10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.

10.30 Morning Story: "The Fox's Tongue" by Mildred Spragg. Read by Ian McElhinney.

10.45 Daily Service.

11.00 News; Travel: Thirty-Minute Theatre. "English Toys" by Margaret Crane. The story of the relationship between a 75-year-old Polish emigree widow (Kathleen Helme) and the cleaning woman whom she engages to work for her (Linda Gardner) (r).†

11.33 Wildlife. Natural history questions answered.

12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.

12.27 Legal, Decent, Honest and Truthful. Comedy series about an advertising agency. With Martin Jarvis and Christopher Godwin.† 12.55 Weather; Programme News.

1.00 The World at One: News.

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.

2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Includes a report on a new scheme which provides interpreters for the Bengali, Urdu, Hindi and Chinese-speaking communities in and around the city of Edinburgh. It is called the Ethnic Minority Interpreting Service. Plus the fifth instalment of A Little Fear.

3.00 News; The English House with Andrew Joynes on the return of the English to Aquitaine, in France.

3.15 PM Budget Special. The Chancellor's speech direct from the House of Commons with expert comment throughout the afternoon, including 4.00, 5.00 News.

5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.

6.00 The Six O'Clock News. PM Budget Special; Financial Report.

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care.

7.50 File on 4. Michael Robinson is the reporter.

8.20 I Have no Genius but, by God, I am a Novelist. A radio portrait of the popular novelist and critic, Hugh Walpole (1884-1941). Compiled by Peter Mellors. Peter Barkworth plays Walpole. Also featuring Jane Wenham, Nigel Stock and John Webb. Introduced by Sir Rupert Hart Davies.

9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.

9.30 In My Young Days. Five recollections of working-class childhood (3). Stephen Humphries on play.

9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts Magazine. Includes comment on the mass observation anthology Speak for Yourself. Also reviews of the film Testament, the Orton play Loot now back in London; and an interview with screen writer Trevor Griffiths. 9.59 Weather.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "The Lost Stradivarius" by J Meade Falkner, read by Monica Gray.

10.30 The World Tonight and Financial World Tonight. The Budget: news, comment and analysis.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

12.00 News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15 Shipping Forecast. 12.23-12.28 The Chip Shop with Barry Norman.

ENGLAND: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 The Song Tree. 11.00 Time and Tune 18. 11.20 Time to Move. 11.40 Listen and Read. 11.55 Reading Music. 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History: Not So Long Ago. 2.20 Introducing Science Extra: Junior Electronics. 2.40 Pictures in Your Mind (stories). 3.15-5.55 PM Budget Special. The Chancellor's Speech direct from the House of Commons. 11.00 Study on 4: The Chip Shop with Barry Norman. 11.30-12.00 Open University: 11.30 Open Forum: Students' Magazine. 11.50 Music Interlude. 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: Electronics and Microelectronics (3 & 4).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Mozart's Symphony No 31; Schubert's Sei mir gegrusst, D 741: Die Blumensprache, D 519 (Ameling/Baldwin); Strauss's Serenade in E flat Op 7; Respighi's Three Botticelli Pictures.† 8.00 News.

8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Roussel's Symphonic fragments: The Spider's Banquet; Poulenc's Le bestiaire (Jean-Christophe Benoit, baritone); Severac's Danse nocturne: Les naides et le faune indiscret (Ciccolini, piano) and Saint-Saens's Carnival of the Animals (Ciccolini, piano and Alexis Weissenberg, piano).† 9.00 News.

9.05 This Week's Composers: Medtner and Rachmaninov: Rachmaninov's How Fair this spot, Op 21 No 7 (Soderstrom/Ashkenazy) and the Cello Sonata, Op 19 (Tortelier/Ciccolini) and Medtner's Elfenliedchen Op 6 No 3 (Schwarzkopf, soprano; Also Tragedy Fragment Op 7 No 3; Calm Sea, Op 15 No 7; Prosperous Voyage Op 15 No 8; and Einsamkeit Op 18 No 3.†

10.00 Chansons of the 16th Century: The Hilliard Ensemble in works by Janequin, Sermisy, Costeley, Certon and Passereau.†

10.30 Mozart: English Chamber Orch play Two Marches in D K 335; Serenade in B flat for 13 wind instruments, K 361; 11.30 Felicity Lott: the soprano, with Graham Johhnson as her accompanist, sings a programme of songs by Britten, Schumann, Bizet and Poulenc.†

12.25 BBC Scottish SO: Concert. part one. With Walter Trampler (viola). Mozart's overture The Impressario; and Walton's Viola Concerto.† 1.00 News.

1.05 BBC Scottish SO: Concert. Part two. Brahms's Symph No 3.†

1.45 Guitar Encores: Charles Ramirez plays works by Albeniz, Paganini arr Ramirez, Granados and Tarrega.†

2.15 Sirens and Amazons: Bizet's Prelude to Act 1 (Carmen); Liszt's Die Loreley; Balakirev's Tamar; Schumann's Waldesgesprach, Liederkreis, Op 39; Smetena's Sarka (Ma Vlast); Mendelssohn's Wedding March (A Midsummer Night's Dream); Liszt's Die Loreley; Wolf's Penthesilea: and Silcher's Die Loreley.† With interval reading at 3.00.

4.00 Yfrah Neaman: violin recital with Malcolm Binns (piano). Schubert's Sonatina No 3 in G minor D 408; and Busoni's Sonata No 2 Op 36a.† 4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Roger Nichols's selections of music.

6.30 Watkins Ale: Musicians of Swanne Alley play Elizabethan and Jacobean popular music.†

7.00 Boris Godunov: Martti Talvela is Boris with Nicolai Gedda (as Grigori) and Bozena Kinasz (as Marina) in the original version of Mussorgsky's prologue-and-four act opera. Sung, on records, in Russian. Jerzy Semkow conducts the Polish Radio Symphony Orchestra, Krakow Chorus and Boys of the Krakow Philharmonic Chorus. Acts one and two.†

9.00 Conversations of Lord Byron: In conversations with Byron, Thomas Medwin gathered the poet's witty account of his passions, carnal and poetic. David Collins plays Byron and Anthony Hall is Medwin.

9.15 Boris Godunov: the third and fourth acts of the Mussorgsky opera.†

11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Medium wave only: 7.30am Cricket: Second Test. Pakistan versus England. Until 11.40am. VHF only: Open University 6.15am Women in Two 19th-Century Novels; 6.35am Poetry; The Radical 1790s; 11.20-11.40pm Poverty and Crime.

Radio 2

4.00am Bill Rennells.† 5.30 Ray Moore† incl 6.02 Cricket. 7.30 Terry Wogan† 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 9.02 Cricket. 10.00 Jimmy Young† incl 10.02, 11.02 Cricket. 12.00 Steve Jones† incl 12.02 Cricket. 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† incl 2.02, 3.02 Sport. Racing from Cheltenham: 2.50 The Arkle Trophy Chase. 3.00 Budget Special with Jimmy Young. Jimmy Young and Dominic Harrod with music, Facts and analysis and the latest Budget news, incl Racing from Cheltenham: 3.30 The Waterford Crystal Champion Hurdle Challenge Trophy 4.02; 5.02; Sport. 6.05 Paul Heiney† incl 6.07 Sport. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mF only). 8.00 The Golden Age of Hollywood.† A history of the American movie (19) 1952-3. 9.00 Boxing Special: Commentary on tonight's fights from Wembley Arena with Frank Bruno v Juan Antonio Figueroa and Mark Kaylor v Bobby Hoye. 10.00 Hubert Gregg. Third of 12 programmes on "special" people in entertainment. 3: Louis Armstrong. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Patrick Lint presents Nightride.† 3.00 Big Band Special.† 3.30-4.00 String sound.†

Radio 1

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newspeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 9.00pm Night owls. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Classical Record Review. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 After Hours. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Alexis Korner's Rhythm and Blues. 10.00 Discovery. 10.30 A Night to Remember. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Women of the World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Sherlock Holmes. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 3.58 Racing. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Talking About Music. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 Musical Memories of Evelyn Barbirolli. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 After Hours. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Bach Family. 2.30 Sherlock Holmes. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Waveguide. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC 1 Wales: 9.25am-9.55 Lifeboat. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 6.15 Wales today. 11.50 News and weather. **Scotland:** 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.15 scotland: Sixty minutes. 11.50 News and weather. **Northern Ireland:** 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland news. 6.15 Scene around six. 11.50 News and weather. **England:** 6.15pm Regional news magazines. 11.55 close.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.00 Preview. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Film: Longstreet (James Franciscus). 11.40 All Kinds of Country. 12.10am News. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 9 to 5 1.20 News 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 2.30-300 Comedy Tonight. 6.00 Calendar. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 9.35-9.00 Film: Longstreet (James Franciscus). 11.40 Victims. 12.15 am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 9.25 am-9.30 Farming Brief. 12.30pm-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 People Like Us. 2.10 Canon in the Kitchen. 2.25 Mr & Mrs. 2.55-3.00 A-Z. 6.00 Coast to Coast 6.40 Crossroads 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Film: Longstreet (James Franciscus. 11.40 Portrait of a Legend. 12.10am Company, Closedown

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 2.30-3.00 Protectors. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Film: Longstreet (James Franciscus). 11.40 Film: Green Shoes (George Cole). 12.15am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Mr and Mrs 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.00 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Vintage Quiz. 7.35-9.00 Film: Longstreet (James Franciscus). 11.40 Timeless Land. 12.35am Postscript. Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30-3.00 Paint along with Nancy. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30 Cartoon. 6.40 Crossroads 7.05 Emmerdale Farm 7.35-9.00 Film: Longstreet (James Franciscus). 11.40 News. Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 That's Hollywood. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.00 The Protectors. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Give Us A Clue. 7.35-9.00 Film: Longstreet (James Franciscus). 11.40 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.40am News, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 About Gaelic. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.00 That's My Boy. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.35 What's Your Problem? 7.05 Take the High Road. 7.35-9.00 Longstreet (James Franciscus). 11.40 Studio. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 My Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.00 Laverne and Shirley. 6.00 News. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Film: Longstreet (James Franciscus). 11.40 Shadows in Concert. 12.10am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.40 Wales at Six.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Hwnt AC Yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Y Ganrif Hon. 2.55 Interval. 3.05 Face the Press. 3.30 Anything We Can Do. 4.00 Union World. 4.25 Mary Tyler Moore Show. 4.55 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Bildowcar. 5.30 Buck Rogers. 6.30 No Problem! 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Cefn Gwlad. 8.00 Elinor. 8.35 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 9.10 St Elsewhere. 10.05 Other Side of the Tracks. 11.00 Eleventh Hour. 12.30 Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.00 Joanie Oves Cachi. 6.00 Channel report. 6.35 Herbs for al. 7.05 To Keep Her Majesty's Peace. 7.35-9.00 Film: Trapped. 10.34 Chance to Meet. 10.45 Terror and the State. 11.40 Timeless Land. 12.35am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.30-3.00 The River. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Film: Longstreet (James Franciscus). 11.40 That's Hollywood. 12.10am All You Need is Love, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Crown Court. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Miracles Take Longer. 2.30-3.00 About Britain. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Film: Longstreet (James Franciscus). 11.40 Quentin E. Deverill. 12.40am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for All. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Bygones Special. 7.35-9.00 Film: Longstreet (James Franciscus). 11.40 That's Hollywood. 12.10am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Entertainments

Deadlock at EEC as crisis deepens

From Ian Murray
Brussels

With time and money running out fast, EEC agriculture and foreign ministers yesterday showe little or no inclination to make any of the concessions needed to save the Community from bankruptcy.

Meeting in Brussels they showed no real urgency, although diplomats hinted that a last-minute compromise might be pushed forward by France on the eve of next week's European summit.

In parallel meetings designed to pave the way for agreement at the summit the two sets of ministers refused to give anything away, either publicly or privately.

Hopes for any breakthrough before the summit therefore rest with the intensive series of bilateral meetings and contacts between individual member-states which are expected to go on at every level.

The two councils, which will end today, have at best succeeded in making every country aware of the differences which still exist, and at worst have made some deeply suspicious that France – as president of the Council of Ministers – is concocting a devious plot behind their backs.

The agriculture ministers are bogged down on the fringes of the European milk lake, which has now produced 900,000 tonnes of unwanted butter and which could double in size by this time next year if nothing is done to force farmers to dry it up.

Despite this, and despite the fact that experts estimate the common agricultural policy will cost the Community at least £1,500m more than is available this year, Mr Michael Jopling found no sense of urgency. "I don't want to waste any more time", he complained during one brief break. "I don't want to see my bed tonight."

In the words of a senior British official: "We are in a state of intensive and private diplomacy, which is the way the French presidency wants to conduct it and we do not disagree."

That "intensive and private diplomacy" is not to end when *the ministers fly back to their* capitals later today and the dwindling band of optimists left among Brussels officials regard that as extremely positive.

While the Democrats trade punches . . .



Smiling sweetly (from left): Senator Hart, Mr Mondale, Senator Glenn, Mr McGovern and Jesse Jackson before TV debate in Atlanta.

. . . Reagan charms the children

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan went on the campaign trail yesterday in an attempt to remind Americans that the bloody battle for the Democratic nomination is in fact only a warm-up for a much tougher contest on November 6.

Mr Reagan has hardly been campaigning this year as there are no challengers for the Republican nomination, and his brief outing yesterday – to an elementary school in Washington's black ghetto – was designed to appeal to television viewers rather than win votes.

It was the sort of occasion at which Mr Reagan, the actor-politician, excels. He toured a classroom, played with a computer and then answered questions from about 200 seven and eight-year-olds who had gathered in the school auditorium to greet their guest.



Mr Reagan: A reminder that he is the President.

According to opinion polls, the nation's 30 million blacks are supposed to be bitterly opposed to Mr Reagan and his policies. However, there was no sign of any anti-Reagan sentiment as his motorcade swept through the mean streets of south-east Washington, an area which does not normally receive distinguished visitors, be they Republicans or Democrats.

Nor did the children of Congress Heights Elementary School – adoptedby the White House last year as part of a campaign to encourage partnership between public schools and the private sector – toss him any of the barbed questions which President Reagan is accustomed to fielding from the press.

What did he do at the White House? one child wanted to know. "A lot of people are asking that question," Mr Reagan joked, referring to critics who say he is only a part-time president. He then went on to discuss his morning's schedule which included talks with congressional leaders about the budget deficit, a briefing by two Middle East specialists and a meeting with two Central American foreign ministers.

Would he return to acting or politics after he left the White House? another child asked. Mr Reagan made it clear this was not a prospect he foresaw for another four years. But, after that. "Well, I think I'll retire to my ranch and ride horses and do the things that need doing there."

Other children asked about how he became President and whether he thought there could be a woman President in 1988.



Leading with the chins: Senator Hart and Mr Mondale preparing for battle.

But the question which won him most applause and will appeal most to the viewing public came from a girl who wanted to know what he liked best about being President. "Visiting Congress Heights school, he replied. "And being in a position to help people."

Mr Reagan did not manage to satisfy quite all of his audience. One girl stood up with a pained expression on her face which showed she had more urgent business in mind that asking the President questions. However, she quickly realized he was not the person to ask if she could leave the room and promptly sat down again.

And then the President was off, the cameras stopped whirring and, shortly afterwards, the lunchtime news broadcasts showed Mr Reagan surrounded by schoolchildren while Mr Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart continued to trade punches ahead of today's Super Tuesday primary contests.

Letter from Lausanne

Beside the ghosts of crises past

The Hotel Beau Rivage is inhabited by a number of old men, some of whom are now dead.

In the restaurant above Lake Geneva yesterday appeared the elderly former chairman of the Lebanese Football Association, Pierre Gemayel, frail and with small steps, his thin lined face creasing briefly into a brave smile for the television crews.

At the Berlin Olympics in 1936 he was inspired by what he called the "order and discipline" of Nazi Germany to found the Phalange Party, and that is why he was in Lausanne yesterday, ready to fight for the cause of ordered, Christian civilisation in Lebanon. In a husky voice, he sought from the waiter a bottle of Evian mineral water, more concession to age than to his Muslim political opponents at the reconciliation conference here. Mr Gemayel looks as if he feels at home at the Beau Rivage, although he has yet to walk past a tall, glass fronted cabinet in the foyer.

Inside the cabinet stands a portrait of a contemporary of Mr Gemayel, a sepia photograph of a very young, Benito Mussolini, who came here for the Fifth Treaty of Lausanne in 1923, an agreement which, brought both Lord Curzon and Poincaré to the hotel to end the war between Turkey and the Allies. Signor Mussolini sits in the garden of the hotel, fumbling with a book, looking slightly embarrassed in front of the camera, well fed and slightly pudgy, like a cinema bouncer made good.

History has brought the old and the famous – and the infamous – to the Beau Rivage, to sign agreements (and sometimes to break them afterwards), and that is why Camille Chamoun was sitting two tables down from Pierre Gemayel yesterday. Former President of Lebanon, former ambassador to the Court of St James, it was Chamoun who set a ghostly precedent more than a quarter of a century ago by inviting US marines to land in Lebanon to preserve law and order, and his government. He is a courtly old man, less steady on his feet than Gemayel, but with a game smile and an equal passion for Evian.

He wears dark but very heavy glasses, and squints from behind them in a rather puzzled way when he is confronted by his political opponents. Down in that ominous cabinet in the lobby, Ramsay MacDonald was doing the same yesterday. He came here in 1932 for the reparations conference, a long-drawn-out series of talks which did not, to put it mildly, lead Europe along the paths of peace. Mr MacDonald apears in the photographs wearing his round spectacles rather uncomfortably, fidgeting with them as he stares suspiciously across the Beau Rivage conference room at an aristocratic-looking German called Franz von Papen.

Some of the Lebanese at Lausanne yesterday would have felt at home with the former guests. Walid Jumblatt, whose palace at Mukhtara confirms his feudal power, would have got opn well with Edward VII, who enjoyed every facility of the Beau Rivage in the days when he was discreetly referred to as the sporting prince. The Phalange claim that President Amin Gemayel, old Pierre's son, has now embarked on a policy of appeasement with the Syrians, and there is in that haunted cabinet at the Beau Rivage an ancient ghost to haunt him too, the Rt Hon Neville Chamberlain, standing next to Sir Peter Simon in the front of the hotel, not far from Baron von Neurath.

Just next door, on a wild night in 1816, Lord Byron sat down to write the Prisoner of Chillon before going off to die in a manner that the Lebanrese militias would understand.

Maybe the Beau Rivage will embrace kinder memories for the Lebanese, for it is a gentle old place. Its early nineteenth-century hallways are decorated with sculptured goddesses holding out olive branches and grapes, and are unable to keep their dresses from slipping off their bosoms. There are stained glass flowers in the ceilings, and stone lion heads and preposterous copies of Corinthian columns inlaid in marble. Rural tapestries adorn the walls beneath nymphs who hold up eternal flames. It is all quite beautiful.

And it is also totally unreal, which for the Lebanese is probably just as well.

Robert Fisk

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an Investiture at Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh visits London Docklands, arrives Surrey Dock, 10; and later, opens the Broadway Shopping Centre, and the Wolsley House Home for the Elderly, at Bexleyheath, Greater London, 2.30.

The Princess of Wales visits the Rheumatology Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, W12, 10.30.

New exhibitions

Anthropological Collections in Cambridge; Adeane Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum Trumpington St, Cambridge; Tues to Sat 10 to 4.50, Sun 2.15 to 4.50 (ends May 16).

Music

Recital by the Cherubin Quartet, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, Leicester, 7.30.

Recital by the BBC Northern Singers, Uiversity Chapel, Keele *University staffs*, 8.

Recital by the Stuttgart Piano Trio Reardon Smith Lecture Theare, Park Place, Cardiff, 7.30.

Concert of Popular Tunes in 17th Century England by the Broadside Band, St Mary's Church, Ashwell, Baldock, Herts, 8.

Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Cheltenham, Glos, 7.30.

Concert with the Combined Choral Societies of Clifton College, Clifton High School and Badminton School, Colston Hall, Colston Street, Clifton, Bristol, 7.30.

Organ recital by Marcus Husley, *Town Hall, Leeds*, 1.05.

Recital and talk "Music I Like", by Antony Hopkins, Westminster College, North Hinksey, Oxford, 8.

Organ recital by Bernard Robertson, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Piano recital by Julia Cload, Chichester Cathedral, 1.10 pm.

Talks, lectures

Early Medieval ivories and Romanesque art by Professor Peter Lasko, Reception Room, Wills Memorial Building, University of Bristol, Bristol, 5.15.

Heritage in Landscape by Dr R. H. Buchanan, Botanic Gardens, Ulster Museum, Belfast, 7.30.

The Silchester Environs – life beyond the walls by Mark Corney, Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, the King's House, 65 The Close, Salisbury, 7.30.

Diderot et le Materialisme by Professor Roland Desne, Elvet Roverside Lecture Rooms, New Elvet, University of Durham, Durham City, 5.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Turners from the Tate; Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends May 27).

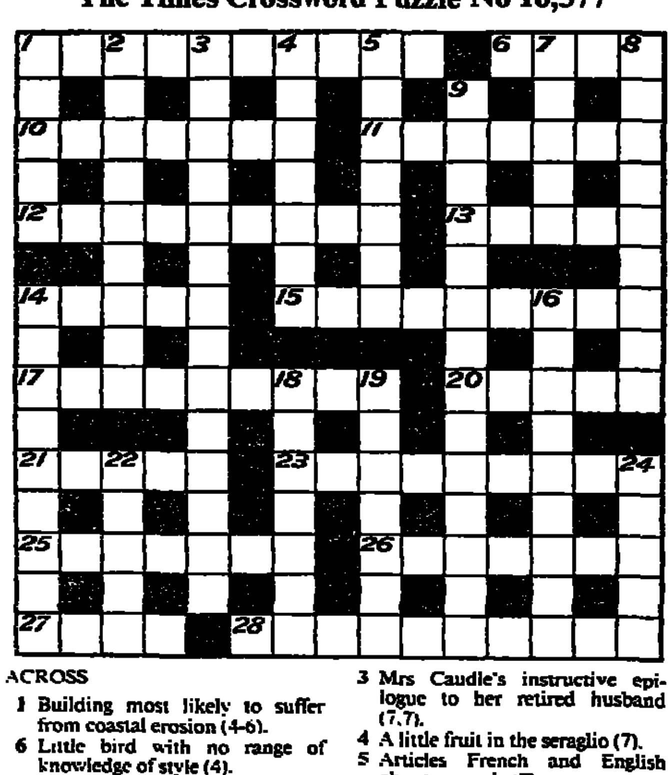
Bridget Riley – Working With Colour; DLI Museum & Arts Centre, *Aykley Heads, Durham*; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (closed Mon, ends April 8).

Julia Margaret Cameron Exhibition: John Hansard Gallery, The University, Southampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (closed Sun; also closed Friday, 20 April to Monday, 23 April inc, ends April 28).

Nick Hedges Photographic Exhibition: Oriel 31, 31 High St, Welshpool, Powys; Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (closed Sun, ends March 29).

A Personal view – oil and watercolour exhibition: Looking Glass Gallery of Modern Arts, 53 Halifax Rd, Todmorden: Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30 (closed Sun and Mon, ends March 31).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,377



ACROSS

1 Building most likely to suffer from coastal erosion (4-6).
6 Little bird with no range of knowledge of style (4).
10 "All rite" possibly a printing error? (7).
11 He wrote to student in French about King's Square (7).
12 Clairvoyant ability gets publicity in a small way on the sea front (9).
13 Zeus's daughter brings back duck-weed (5).
14 Father in "A Month in the Country" (5).
15 Article, no thanks to Edward, is given textual comment (9).
17 Such philosophy found in many a sort of well (9).
20 Record what's done in a lunar age (5).
21 Disprove Murphy's return (5).
23 One way to chase a pretty girl is not fair (9).
25 Where gear may be not at all colourful (7).
26 It's an example of suppression, literally (7).
27 A bit of a chest pain (4).
28 "Methought she purged the air of — (*T. Night*) (10).

DOWN

1 To rescue eg a sinking ship is somewhat soothing (5).
2 What correspondents use – for making score-sheets? (9).
3 Mrs Caudle's instructive epilogue to her retired husband (7,7).
4 A little fruit in the seraglio (7).
5 Articles French and English about amnesia (7).
7 Port – half a litre lost, which one replaced (5).
8 *State capital at last has church*-state agreement (9).
9 Dedication of Tennyson's Idylls in Kensington Gardens (6,8).
14 House-builder, say, a river and a tropical tree (9).
16 As Hamlet perhaps he could make a great din (9).
18 Gratify one's desire – to have a drink for instance (7).
19 Name a trail that's beginning to develop (7).
22 Worse than a rebuff for Tod, getting this off (5).
24 Can for example put up a shade (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,376

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Anniversaries

Births: **Joseph Priestley**, clergyman and scientist, Birstall, Yorkshire, 1733; **Hugo Wolf**, composer of lieder, Windischgraz, Austria (Slovent Gradec, Yugoslavia), 1860; **Sir Hugh Walpole**, novelist, Auckland, New Zealand, 1884. Deaths: **Richard Burbage**, actor, London, 1619; **Benjamin Harrison**, 23rd President of the USA 1889-93, Indianapolis, 1901; **Stephen Vincent Benét**, poet, author of *John Brown's Body*, New York, 1943; **Angela Brazil**, *writer of girls' school stories*, Coventry, 1947.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Budget statement.

Lords (2.30): Education (Grants and Awards) Bill, third reading. Cable and Broadcasting Bill, Third reading.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending March 4:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 14.85m
2 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 14.50m
3 3-2-1 Yorkshire, 14.10m
4 Duty Free Yorkshire, 14.05m
5 Minder Thames, 13.95m
6 Wish You Were Here Thames, 13.40m
7 Child's Play LWT, 12.85m
8 Crossroads (Tue) Central, 12.50m
9 Crossroads (Thur) Central, 12.45m
10 *This Is Your Life Thames*, 12.10m

BBC 1

1 That's Life, 12.15m
2 Dallas, 10.70m
3 Holiday, 10.40m
4 A Question of Sport, 10.15m
5 The Superstars, 9.75m
6 Diana, 9.60m
7 Top of the Pops, 9.35m
8 Some Mothers Do 'Ave 'Em, 9.25m
9 The Living Planet, 9.20m
10 Mastermind, 9.10m

BBC 2

1 Alas Smith and Jones, 5.60m
2 Your Life in their Hands, 4.15m
3 Mouse in the Moon, 3.95m
4 Gardeners' World, 3.90m
4= M*A*S*H, 3.90m
6 Call My Bluff, 3.75m
7 Leo, 3.60m
8 Geoffrey Smith's World of Flowers, 3.50m
9 Tucker's Luck, 3.00m
10 Pot Black '84, 2.90m

Channel 4

1 Treasure Hunt, 3.40m
2 Cheers, 3.15m
3 Brookside (Wed), 2.85m
4 The Boy in the Bush, 2.65m
5 The Lady is a Tramp, 2.60m
6 Brookside (Tue), 2.20m
7 Athletics – European Indoor Championships, 2.10m
8 The World at War, 1.35m
9 Ace Ell and Rodger of the Skies, 1.70m
10 Bewitched, 1.65m

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Dechrau Canu Canmo, BBC, 84,000
2 Halod Henri, BBC, 79,000
3 Pobol Y Cwm, BBC, 74,000
4 Rhagin Hywl Gwyntryn, BBC, 69,000
5 Smyrffs, IND, 53,000

In English:
1 Buck Rogers, 175,000
2 St Elsewhere, 88,000
3 Bewitched, 85,000
4 Brookside (Wed), 79,000
5 Here's Lucy, 75,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parentheses showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.6m (5.4m).
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 1.2m (4.9m); Sat 1.8m (4.2m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.59	1.59
Austria Sch	27.90	26.30
Belgium Fr	82.25	78.25
Canada $	1.91	1.84
Denmark Kr	14.37	13.67
Finland Mkk	8.52	8.12
France Fr	12.01	11.51
Germany DM	3.91	3.73
Greece Dr	161.00	151.00
Hongkong $	11.78	11.18
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.23
Italy Lira	2415.00	2315.00
Japan Yen	340.00	324.00
Netherlands Gld	4.43	4.21
Norway Kr	11.40	10.80
Portugal Esc	196.00	186.00
South Africa Rd	1.94	1.80
Spain Pta	220.00	211.00
Sweden Kr	11.74	11.14
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.07
USA $	1.50	1.45
Yugoslavia Dnr	196.00	186.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 342.6.

London: The *FT* index closed 3.2 up at 844.1.

Roads

London and South-east: The continued closure of Hammersmith Bridge puts extra pressure on nearby Putney, Chiswick and Wandsworth Bridges; expect delays during peak periods. **M4:** Londonbound carriage way closed between 9 and 10 at Reading and Maidenhead exits until July; all traffic sharing westbound carriageway; allow for delays. **A11:** Junction improvement at Mile End Road at Burdett Road.

Midlands and East Anglia: A449: Traffic signals on Worcester – Malvern Road, near Powick. **A10:** Traffic signals along St Mary's Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire. **A34:** Delay possible Guild Street, Stratford, Warwickshire.

Wales and West: A4: Temporary traffic lights in Charlotte Street, Bath, Avon. **A38:** Lane closures at Marsh Mills, between Plymouth and Ivybridge, Devon. **A55:** Temporary signals in working hours on Bangor – Colwyn Road at Conwy.

North: A690 Lane restrictions in Burn Park Road / Durham Road / Eden House Road, Sunderland. **A19:** Maintenance work between Tsestos Roundabout and A690, Sunderland. **A59:** Single lane traffic in Liverpool Road South, Burscough.

Scotland: M74/M73: Intermittent lane closures at junction 6/1 on roads to and from M73. **A92:** Carriageway closures between A911 and B921, Glenrothes; contra flow. **A74:** Northbound carriageway closed at Beattock Summit; two-way traffic southbound.

Information supplied by AA

The papers

Time was when nobody knew what was in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's mind until he rose to his feet on Budget Day, the Daily Star says. "Now look at all the lobbying, kite-flying and trail ballooning that goes on in the weeks beforehand. If you believe all the forecasts, Mr Nigel Lawson is going to present a neutral 'steady as she goes' Budget today. Or else he's going to make radical, far-reaching changes in the tax structure. He will eigher put VAT on fish and chips and slash tax relief on life insurance – or not as the case may be. You pay your money and take your choice. Oh yes, with Budgets you usually pay your money all right".

. . . and still on the Budget issue, the Daily Mirror says that when Mr Nigel Lawson makes his Budget speech he may claim he is borrowing less than any other Chancellor in years. "But he is only cutting the Government's debts by selling out national assets. He is like a man reducing his mortgage by auctioning his house. In the end he'll still have the debt and nothing to repay it with." it claims, adding "two organizations who couldn't be farther apart – a firm of City stockbrokers and the TUC – yesterday reached the same conclusion about selling profitable state firms to private investors. It is a bad bargain for the people."

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Weather forecast

An easterly airstream will become established over the British Isle

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, central N England, E, W Midlands: Rather cloudy, a few sunny intervals developing, showers, some wintry; wind easterly or northeasterly moderate or fresh; Max temp 6C or 7C (43F to 45F).

East Anglia, E, NE England: Rather cloudy, wintry showers, some brighter intervals developing inland; wind mainly easterly fresh or strong; max temp 5C to 7C (41F to 45F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Some sunny intervals, scattered showers, some heavy and wintry, wind easterly or northeasterly, fresh or strong; max temp 6C to 8C (43F to 46F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Mainly dry, some sunny intervals, isolted showers; wind NW moderate or fresh; max 6C to 8C (43F to ½ 6F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow: Rather cloudy, mainly dry, perhaps a little drizzle in places; wind E or NE moderate to fresh; max temp 5C to 7C (41F to 45F).

SW Scotland, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyle, Northern Ireland: Mainly dry, sunny periods, wind NE moderate or fresh; max temp 7C to 8C (45F to 46F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkny, *Shetland*: Maini dry, sunny intervals, rather cloudy at times wind NE moderate, locally fresh: max temp 6C to 8C (43F to 46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Little change, rather cold and cloudy with occasional drizzle in E, mainly dry and brighter in W.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NE fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE strong locally gale; sea rough or very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NE fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

Sun rises: 6.19 am — Sun sets: 6.02 pm

Moon rises: 12.24 am — Moon sets: 4.42 pm

Full Moon: March 17.

Lighting-up time

London 6.32 pm to 5.47 am
Bristol 6.42 pm to 5.56 am
Edinburgh 6.43 pm to 6.01 am
Manchester 6.40 pm to 5.58 am
Penzance 6.54 pm to 6.08 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn snow.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	7	45	Guernsey	r	5	41
Birmingham	c	6	43	Inverness		-	-
Blackpool	f	8	46	Jersey	r	4	39
Bristol	c	8	46	London	c	8	46
Cardiff	c	7	45	Manchester	c	8	46
Edinburgh	c	5	41	Newcastle	c	5	41
Glasgow	f	6	43	Ronaldsway	c	7	45

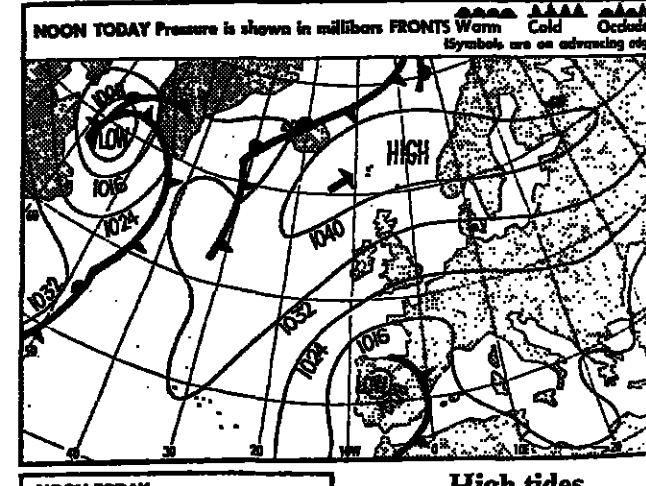
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Chivenor 10C (50F); lowest day max: Eskdalemuir 4C (39F); highest rainfall: Southampton 0.75 ins. highest sunshine: Tiree 6.8 hrs.

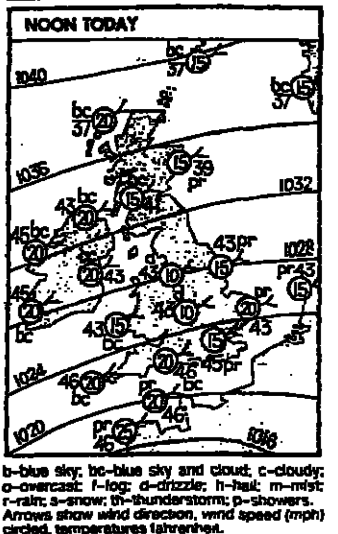
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 8C (46F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 4C (39F). Humidity: 6 pm, 73 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.17in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 1.6 hr. mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,024.9 millibars, rising 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY



b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY	AM	HT	PM	HT
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarboro	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowestoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clacton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Folkestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brighton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Littlehampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swanage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torquay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penzance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F
Ajaccio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buen Aires	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available